TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 789.

GEORGE KLINE,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

Has removed his Printing-Office and Book-Store into Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet,

WHERE the ART of PRINTING in its various and uſeful Branches (both German and Engliſh) is performed by him, upon very reaſonable terms. Thoſe Gentlemen who may pleaſe to favour him (being a young Beginner) with their commands, will find Diſpatch, Punctuality, and the beſt Work, attended with grateful Reſpect.

He has for Sale German and Engliſh SCHOOL BOOKS, by the thouſand, dozen or ſingle, Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, Stationary &c. &c. and gives the higheſt Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, on the 15th of September, an apprentice lad, named ISRAEL ROBINSON, a wheelwright by trade, about 19 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, ſandy coloured hair, well built and much addicted to ſwearing: Had on and took with him a blue grey homeſpun coat and jacket, with wooden buttons, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair of large ſtriped overalls, two pair of coarſe linen trowſers, two round hats, the one new the other old; a pair of new ſhoes, with French plated buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid by

PETER SPRINGER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horſes ſuitable for carrying paſſengers and their baggage, Will ſet out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, preciſely at ſix o'clock Breakfaſt at Cheſter at the houſe of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfaſt at Suſquehannah Tueſday and Friday, there to meet colonel Denhom's Baltimore Stage, ſhift paſſengers, and return from thence the ſame at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; ſo that any paſſenger ſetting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth-Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Suſquehannah four hard dollars, from Suſquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like ſum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one-eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the perſon ſending the ſaid letter.

Sept. 25, 1781. NATHANIEL TWINING, GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

A Gold Sleeve Button

Was found, a few days ago, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets. The owner, by applying to the Printer of this paper, proving property, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may have it again.

Strayed from the Subſcriber,

In Front-ſtreet, next door to the City Vendueſtore, a ſtar-bit GREY HORSE, low in fleſh, his back and ſides have been wore with the ſaddle, alſo cut under the tail with the crupper. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, or gives information where he is, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all reaſonable charges paid by applying to Captain BESOUNG. September 28th 1781.

Philadelphia, September 6

STOLEN, laſt Sunday night, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Sochna townſhip, Northampton county, a dark Brown MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, has a little ſtar in her forehead mixed with brown hairs, one ſaddle-mark the lignets of eleven penny bit, the mane hangs on both ſides, ſhe is higher behind than before, paces and trots. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have SIX POUNDS Reward, or for Mare and Thief NINE POUNDS, paid by

JACOB BITTENBERNER.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the Third Day of October next, at the Sign of the King of Puſſia,

A Parcel of Feather Beds,

Bedſteads, Tables, Chairs, Iron Stoves, and Eight Day Clock, and all Sorts of Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE; late the Eſtate of Adolph Gillman, deceaſed. Attendance will be given by

MICHAEL SHUBART, ANDREW BURKHARD, } Executors.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid ADOLPH GILMAN, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts properly proved, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe Perſons who are Indebted to ſaid Eſtate, either by Bond, Note, Book debt, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 15th Day of November next, or they may expect their Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney. MICHAEL SHUBART, ANDREW BURKHARD, } Executors.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on THURSDAY next, the 4th Day of October, at Twelve o'Clock, preciſely,

A three Story Brick Houſe,

KITCHEN and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, next to Mr. John Connor's, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth 50 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 45 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, per ann. and to no other incumberance; the title warranted good. The purchaſer may have poſſeſſion immediately. The preſent tenant pays only 36l. per annum, but 50l. a year, rent, may be obtained.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given, to all

the Owners or Poſſeſſors of the Schuylkill POINT MEADOW, that, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly provided for the Support of the aforeſaid Meadow, an ELECTION will be held on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp-and-Crown, in Third ſtreet, to Chooſe five Perſons for Managers, and one for Treaſurer for ſaid Company.

By Order of the Managers,

Sept. 28. WILLIAM RUSH, Treaſurer.

Thirty Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of my ſtables, near Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, Two valuable HORSES; one a large Bay Gelding, with a fine ſtar, black legs, and ſome white ſpots on the near ſide of his waiſt; he has been one of the Queen's Light Dragoons, and is branded on the near buttock C. L. D. The other a Grey Stallion, near 15 hands high, is a grand ſon of Dove, and ſhews much of his breed, has been ſome time in training, and runs in good form. TEN hard Dollars will be paid for the Horſes, and TWENTY for the Thief or Thieves, if brought to juſtice, by ARCHIBALD DICK.

Paradiſe, Sept. 25.

AS the Subſcriber intends to embark for Europe in a very ſhort time, he requeſts that thoſe Perſons, who have any unſettled Accounts with the late Partnerſhip of CARSON, BARCLAY and MITCHELL, that of BARCLAY and MITCHELL, with the Eſtate of William Mitchell, deceaſed, or with the Subſcriber, will bring them in, as ſoon as convenient, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged.

Sept 22. THOMAS BARCLAY.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending after Settlements.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about ſeventeen years of age; ſhe is ſold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Thurſday, September 27, 1781.

Ordered, That the bill to relieve the ſuffering inhabitants on the frontiers of the ſtate, be printed for public conſideration.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

An act for the relief of the ſuffering inhabitants of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Waſhington counties, and the townſhip of Armagh in Cumberland county.

WHEREAS, by the repeated depredations and incurſions of the ſavage enemy, great numbers of the inhabitants of the ſaid counties, and the townſhip of Armagh in Cumberland county, have been driven from their habitations, and otherwiſe much diſtreſſed, and rendered unable to pay their reſpective proportions of the public taxes:

Be it therefore enacted, &c. That it ſhall and may be lawful for the commiſſioners of the ſaid ſeveral counties, and they are hereby enjoined and required, in all caſes within their reſpective counties and the townſhip aforeſaid, where the inhabitants have been obliged by the enemy to abandon their habitations, and no proper return or valuation of property can be had in the way pointed out in the laws now in force for that purpoſe, to obtain ſuch account of ſuch property, by applying to the books or rolls, containing the laſt returns of property, or ſuch other ways or means, as to them ſhall ſeem juſt and reaſonable, and ſhall thereupon proceed to value, quota and levy the ſame as nearly in juſt proportion to other parts of the ſaid county or townſhip as may be.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them are hereby authorized and required to exonerate and diſcharge ſuch of their taxable inhabitants as ſhall make ſufficient proofs, or for or in behalf of whom ſufficient proofs, ſhall be made to the ſaid comiſſioners, reſpectively, of their having been driven off and diſpoſſeſſed of their ſettlements or otherwiſe diſabled by the enemy to pay their reſpective taxes, from the payment of the ſeveral ſums or ſuch part thereof as they ſhall deem juſt and reaſonable, with which they may or ought to have been charged, as well of their reſpective quotas of the monthly taxes, continued to be levied by an act paſſed the 1ſt of June, 1780, intitled "An act for funding and redeeming the bills, &c." And their quotas of the tax impoſed by the act intitled a ſupplement to the act for funding, &c. paſſed the 19th of December, 1780: And their quotas of the tax impoſed by the act to raiſe effective ſupplies for 1781, paſſed the 21ſt June 1781; As their reſpective quotas of the tax impoſed by the act for raiſing additional ſupplies for 1781.——Which remiſſion or mitigation ſhall only be made in favor of thoſe who have been obliged by the enemy to abandon their habitations and in ſuch proportions as their ſeveral loſſes of property may juſtly require.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties of Northampton, Bedford, Cumberland, Northumberland, Weſtmoreland and Waſhington, reſpectively, ſhall tranſmit without delay to the general aſſembly a liſt of the names of the perſons ſo exonerated, ſtating the particular ſum ſo remitted to each particular perſon, that the deficiencies which may ariſe in raiſing the quotas of the ſaid counties, by reaſon hereof ſhall be paid and made good out of the ſtate taxes which ſhall be levied and raiſed hereafter.

LONDON, July 7.

A letter from Cadiz ſays, that Don Louis Cordova's fleet which was damaged in a gale of wind is fitted again for ſea, and was preparing to ſail when the accounts came away, with a number of tranſports, having on board 10,000 troops; and that it was reported he was to proceed to Mexico and Peru to quell the inſurrection ſaid to have broke out there.

A letter from the Hague, dated June 26, ſays, "The Ruſſian ambaſſador has acquainted the ſtates, by order of the empreſs, that ſhe is unwilling to ſee her ally the king of Great Britain overpowered by numbers, and urges them to a negotiation for peace; and that the ambaſſador has requeſted an anſwer in a fortnight that he may ſend it to the empreſs; what effect this may have on the ſtates is uncertain, they are to meet in a few days to deliberate on the matter. We are all very anxious to know the event, as the people in general are deſirous of a peace."

No leſs than ten young noblemen are added to the number of midſhipmen, now on board admiral Digby's ſhip; the whole are ſaid to be upwards of thirty, who are to go with the admiral on the American ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, June 24.

"The emperor arrived here about eleven o'clock on Thurſday night, and ſince that time has been almoſt continually employed in attending to the petitions

Best possible image.

and requeſts of his people. On Friday he ſaw only two or three of the principal miniſters, and the weather being hot, he ſat in his ſhirt for ſeven hours together, writing and dictating to his ſecretaries. On Saturday he received the public bodies, and yeſterday and to day he has given audience to every one who demanded it. It is not merely the rich and the noble who find admittance to the imperial preſence; the poor of every denomination, are received with equal grace and favour; every claimant has the privilege of telling his own ſtory in his own way to the father of his people, who receives them all unattended by a ſingle perſon, and lays aſide every form which might awe the modeſt and the humble from making their wants or diſtreſſes known to him.

"He riſes at four, and ſometimes earlier, and employs his time from thence to dinner in a laborious attention to buſineſs. At two he partakes of a very frugal meal with one of his chamberlains and his ſecretaries, and then returns to a few more hours of his former employments. At ſeven he goes out in a common remiſe, attended only by one ſervant, pays viſits to a few of the firſt people, and returns at a very early hour to the palace, when he goes to bed without any ſupper. Nothing eſcapes his attention. He viſits the hoſpitals, taſtes the food of the ſick, examines their beds, queſtions them concerning their treatment, and threatens neglect with the higheſt diſpleaſure. The barracks of the ſoldiers are equally the objects of his paternal attention; nor does he heſitate to enter into the meaneſt habitation, or converſe with perſons of the loweſt claſs, in order to acquaint himſelf with the means of doing good, and promoting juſtice. In our land of liberty we are taught to conſider a Sovereign as born for the good of his people. The Emperor affords ſuch a ſpectacle to all who behold him; for he is not only the ſervant, but the ſlave of his ſubjects! and I will venture to aſſert, that there is not a man in all theſe dominions whoſe days are deſtined to labour, that leads ſo laborious a life as the Sovereign of them."

The laſt letters from Gibralter mention, that a Spaniſh and Algerine frigate have had an engagement in the Mediterranean, and after a conteſt of five glaſſes yard-arm-and yard-arm, the ſea running very high the Spaniard ſunk, and both veſſels being grappled, carried her antagoniſt with her; part of their crews were taken up by a Portugueze ſhip.

We are informed that all the ſoldiers of the garriſon at the Hague have received 36 rounds of ball cartridges each, with orders to be ready at a moment's warning.

The French had five ſail of the line, one fifty, one forty gun ſhip, and 6 frigates, beſides ſloops and tranſports in the iſland of Mauritius, when the laſt diſpatches came away; and ſir Edward Hughes being gone to Bombay, there was no fleet to oppoſe their landing troops on the coaſt of Coromandel to give aſſiſtance to Hyder Ally.

The part the emperor of Germany is at preſent acting on the continent, affords a true example of princely greatneſs, which does not conſiſt in the indolent ſplendour, but in the active virtues of royalty.

Sir George Rodney's account of monſieur Le Graffe's fleet is ſomething like Neptune's QUOS EGO————, in his valiant addreſs to the winds: Whom I, if I catch them again!————But it is better at preſent to go and finiſh my auction.

Yeſterday advice was received by the mail from Ireland, that a French privateer, of 20 guns, was driven on a ſand bank in a gale of wind near Galway, and loſt; the crew got on ſhore, and were made priſoners.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, July 1.

"This day a veſſel arrived here from Gibraltar, the maſter of which ſays, that the loſs the Spaniards ſuſtained when general Elliot ſallied out upon them was very conſiderable; that the fleet which was before Gibraltar is returned into Cadiz, and that part of the troops are drawn off, from which it is imagined that they intend to give over any further attemps for the preſent upon that garriſon; he alſo ſays, that many of the Jew families are obliged to leave Gibraltar, having no houſes to live in ſince they were beat down by the Spaniards, and are in want of materials to build new ones."

The king's bench priſon, when finiſhed, will be one of the compleateſt priſons in Europe. The rooms are now vaulted over with brick, and flagged, the ſtairs of ſtone and the banniſters of iron, ſo that in caſe of fire, the communication of the flames is provided againſt. There are ſeveral pumps in the yard, and a very large reſervoir of water, an extenſive tap room is built, and a very elegant coffee-houſe is in forwardneſs. Should lord Beauchamp's perpetual inſolvent act take place, this priſon would make a compleat barrack for 2,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Hereford, June 28.

"We hear from Montgomeryſhire, that the late floods have been attended with the moſt melancholy circumſtances, in the pariſh of Charon particularly, where five perſons were drowned yeſterday ſe'nnight in the evening, by the overflowing of a brook. The caſe of two of theſe people was peculiarly affecting: An old man and a boy of about eight years of age, who lay together in a houſe that was waſhed away, were carried off on the bed, which floated for ſome time in view of their kindred and neighbours, who were unable to afford them the leaſt aſſiſtance."

The letters received on Monday by the poſt from Hereford and Salop, give further melancholy accounts of the dreadful inundation in South-Wales; above 200 people and 4000 head of cattle are ſaid to have been loſt in Montgomery, Merioneth, and Monmouthſhire.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, June 27.

"Yeſterday afternoon, about a hundred French priſoners were landed at Leith, from on board the ſhips of war, being part of the crew of the Marquis de la Fayette, and two French ſloops of war that were wrecked in the Weſt Indies, and their people picked up by the Ramilies. They were brought up to the Caſtle; the ſick, and thoſe unable to walk, being placed on carts. It is believed that ſuch a complicated ſcene of wretchedneſs was never exhibited in this or any other country. The poor creatures, reduced by famine and diſeaſe to the laſt extremity, were almoſt unable to walk, and, from their frequent haltings to reſt, and the ſlow pace they moved at, the journey from Leith took up near two hours. Thoſe upon the carts had ſcarcely the appearance of human beings, and, from their death-like aſpect, it was the general opinion that they could not hold out the night; tho' we hear all of them are ſtill living. Many of them are almoſt naked, and the whole of them deſtitute of ſufficient and comfortable cloathing. About 60 of them were received into the Caſtle; the remaining 40, being thoſe upon the carts, were carried to the hoſpital. Five officers were landed on Monday, and the reſt, with the whole of the common ſeamen, are expected on ſhore to morrow.

"Some humane gentlemen ordered wine, bread, &c. to be diſtributed among them on their way to the caſtle.

"Yeſterday Luke Ryan made an attempt to effect his eſcape by bribing the centinel, but without ſucceſs."

According to letters from Shrewſbury, the floods in Wales are ſo very great that the roads are not likely to be paſſable for a month to come, even if the waters ſhould ſubſide, of which at preſent there is no appearance, the flood continuing ſtill to tumble down from the mountains.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the admiralty with diſpatches from ſir George Brydges Rodney, by which we learn, that the French, commanded by count de Graſſe, had made an attack upon the iſland of St. Lucia, and had diſembarked a large body of troops, which were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, before the whole force deſtined for the ſervice could effect their landing; foiled in their firſt attempt, they proceeded to another part of the iſland, where they made good their landing, and were proceeding by regular approaches to attack colonel St. Leger, who was making the regular diſpoſitions to give them a proper reception.

Colonel St. Leger, it is further ſaid, had received a meſſage from admiral Rodney, informing him, that he was coming to his aſſiſtance with the utmoſt expedition, and ſtrictly enjoining him to hold out to the laſt extremity; ſo that further intelligence of the laſt importance to the honor of our arms, both naval and military, may be daily expected.

Intereſting as theſe accounts are, they do not meet that degree of credit and attention which their importance naturally demands; yet we receive them from ſuch authority as to preclude, in our own minds, even a probability of their being untrue.

If the days of ſuperſtition were not paſt, the preſent moment, ſo big with ominous apprehenſions, for every appendant branch of the empire, from the eaſtern to the weſtern ſun, might well create more prodigies in the diſturbed imagination, than were feigned to precede the death of Cæſar.

A report is current, that as ſoon as the parliamentary ſeſſions breaks up, ſir Joſeph Yorke and Mr. Cumberland will ſet off together on a viſit to Holland, France and Spain on buſineſs of importance.

All the Eaſt-Indiamen arrived in the laſt fleet are taken up by the directors, and are now fitting out in the river; excluſive of theſe, there will be four new ſhips, and ſix ſtore-ſhips, beſides others that are bought up to remain in the country, which will make the autumn Aſiatic fleet the moſt numerous that has ſailed for many years.

The loſſes of the Britiſh navy this war equal if not exceed our captures. According to a very accurate account, the number of ſhips taken, loſt and deſtroyed, are 99 ſail, 7 of which were of the line, viz. Ardent, Auguſta, Defiance, Culloden, Thunderer, Somerſet, and Stirling Caſtle; 2 of 50, 3 of 44, and 26 ſtout frigates, from 28 to 40 guns.

Peace begins to be talked of in the purlieus of the court, as if it were reduced to a certainty, that ſuch a circumſtance would take place ſhortly; our naval, our military, and our financing miniſters, work double tides to bring it about; the firſt feels himſelf in a critical ſituation, the ſecond pants for reſignation of the diſagreeable buſineſs of the American war, and the laſt feels experimentally there will be no more Eaſt India or Bank charters to be renewed next year; in fine, the noble financier has at laſt found his ne plus ultra.

A gentleman, who is a friend to his country, and has been long a reſident in Georgia, concludes his letter, to a relation in Edinburgh, with the following remark: To foreſee ſuch a revolution was beyond the ken of human knowledge; but the weakneſs of the miniſters, the inactivity of your commanders, and your diſſentions at home, have produced events that none could imagine; hence many loſſes to myſelf, and much diſappointments to my friends. Farewell, and reflect on the folly of many on your ſide the water with deteſtation and abhorrence.

The following is a pretty accurate account of the number of ſhips of war the ſeveral powers have in actual commiſſion at this time:

Great Britain	441
France	279
Spain	125
Holland	60
Ruſſia	32
Sweden	30
Denmark	29
Total	996

Our ſenators have been buſily employed on the expediency of finding warehouſes for the great quantity of ſugars expected in England; but ſhould the French ſucceed againſt St. Lucia and another or two of our Weſtern Iſlands, the next object of their enquiries will be to find ſugars for the warehouſes.

Sir George Rodney gained more applauſes of the multitude, for his peaceable diſbarkation on the defenceleſs iſland of Euſtatius, than the greateſt commanders have ſometimes reaped from the moſt deſperate battles. Should he ſucceed againſt monſ. le Graſſe, the ſurrounding iſlands ſhall celebrate his triumph with more ſolid praiſes.

The main of cocks fought at the meeting, betwixt William Dicconſon, eſquire, and Ban. Parker, eſquire, conſiſted of 24 battles, fourteen of which were won by the former, and ten by the latter.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, dated September 24, 1781.

NEW-YORK, September 24.

The following is ſaid to be a pretty accurate account of the engagement off the Cheſapeak the 5th inſtant between the Britiſh and French fleets:

The firſt certain notice our admiral received of the enemy's fleet being actually upon the coaſt, was from the advanced ſhips of the fleet on the morning of that day, when the French were ſeen at an anchor, extending from cape Henry to the centre of the middle ground (a ſhoal ſo called which confines the entrance into the Cheſapeak) apparently in three diviſions.

As the Britiſh fleet advanced with a fair wind, the French got their ſhips under ſail, and extending themſelves in a line of battle a head, ſtretched out to ſeaward.

The Britiſh ran down upon an eaſt and weſt line, with the wind at N. N. E. formed, and put themſelves into order and preparation for battle.

As the Britiſh advanced towards the ſhoal of the middle, they were prepared to veer by ſignal, the whole fleet together, to bring them upon the ſame tack with the enemy, who were all this time forming the line as they advanced to ſea.

The moment it was no longer ſafe for the Britiſh van to advance further, on account of the ſhoal, the fleet wore together, and came to the ſame tack with the French, and formed a line a head nearly parallel with them, with their main-topſails ſquare, to let the enemy's van guard advance, until the Britiſh could operate to advantage.

The French came forward ſlowly, and ſhewed 24 large ſhips of their line of battle. The Britiſh formed 29 in theirs.

It will be needleſs to give you a detail of ſignals. A great number were made, and I believe all that were neceſſary to prepare the Britiſh line for an united effort.

The French van had extended themſelves conſiderably too much from their own centre, and ſeemed to preſent the favourable moment for attack.

The Britiſh line had been continually preſſed down to approach the enemy, as nea as poſſible, and the moment the French van betrayed their apprehenſion of our deſign, by bearing away, the ſignals for a cloſe action was made, and the ſignal for the line taken down, that nothing might croſs the opportunity.

The action began at a quarter after four, about the fourth or fifth ſhip, and in a few minutes extended from the van to the ſecond ſhip aſtern of the center.

Rear-admiral Drake's diviſion compoſed the van of the Britiſh line, rear-admiral ſir Samuel Hood, bart. that of the rear.

The action in the van was very cloſe and ſharp for ſome time, and continued ſo until the French ſhips put before the wind to prevent being cut up.

The French center and rear puſhed forward, and kept much from the wind as they approached the Britiſh center, and appeared to have little more in view than to advance far enough to receive their own van, who were nearly before the wind, and the better to effect this purpoſe, they conſtantly declined cloſe action with the center of our fleet.

Every neceſſary ſignal was made to urge a cloſe as well as general action, which the enemy appeared as much to decline, and did not permit our rear to cloſe with them, which prevented that part of our fleet from having any ſhare of the action.

All firing ceaſed on both ſides ſoon after ſun-ſet. About ten o'clock it was made known to the admiral by two frigates, which had been ſent throughout the line, that ſeveral of the ſhips of the van were not capable of keeping extended with the enemy, having ſuffered ſo much in their maſts and rigging, they muſt attend to its ſecurity or be diſmaſted. That two of the ſhips which came very leaky from the Weſt-Indies, had aggravated their complaints, and one of them could only be kept free with all her pumps.

The two fleets remained near each other for five ſucceſſive days, at times very cloſe. The enemy, it was viſible, had received much damage to their van ſhips, and from thence quite on the next a head of the admiral's ſhip; but our maſts and yards had ſuffered much more apparently--this enabled the French to gain the wind of us, and two changes of wind much in their favour, prevented our recovering it. No time or effort was neglected, which could put the Britiſh in proper order; for the enemy with their ſuperiority of numbers ought certainly to have attacked us. On the 10th the Terrible could no longer reſiſt her leaks, and the fleet was obliged to bring to, as well as to give time to ſhift ſome topmaſts. This was done at night, and the next morning we ſaw no more of the enemy, who certainly puſhed to regain the Cheſapeak, having been driven a great way to the ſouthward.

The day being calm the Terrible was diſmantled and ſet on fire, and ſeveral of the Weſt-India ſquadron, that had very little bread on board and but a few days water were ſupplyed from other ſhips of the fleet, and the whole moved towards cape Henry, which we made on the 14th, and finding the French fleet had placed themſelves ſo advantageouſly between the ſands, as to give no probability of our being able to force them, or get any ſuccour up to York river, it became abſolutely neceſſary to ſhelter the fleet before the approaching equinox, as a gale of wind by diſmantling our ſhips, might do us more injury than a general action. The fleet therefore returned to New-York.

We loſt in the action one lieutenant and 90 men killed; and 246 wounded. One captain having loſt his leg.

A CARD to Maſter JEMMY RIVINGTON at New-York

AN American preſents his compliments, and begs leave to notice maſter Jemmy's rapid ſhifter the return of the Britiſh fleet to New York, after they had met with the fleet of the count de Graſſe, before the mouth of Cheſapeake Bay, as publiſhed by maſter Jemmy in his royal gazette of Sept. 20th, to wit, "the approaching equinox." The American can ſcarce reſtrain himſelf from laughing at the reaſons adduced by the ly-

general, it being pretty manifeſt, that it was neither the "equinox" nor equal knocks, but very unequal and hard knocks which the Britiſh fleet received from the French fleet, and that the Britiſh have loſt more ſhips and men than he has yet been willing to allow in his tenderer way of telling it, as if he was walking over eggs.

Pray, Jemmy, are we never to be favoured with the truth from your gazette? Do let us know the ſhips that went out, and the order of thoſe which returned; how many ſtaid behind by being ſunk; let each be diſtinct, ſo that your friends as well as foes may know the truth.

BOSTON, September 20.

Yeſterday came to town two gentlemen from Providence, who inform, That a flag of truce had arrived at New-London from New-York laſt Monday, who brought an account that the Britiſh fleet had got into New-York greatly damaged, that two capital ſhips were miſſing, that 1500 wounded men were landed from the fleet and ſent to the hoſpital ſoon after their arrival.

A veſſel arrived here laſt Monday, in 18 days from Martinico, by whom we learn, that a fleet of about 90 ſail of merchant ſhips, lately arrived there from France, under convoy of two frigates, who, on their paſſage have captured a 44 gun Britiſh man of war, and two ſloops, and carried them ſafe into Martinico.

NEWPORT, September 15.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here the ſchooner ——, captain Hull, in 13 days from Cape Francois, who informs that there has been an hurricane at Jamaica, which deſtroyed upwards of eighty ſail of ſhipping.

The 7th inſtant was brought into this port, by captain Obediah Wright, the privateer —, capt. Atkinſon, from New York, who had for ſome time infeſted this coaſt and taken a number of prizes.

NEW-LONDON, September 21.

Arnold's burning fleet, after leaving this harbour, plundered great part of the inhabitants on Long Iſland; four hundred of them landed at South hold, and plundered and carried off to the value of 3000l.

Monday ſe'nnight a flag ſailed from hence with five of Arnold's burning party that were taken priſoners here; the flag overtook the fleet at White ſtone, and returned here laſt Sunday with five lads that were taken at fort Griſwold.

The ſloop Reſtoration, captain Eliſha Hart, from Say Brook, was drove aſhore on a point of ſand at Hampſtead, the ſouth ſide of Long Iſland, about a mile and a half from the land, on the 6th inſtant, in the night, by a frigate; where his veſſel lay till next day, when he was attacked by two militia companies commanded by captain Jones and a captain Seaman: captain Hart took captain Jones and eight of his men priſoners; but the next morning, being attacked by five captain's companies, three of foot and two of horſe, they ſent off a flag demanding a ſurrendery of his veſſel, and his men to be given up as priſoners of war: captain Hart would not conſent to theſe terms, but ſent for anſwer, that himſelf ſhould be exchanged for captain Jones, and the men which he (captain Hart) had taken, ſhould be exchanged for an equal number of his men, and all this other people ſhould be permitted to return home unmoleſted on parole; which terms were finally agreed on, and captain Hart accordingly returned home with his people the Wedneſday after.

Since our laſt ſeven or eight dead bodies of officers and ſoldiers have drove aſhore, on the Great Neck, and three others on Groton ſhore, which were thrown out of Arnold's burning fleet.

Our advices from New-York are, that the enemy loſt 220 men, killed and dead of their wounds, in their attack on Groton fort and this place, beſides about ſeventy deſerters.

The number of the enemy, found buried in Groton, amounts to 61.

NORWICH, September 20.

It is reported, that laſt Monday Benedict, with his Britiſh, attempted to land at New-Haven; but the militia having been previouſly alarmed, aſſembled in ſuch numbers as fruſtrated his helliſh plan.

HARTFORD, September 25.

Extract of a letter from an honourable member of Congreſs to his friend in this town, dated September 13.

"Colonel Laurens accompliſhed the whole buſineſs he was charged with---Invoices of the ſtores and money arrived, were read in Congreſs, but I don't remember the exact quantities; there is about two millions of livres—about 13,000 muſquets, a quantity of cloathing and other ſtores. He brings no news from the ſouthward; South Carolina and Georgia have re-aſſumed civil goverment."

CHATHAM, September 26.

Early in the morning of the 22d ult. a party of Indians and tories, conſiſting of about four hundred, entered the beautiful ſettlement of Warwarſing, ſituated on the great road leading from Miniſink to Euſopus, about thirty five miles from the former: at their firſt coming to the place they were hailed by a centinel who was at the gate of a picquet fort, where there was a lieutenant's guard kept (which were the only ſoldiers in the quarters) they not making any anſwer, induced the centinel to fire, and run within the fort, which alarmed the garriſon. The enemy kept up a conſtant fire upon the fort for ſome time, but without effect, and at laſt retired in confuſion with the loſs of three killed and two wounded. They then proceeded to burning and plundering the place. The inhabitants being alarmed by the firing at the fort, all made their eſcape, except one John Kittle, whom they killed. The loſs of theſe poor people is very great, the fate of war has reduced them from a ſtate of eaſe and affluence to want and beggary. Thirteen elegant dwelling houſes with all the out-buildings and furniture, fourteen ſpacious barns filled with wheat, beſides barracks, ſtables, ſtacks of hay and grain, were all conſumed; between ſixty and ſeventy horſes moſtly very fine, a great number of cattle, ſheep, and hogs were drove off. Colonel Pawling, getting intelligence of the above, immediately collected about two hundred New-York levies and militia and purſued them about forty miles, but was not able to overtake them. It appeared that they fled in confuſion, as they left a conſiderable quantity of their plunder behind them in many places. By a white man who has been with them three years, and made his eſcape while Warwarſing was in flames, we learn that this party was from Niagara, and that they were four weeks and three days on their way; that they were exceedingly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, inſomuch that they eat up their pack-horſes and dogs. He adds, that the garriſon of Niagara was in a melancholy ſituation for want of proviſions and the neceſſaries of life, and that the tories there moſt bitterly execrate the day they were deluded by the tyrant's miſſaries to take up arms againſt their native country.

On the morning of the 28th ult. ſerjeant Joſeph Garlinghouſe, of captain Bonnel's company of levies, who are ſtationed at Miniſink, was teaching a couple of recruits the manual exerciſe, and ſtanding before them as fugalman, ordered them to take aim and fire; 1 of their guns was loaded, and went off at half cock, which blew the whole charge through his breaſt, of which he inſtantly died.

On Thurſday the 30th ult. was married at Weſtfield, William Miller, eſq; a reſpectable inhabitant of that place, in the 85th year of his age, to Mrs. Valantine, (relict of Mr. Richard Valantine, late of New-Providence, deceaſed) in the 75th year of her age, a woman of a reputable character.

The troops of the enemy mentioned in our laſt to have embarked, are all diſembarked upon Staten Iſland, from which circumſtance it is imagined, a deſcent into this ſtate is intended, therefore it behoves every man, capable of bearing arms, to be in perfect readineſs to oppoſe them, and prevent their committing the like depredations in our territory that they lately did in a ſiſter ſtate.

By intelligence from New-York we learn, that of 18 ſail of the line that went to the ſouthward, only 13 are returned to the Hook, five of which are mere wrecks, and cannot be repaired, but with the greateſt difficulty, without going into dock.

By a ſailor that was on board admiral Drake's ſhip, and left the enemy ſince their arrival at the Hook, we learn, That the battle between the two fleets was fought on the 14th inſt. the Britiſh conſiſting of 18 ſhips of the line, and the French of 25, though only 23 engaged; that the Britiſh loſt the Terrible and Vengeance, both ſeventy-fours, one ſunk and the other burnt; the Fortunate, a forty-four, was taken in the Bay; the Princeſſa, of ſeventy guns, loſt all her maſts, and had 90 men killed, and 50 that loſt either their legs or arms, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard two days after the action, as ſhe made nine feet water in her hold in one hour.—— Probably this propitious event ſo affected the intellects of ſir Harry, was the occaſion of his apologizing for the burning of New London, leſt the rude Americans, in conjunction with their allies, ſhould beat up his own quarters, after the reduction of his noble friend, and make him reſponſible for all the burnings his miſcreants may or have perpetrated.

TRENTON, September 26.

A body of continental troops have moved to the banks of the Delaware. Two Pennſylvania militia camps are formed at the ſame place. The militia of New-Jerſey are alſo ordered to be in conſtant readine s. It is ſaid theſe meaſures are taken in conſequence of ſome projected impreſſions on the enemy, as the troops under general Heath are alſo moving down towards New York.

We are informed, by good authority, that admiral Graves, Hood and Drake, went up from the Hook to New York with part of the fleet on Sunday laſt. Five ſail of the line are all that are left without the Hook.

BALTIMORE, September 25.

A few days ago the brig Nymph, of Philadelphia, commanded by captain Braimin, bound to this port from Havanna, unfortunately ran aſhore on the Bodkin, at the entrance of our river, and bilged. A conſiderable ſum of money, in Mexican dollars, was ſafely landed, but the remainder of the cargo, conſiſting of ſugar and ſalt, will probably be loſt. The veſſel, it is ſaid, will be got off.

The above mentioned brig took off the capes, and ſent into this port, a pilot boat, going from York Town to New York, with diſpatches from earl Cornwallis to ſir Henry Clinton, ſome of which, written in cypher, fell into the hands of captain Braimin, and will no doubt, be forwarded to congreſs, or to his excellency general Waſhington.

The Richmond and Iris, late Britiſh frigates, taken a few days ago by the French fleet, are arrived off the harbour of Annapolis. Lord Rawdon, it is ſaid, is a priſoner on board the latter.

His excellency general Waſhington is arrived, in good health, at Williamſburg. The advance of his army, it is ſaid, is within 5 miles of York-Town, the preſent reſidence of earl Cornwallis.

The French troops which lately landed in Virginia, from the count de Graſſe's fleet, were under the command of the marquis de St. Simon.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated on Thurſday laſt.

"The laſt letters from Paris mention, that the emperor of Germany was on his way to that capital, and that he was to dine on there the 19th of July. The honourable John Adams, eſq; of Boſton, was expected to arrive at Paris, on the ſame day, from Holland."

Philadelphia, Octo. 2.

A gentleman from Baltimore aſſures us, that before he left that place, a letter was received from an officer of diſtinction, in the army under general Greene, informing him, that they had juſt gained a moſt important victory over the enemy, at or near Monk's Corner, in South Carolina, by which a great number of the enemy were either killed, wounded or taken, with the loſs of between 2 and 300 killed and wounded on our ſide; and alſo the additional circumſtance of colonel Waſhington being wounded. We do not learn the time when the above affair is ſaid to have happened, nor do we give it as a fact; but we ſhall moſt probably ſoon be ſatisfied by authentic accounts from that quarter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Morriſtown, to his friend in this city, dated September 26.

"You will doubtleſs be deſirous of knowing what troops are now encamped on Staten-Iſland. I can, from pretty good authority, inform you, that they are the 1ſt and 2d regiments of Britiſh grenadiers; the 22d, 42d, 54th, and 57th Britiſh regiments; two regiments of Heſſian grenadiers; two battalions of Heſſians, and 1000 Yagers, landed laſt Friday week, and have four field pieces, but all their baggage on board.

"I alſo learn, that two ſhips of the line have been condemned, as unfit for ſervice, ſince their arrival at New York. A ſailor that belonged to the Princeſſa (admiral Drake's ſhip) declares, that they loſt two ſhips, the Terrible and Vengeance, one ſunk the other burnt; that the Princeſſa loſt all her maſts, and hove all her guns overboard to ſave her from ſinking, ſhe making 9 feet water in one hour, and had 90 men killed and 50 wounded in the action."

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 4th of October inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

October 1.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

ALL Perſons having any demands on the eſtate of SAMUEL PURVIANCE, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, and State of New-Jerſey, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement; and all thoſe Indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, by bond, book-account, or otherways, are requeſted to make immediate payment. ANDREW PURVIANCE, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CUTHBERT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſir'd to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and they will be paid by the ſubſcribers.

THOMAS CUTHBERT,
ANTHONY CUTHBERT, } Executors.

Philadelphia, September 8th 1781.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1781.

DESERTED on the 27th inſtant from captain Jacob Lavercot's company of rifle-men, now quartered in the Barracks of this city, a ſoldier, named JOHN ANDERSON, born in England, 40 years old, about five feet ſix inches high, is thin made, has ſhort yellow hair, his noſe remarkably red. Took with him his rifle, powder horn and ſhot pouch and a blanket, but has very few cloaths with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter and returns him to his company, or to major Par, in this city, ſhall receive Eight Spaniſh milled Dollars reward.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN AWAY from Wright's Ferry, Suſquehana, A Negroe MAN, named JACOB, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high: Had on when he went away, a white cloth jacket, tow trowſers and linen ſhirt, a half-worn felt hat and old ſhoes; he is a ſtout made fellow, and very bow-legged, ſays he is a ropemaker by trade; he was taken in a veſſel belonging to the enemy off Egg Harbour, laſt winter or ſpring and was ſold out of Monmouth jail; it is likely he will try to get on board of ſome veſſel, as he has been ſome time at ſea; he was lately ſold by Yoſt Drieſbock to William Bryan. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward. WILLIAM BRYAN.

N B The Reward will be paid in Philadelphia, by RICHARD GLOSSOCK.

To be SOLD, An elegant PAIR of

Bay Coach-Horſes,

That are well matched. Enquire of the Printer.

A genteel Furniſhed Lodging

To be Let. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to hire, a ſervant Man,

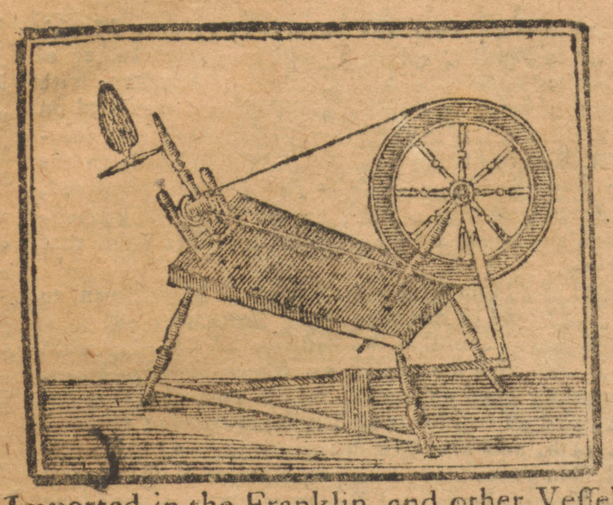
who can drive Poſtillion, take care of horſes, and will attend on Table, and do other work in a family. To ſuch a perſon good wages will be given. Enquire of the printer.

Strayed, or taken away from the commons of Philadelphia, a ſmall BRINDLE COW, has ſhort horns, four white feet, white face, brown round her eyes, white belly, tip of her tail white, has been miſſing upwards of ſix weeks, was then with calf. Whoever brings her home to the owner, capt. in GEDDES, in Vine ſtreet, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable expences. Oct. 1. 1781

Mr. Printer, ——I was a ſpectator at the house of aſſembly, when the bill for the increaſe of penalties on perſons poſſeſſing eſtates who neglect to perform militia duties, was debated, and finally received its death-warrant. Some of the members, in favour of the bill, repreſented the diſtreſſes of thoſe of the city and liberties who perform military duties, in a ſtriking and forcible manner.——But how comes it that no mention is made of the true object of this bill, a tax! Can any man complain of ſuch a tax, when he has it in his choice to pay, or perform a ſervice which his country calls for?—Should not the penalty for neglect of militia duty, be in proportion to the abilities of the man that pays?—And is ſix pence per day in every hundred pounds a man poſſeſſes, any thing like an equivalent for the riſque of life, health and limbs to a poor man?

RIGHT.

Best possible image.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels form Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad-Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broad-cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeiles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with innumberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

FOR SALE,

The old eſtabliſhed Ferry, a

little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jerſey ſide, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer diſpoſing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, having a handſome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, oppoſite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and is of courſe capable of very great improvment.

Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may know the terms (which will not be unreaſonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.

Trenton, September 16. tbc6t.

New-Jerſey, Middleſex County.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Decamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Iſelton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 20 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinſey; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the townſhip of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſſes before the day of ſale.

September 4th, 1781. JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,

on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No engagements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

The Partnerſhip between

the ſubſcribers being diſſolved by mutual conſent, ſuch perſons as have any demands againſt the ſame, are requeſted to apply for payment; and thoſe who are indebted thereto will pleaſe to ſettle their accounts with EDWARD FOX, at their late Store above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1781. ALEXANDER NELSON, EDWARD FOX.

The Subſcriber informs the

PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he again keeps

Horſes at Livery,

At his STABLES, on the eaſt ſide of Seventh ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet (which have been occupied by the United States, ſince the latter end of December, 1776, and called the Continental Stables) ſuch Gentlemen as chooſe to ſend their Horſes may be aſſured that Juſtice will be done them, by

Aug. 28. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can

be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

City Auction.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed of, either at public or private ſale—The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for advertiſing, which will be on Saturday preceding the ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29th Auguſt, 1781.

Public Notice is hereby

GIVEN,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforeſaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's on Tueſday the 9th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to chooſe

Two Perſons for Sheriff,
Two for Coroner, and one Commiſſioner,
The County to elect one Counſellor and nine Representatives in General Aſſembly,
And the City of Philadelphia five Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, two Commiſſioners for the Streets, and two Wardens:
And the Conſtables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their reſpective Wards and Townſhips, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, to elect townſhip and ward Aſſeſſors and Inſpectors, to attend in their reſpective Diſtricts at the ſaid General Election; which Inſpectors, when met, are to chooſe for each Diſtrict three fit Perſons for Judges of Election.

Sept. 17. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmeſt Thanks for the Honour done me, in chooſing me your Sheriff at the laſt Election; the Continuance of your Votes and Interest at the enſuing Election will oblige Gentlemen your humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL. Sept. 17.

FOR SALE, BY

TENCH COXE,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, four Doors below Chesnut-ſtreet,

Pontiry, Nombattu and

ſhirting Linens, white Swanſkins, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, boxes and barrels, Maryland Tobacco, white Bread in barrels and kegs: Alſo, 17 Acres of LAND near the City.

Goods ſold on Commiſſion by

PETER LOHRA and Co.

At their STORE, the North-Weſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and diſpatch.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſtrong healthy NEGRO WENCH, about 22 years of age. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 790.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Assortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Crimson, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickfets and Durqons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muslins,
Canes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cammick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Interest of his Customers to continue their Favours.

The Subscriber, lately appointed A NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC, for the State of Pennsylvania, has removed his Office to the South side of Market-street, the third door above Letitia Court. The Duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law. W. BARTON.

A Further SALE of the
Public Lots of this City,
For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 4th of October instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. October 1.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-House, on THURSDAY next, the 4th Day of October, at Twelve o'Clock, precisely,
A three Story Brick House,
KITCHEN and LOT of GROUND, situate in Fifth-street, near Walnut-street, next to Mr. John Connor's, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth 50 feet, subject to a ground-rent of 45 shillings, Pennsylvania currency, per ann. and to no other incumberance; the title warranted good. The purchaser may have possession immediately. The present tenant pays only 36l. per annum, but 50l. a year, rent, may be obtained.
JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,
A very handsome Suit of Chintz
Bed and Window Curtains,
compleat. Enquire of LE BLANC and WAGNER, in Chesnut-street.

Best LIVEROIL,
In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

BOSTON, September 20.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated Sept. 13.

"OUR dear valuable friend col. Ledyard is no more, he was most wantonly murdered after he had surrendered himself a prisoner.—Arnold was heard to enquire for particular houses for the express purpose of burning them, and from their actions it fully appears, that they deliberately determined to plunder and burn private dwelling-houses; to distress the poor, the widow, and the fatherless.—They left fort Trumbull, the cannon and all warlike appurtenance in good order.—The fort at Grotton is also left in good order, the barracks and magazines safe with 45 barrels of powder having only knocked off some trunnions: They have only distressed the poor innocent inhabitants: The more than savage barbarity of the troops at Grotton in murdering the garrison after surrendry, the tossing the wounded in a waggon and rolling it down the steep hill of Grotton, over ledges of rocks, with a design it should run them into the sea, cannot be expressed.

"Poor captain Shapley was one wounded in the fort, and of the number of those that were thrown in this waggon: he told me the officers damn'd the soldiers and bid them set the waggon agoing, and the shake it gave them at its bringing up against a tree half way down the hill was more distressing than the wounds received.

"Old Mr. Beebe was shot at his own door begging for mercy; he has not carried a gun for 20 years."

Extract of a letter from New Hampshire, dated August 25, 1781.

"We have at last had hostilities committed in New-Hampshire. Mr. Joseph Whipple was made prisoner at his plantation of Dartmouth, beyond the white mountains, about a month ago, and his effects plundered and destroyed by a party of tories and Indians from Canada He made his escape and got to Portsmouth. Another party came upon Shelburne, where they broke up 4 or 5 families, killed 2, captivated several, and carried off what plunder they pleased. A party went from Pigwacket in pursuit of them, but the captives left written advertisements on the trees, begging they might not be pursued, as they were threatened with death in that case. The pursuers finding this returned."

Extract from the Mercury of France of the 12th of May, 1781. (translated from the French.) We find in a letter from the Hague. the following particulars.

"Mr. John Adams, formerly a member of Congress, and now vested with a commission to appear in case there should be occasion for it, in the character of Ambassador extraordinary, to their High Mightinesses, has sent by M. Damas, agent of Congress, some notes for forming political connections with this republic. We know not yet what answer he has received; but it is observed that since the rupture with England, the minds of people are much more disposed to an alliance with this new republic. Of this, the permission granted for sending two frigates to Boston, is a sensible proof. At least it is certain that the acknowledgment of American independence could never be more seasonably made, and that nothing would give a more fatal blow to the enemy.

The following names are all we have been able to collect of those we had killed and wounded in the actions at New London.

Killed. Colonel William Ledyard.—Captains, Amos Stanton, Simeon Allen, Samuel Allen, Peter Richards, Elijah Avery, John Williams—Lieutenants, Richard Chapman, Henry Williams, Ebenezer Avery, James Comstock, ——Lewis—Ensigns, John Stedman, David Avery, esquire; Ezekiel Bailey and two sons, Thomas Williams, Stonington; David Palmer, two sons of captain Phineas Stanton, Stonington;——Fox, New London, Einathan Perkins, and three sons, Samuel Billings, John Billings, Preston; Henry Woodbridge, —— Nelson, New London; Nathan Bebee, do. (aged 75 years) Daniel Avery, Patrick Ward, Daniel Chester, Thomas Miner, Nicholas Starr, John Clark, John Holt, New-London; Christopher Avery, Adam Allen, Belton Allen, Rufus Hallebort; two negrees, one named Shorum, the other's name we have not learned.

Wounded. Captains, William Latham, Edward Latham, Solomon Perkins, Nathan Moore, since dead; Youngs Ledyard, do. Adam Shapley. Lieutenant Charles Eldridge, junr. William Seymour, Jonathan Ledyard, David Sebury, since dead; Elijah Richards, New-London; William Starr, John Starr, James Bailey, Peter Lester, Cary Leeds, Ziba Woodworth, Norwich; Azel Woodworth, ditto.

PROVIDENCE, September 15.

On Wednesday evening returned into port a small victualing sloop, which sailed from Rhode-Island with the fleet under M. de Barras: her rudder and sails being damaged, she was unable to keep up with the fleet, and lost sight of them the 4th instant, in the evening. They had captured two transports from Charlestown, bound to New-York, with some soldiers on board, and a number of women and children.

The late unhappy disaster at New-London has induced the honourable council of war of this state, at a special meeting, to order a general review of the whole militia, chartered companies, and sen or class, on Thursday next; and every person is ordered to be equipped as the law requires, under severe penalties, that in case of a similar attempt of the enemy in this state, an effectual opposition may be made. Every good whig must approve of a measure, which self-preservation renders indispensably necessary; and from the great exertions which are making, it is expected that the military force of the state will appear on a very respectable footing.

*** The inhabitants of this and the adjacent towns are requested to be very attentive to signals of alarm. In the day time three cannon will be discharged, and at night the beacon fired, with a like number of cannon.

CHATHAM, September 26.

As a reward for demerit, on Friday next, pursuant to his sentence, Jerry King will be executed at Morristown.

A negociation is on foot for exchanging of Mr. Laurens, now in the tower of London, for general Burgoyne.

TRENTON, September 26.

Wednesday last James Carter was executed at this town, pursuant to his sentence, for horse stealing.

Yesterday a number of British prisoners passed through this place under guard, on their way to Elizabeth-town to be exchanged.

POUGHKEEPSIE, September 24.

A number of valuable horses having been lately stolen from the neighbourhood of Frederickfburgh, and several burglaries and robberies committed; and intelligence having been received that Howe, Vaughan, and several other miscreants, who had perpetrated these acts of villainy, as well as most of the robberies committed for some time past in the parts adjacent, were lurking about the woods at and near Quaker Hill, where they were concealed, accommodated, and assisted, by some disorderly persons amongst the inhabitants.

On this notice, several persons well armed immediately set out from Frederickfburgh, and were on the way joined by others, until their number amounted to about 20. When they came to the place where they had been informed the villains lay concealed, which

was a little hill of some length, covered with woods, on one side of which a family lived in a small hut. At the end of this hill the company separated, a party going on each side, and another crossing the middle of the hill. This last party found in the house two quarters of mutton, and that part of it had been dressed, or was dressing for the robbers. After taking this man prisoner, the party proceeded into the woods with such silence that the robbers, being seated on the ground, playing at cards, and probably noisy, had not the least notice, until they were fired upon by four of the party. By this fire Vaughan was shot through the head, and died without speaking a word; another, we hear, was shot through the shoulder and breast; and we are told, finding he could not recover, surrendered himself at Ridgefield—However they all got off from the party, except Vaughan aforesaid, who was as desperate a villain as any among them. Soon after this affair, most of the horses stolen were found going at large, and the owners have got them again. Several articles belonging to persons lately robbed, were found upon Vaughan, and left by the rest when they ran off. It was owing to an accident, that the whole party was not taken.

It is hoped that part of this abominable crew of robbers being cut off by a regular course of justice, and the rest hunted like beasts of prey, the whole will soon be exterpated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HAGUE, June 17.

IT is assured, that the dispatches brought by the last courier from Petersburgh, contain nothing favourable respecting succours.

Vice-admiral Hartsink, captain Kingsbergen, and several other officers of the fleet, are arrived here.

Hague, June 19. It is assured, that the states general will send a deputation to the Austrian low countries, composed of four of their members, to compliment the emperor on his arrival: and for that purpose that their high mightinesses had sent orders to baron Hop, their minister at the court of Brussels, to enquire when and where his imperial and royal majesty will be pleased to receive the said deputation.

Paris, June 10. Nothing seems decided yet concerning the fleet of observation. Twenty ships of the line are in the Road of Breast, ready to put to sea. M. de Guichen is to have the command of the fleet, and messrs. de la Motte Piquet and de Cry, are to serve under him. It is said, the arrival of the Spanish fleet is waited for: it consists of 26 ships under the command of don Gaston; and some persons pretend that the duke de Chartres is to take the command of the combined fleet.

LONDON, June 22.

A letter from a merchant at Lisbon says, "The Bevenute snow, arrived here from Gibraltar, brings advice, that governor Elliot has made a successful sally upon an advanced party of the Spaniards, on the 25th ult. consisting of about 3300 in two divisions, totally routed them, very few escaping being killed or taken. The general destroyed some works they had nearly compleated, and two magizines with stores. Four pieces of cannon, and two small mortars were reported to have been also taken and brought into the garrison. The ente prize was conducted by the general, at the head of 1000 British and Hessian soldiers, and said to be carried entirely by the bayonet, with amazing little loss."

A few days since the officers of the detachment of the guards, ordered to America, set off for Plymouth to embark; their orders were so sudden that they had scarce a day's notice to prepare for that expedition.

Letters from Petersburgh bring advice, that the empress has ordered ten ships of the line to be built upon the same construction as the English men of war, plans of which she obtained by a young gentleman who resided in England some years at the expence of the empress.

Letters from Madrid mention, that there are now no ships of war at Cadiz but what are under repair, or acting as guardships; the fleet being at sea in four different divisions. The Sanitissima Trinidada will be ready to come out of dock by the 30th.

We have advice from Carthagena, which mention, that the store houses in the yard were attempted to be set on fire in the night of the 30th ult. and four of the incendiaries taken in the fact, who were Spaniards.

All the camps that are to be formed this summer, pursuant to orders from the war-office, are now compleated, and in case of an emergency, an army of 30,000 men can be assembled in a few days. And yesterday a great number of draught horses for the artillery, were sent to the different camps.

We should be extremely unhappy either to prejudice the town of Nottingham, or be the means of circulating a report, which must, in its nature seriously alarm every individual in Great-Britain; but, at the same time we think it our duty to convey to our friends and the public at large the report of last night, which, if any credit can be given to a very respectable gentleman, is true: he asserted that he saw and read a letter from lady to sir William Middleton, whose residence is at present near Nottingham, that the plague rages there at present in the most alarming manner, and that from 30 to 40 a day die in consequence of it. This lamentable disaster is accounted for upon the declaration of a Mr. Tomlinson, apothecary, of Nottingham, to lady Middleton, by some bales of silk being carried into that town, which had been brought into this kingdom by a foreign ship, though it could not be ascertained into what port she had arrived.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, June 17.

"Yesterday arrived here the General Dalling, Hartwell, from Jamaica: She parted with the convoy the 25th ult. in a gale of wind, in which most of the fleet were dispersed, when she put into Londonderry. During which time a large French cutter-privateer, mounting 20 guns, and carrying 130 men, was taken and carried into that place by a small cutter and brigantine privateer, belonging to Liverpool; they took her by mere accident. The French cutter attempting to wear, a sudden gust of wind (with the weight of the boom and the gaff being slung) carried away her mast by the board, when she was obliged to strike to the two privateers, which she would otherwise have taken, and also all the ships coming from Clyde. She had dogged the fleet, and looked upon them as her prizes, only waiting a favourable opportunity to carry them off. There is a large French schooner, much superior in force to the above, cruizing in the Channel."

Last Thursday, at Lloyd's coffee-house, one of the Dutch prize East Indiamen, taken at the commencement of hostilities, was sold by auction for 13,800l. exclusive of her cargo.

Letters from Jamaica say, that they have not had any rain on that island, since the late dreadful hurricane, which has occasioned very short crops. Rums were selling at 4s. per gallon, cash, to go to Charlestown and New-York, when the last packet sailed: and several ships were in the different ports bound to those places.

The Experiment man of war is arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar: spoke the grand fleet off the Lizard, in company with the fleet from the Leward-Islands, which were all well. By this ship we learn, that the ships from Tobago did not sail with the fleet, and that there had been an engagement with the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line; and the English fleet only 19: that three of our ships had received considerable damage, but none taken or destroyed on either side.

The above accounts are more fully explained by the following letter from a passenger on board his majesty's ship Vigilant, dated at sea, off Scilly, the 10th inst.—

"Having met with a privateer going into Falmouth, I have just time to inform you, that I am here, and have in company with us the Leeward Island fleet, about 50 sail for London. Twenty odd parted with us two days ago for St. George's channel. We left Statia on the 4th of May. The preceeding day the Russel, captain Sutherland, arrived there, from sir Samuel Hood's fleet, who had a partial engagement with monsr. de Grasse, off Martinique, on Sunday April 29. The French fleet consisted of 20 ships of the line from France, and four others joined them from Fort Royal. De Grasse saw his convoy all safe into Fort Royal, then stood off to face our fleet, rather to leeward, consisting of 17 or 18 ships of the line, under sir Samuel Hood. Only 5 of our ships were properly engaged, of which the Russel was one, and was so mauled as to be obliged to bear out of the engagement, and had the admiral's orders to fetch any port she could, to save herself from sinking. She arrived at Statia with seven feet water in her hold. There had been a general straggling fire along the line, and when captain Sutherland last saw the fleets on the same evening, they were both standing away towards St. Vincent, to leeward of St. Lucia the French to windward. This account is verbal from captain Sutherland, no official accounts having come to Statia when I came away. The Triumph was to have been our convoy, but was detained because of this affair, and we set off in much confusion, without having been joined by the trade of Barbadoes, Tobago or St. Lucia. Sir G. B. Rodney was at Statia, with the Sandwich, when this happened. Two days ago we met admiral Darby, with 10 sail of the line, who are now with us."

The particulars of the above letter have been fully confirmed, by dispatches received this day at the admiralty.

Yesterday morning captain Leslie, of the Enterprize frigate, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from general Elliot, governor of Gibraltar. These dispatches bring advice, that the Spaniards having resolved upon a general attack upon that place, both by sea and land at the same time, a fleet of seven line of battle ships, five frigates, six fireships, and three bombs, sailed from Cadiz, the land forces at the same time advancing nearer the garrison, keeping up a continual cannonade, throwing shells, &c. upon the besieged, and erecting new batteries still nearer to our works, many of which were blown to pieces as soon as finished. The Spaniards despairing of being able to take the place by regular approaches, determined on the desperate attempt of making a general assault, of which general Elliot being apprised, caused two masked batteries to be erected, and cannon mounted on them, so that he might open these batteries if the enemy did attempt to storm the place, and play upon them on their flanks, which they not being apprised of, would not be able to avoid; which succeeded accordingly, he suffering the enemy to advance almost within pistol shot of Queen's battery, which was manned by three companies of British grenadiers, and two of Hanoverian, who then fired on the enemy, the masked batteries at the same time opening on their flanks, put the enemy into the greatest confusion. General Elliot, taking the advantage, immediately sallied with four battalions of British, and three of Hanoverians, and charged the confused Spaniards with their bayonets, totally routed them, destroyed all their new raised works near the place, took several pieces of cannon and other military stores, with which they retired into Gibraltar. The Spaniards loss in this affair, is supposed to be near five thousand killed and wounded, the latter chiefly with the bayonet, and two thousand prisoners, and to add to their misfortune, a shot from our works blew up a magazine of powder, by which several of their men were killed and wounded. It is not known what officers of distinction they lost, but it is thought many of them fell; amongst the rest the principal engineer in the Spanish army. The loss of the garrison was very trifling, the Spaniards being in such confusion they could not oppose them. In consequence of this decisive blow, the Spaniards are said to have raised the siege, and returned into the country with the utmost precipitation.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at Ten o'Clock in the morning; of which all Constables and persons bound by recognizance to appear at said Court, are to take notice.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1781.

BY virtue of sundry WRITS to me directed, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October next, at the SHERIFF's OFFICE, the second door below Vine-street, in Second-street, viz. Several pieces of Rattinett, Broad Cloths, Muslins, Gauzes, Linens, Flannels, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 8th of October, inst. at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the private brigantine of war, the Rambler, of this port, lately taken at sea by the king of Great Britain's ships la Nymph and Pearl, and afterwards retaken, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all persons concerned may may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel &c.

Octo. 3. By Order of the Judge,

JAMES READ, Register.

Office for Confiscated Estates, Annapolis, August 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at their last session, will commence the sale of all property, both real, personal, and mixed, late belonging to James Russel and company, commonly known by the name of Nottingham company, consisting of about 12 000 acres of valuable land, situate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 slaves of different ages and sexes, amongst whom are several valuable tradesmen, such as forgemen, colliers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. stock of every kind, household furniture, and farming utensils. On the premises are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grist mills, all in good repair, that part of the premises, called the Long Calm, where the forges stand, is in point of situation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Besides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the same dam and same race be supplied with a great abundance of water in the driest seasons. The Iron-works together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and stock of every kind, sufficient for carrying them on, will be sold in undivided shares, not exceeding tenths: or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into small and convenient parcels, and sold separately, as may appear at the time of sale best to suit the wishes of the purchasers, and the intention of the state. The sum bid, to be paid in specie, or in bills of credit emitted in this state, by the act to enable the treasurer of the Western-shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit, if necessary. Credit will be given to the purchasers to the first day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds, with two good securities, each having real property in this state, to the value of the purchase money. The sale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at captain Phillips's, the noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which, being part of the premises, will also be sold.

By order of the commissioners,

JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

Birmingham township, Chester county, Sept. 27.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Public Inn of one of the subscribers was robbed by three armed villians, who called for some liquor, which when supplied with, they presented a pistol to his breast, and asked if there were not travellers lodged there? he answered in the affirmative. They immediately rushed up stairs, where two others of the subscribers lay, whom, after abusing, they robbed to a considerable amount. They also robbed the Nottingham Post of his watch, money and papers, at the same time and place. The perpetrators of this attrocious crime were persons of the following description, viz. One of them 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim made, young look; had on a brown jean coat, French made, with a large cape, a spotted jean waistcoat and overalls. One other, a well made fellow, with a pale green coat, French made, spotted jean waistcoat and overalls, a large brim'd hat, and light short hair. The other one, a slim made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion; had on, a dark blue cloth coat, French made, jean waistcoat and overalls.—The articles which were stolen, were four Silver Watches, four Silver Table Spoons, cyphered S P, five Silver Tea spoons, marked S P, a Pin cushion Hoop and Chain, and about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds in gold and silver money, and about Forty Pounds in Pennsylvania State money. Whoever apprehends said fellows, and secures them in any goal, so that they may be brought to justice, and the above-mentioned articles recovered, shall have the above reward, and for the articles stolen, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in proportion for any part of them recovered.

SAMUEL PAINTER,
JOHN GARDNER,
JOSEPH WHEELER.

N. B. Two of the persons supposed to have committed the above robbery are John Turner, and —— Howell, both express riders when the army lay at the Valley Forge, and were seen in that neighbourhood on Tuesday the 25th of September, where they left Major Dick's horses.

A Quantity of Chalk

To be SOLD. Enquire of the Printer.

A Gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the Eastward, has favoured us with the Boston Gazette, of the 24th ult. containing the following interesting News,—much later than any we have yet received from Europe.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

Last Friday arrived at Newbury-Port, the remarkable fast-sailing brig Gates, captain Joseph Newman, in 36 days from Amsterdam, in whom came passenger Mr. Eliphalet Brush, of the state of New York, with dispatches to Congress, from his excellency John Adams, esq; American minister at the Dutch court.

The above vessel left the Texel the 15th ult. by whom we have the following very interesting intelligence, received at the Texel the 12th by the Ajax Dutch cutter, commanded by the count de Welderen, who saw the engagement, and was dispatched by the admiral to the Dutch court at the Hague, viz.

THAT the Dutch fleet consisting of six sail of the line and five frigates, under the command of rear-admiral Zookman, left the Flie the 1st of August, with 70 sail of merchantmen, for the Baltic.—On the 5th fell in with and defeated, off Bergen, the English fleet, consisting of nine ships of the line and a number of frigates, commanded by admiral Parker, who relying on his superiority of forces, hoisted Dutch colours under English, out of derision, and bore down on the Dutch admiral, who had previously ordered his convoy ahead under the protection of the frigates, and formed a line of battle. Their antagonists were so warmly received, that they judged it prudent to haul by the wind and leave their adversaries entire masters of the sea; there were no vessels taken on either side; the Dutch lost two line of battle ships that sunk the next day; one of them had eight feet of water in her hold during the greater part of the action; but the captain, Benting, (who was killed towards the conclusion of the engagement) kept the line for fear of discouraging others, notwithstanding the general cry "the ship was sinking," and obstinately supported the fire from two of the enemy's line of battle ships, and obliged them twice to quit their line: The Dutch lost above 400 men killed in the action, and were obliged to return into port to refit; the men of war entered the Texel the day captain Newman sailed from thence, they were much damaged in their masts, rigging, &c. However the English must have suffered infinitely more, being twice forced out of their line, and at last obliged by flight to leave their enemy victorious, who undoubtedly would have captured some of them had they been in a situation to follow them.

Extracts from foreign Papers.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Letters from Paris mention, That the vessel sent from France, in January, for the Cape of Good Hope, to carry the intelligence of the rupture between England and Holland, is returned: That the governor of the Cape had given orders that all the ships of the Dutch company, forming the second division, should be immediately disarmed; and that they were making every necessary preparation to put that place in defence: The governor dispatched a vessel instantly for Batavia, to carry news of the war.

We learn from l'Orient, that the French frigates la Frippenne and la Glorie had taken and sent into that port the English frigate Crescent, and retook the Dutch frigate Castor, who was taken after a bloody action.

Yesterday being the memorable 4th of July, the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city, at the new Stud's Herberg hotel, delightfully situated on the banks of the landing, affording a superb view of the water and shipping on one side, and the city on the other; where an elegant entertainment was given by the Americans suitable to the occasion. At the rising of the sun the American ship Apollo hoisted continental colours, and saluted the day with 13 cannon, and at two o'clock she fired 13 more, when the flags of the United States of America, and the Seven United Provinces, were displayed from the top of the house, where the following gentlemen assembled, and chose the honourable Francis Dana, esquire, president, major Jackson vice ditto, Mr. Brush, director of the ceremonies, colonel Sands, Edmund Jennings, George Grieve and John Traxter, esquires; Mr. Hazlehurst, Mr. Le Roy, messrs. Sigourney, Ingraham and Broomfield, Mr. Merick, captain Hauhizen, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Buyck, Mr. White, Mr. Mathewman, Mr. Dublois, Mr. Walde, captain Benzeil, Mr. Brice, lieutenant Barnai, captains Shinner, Cazneen, and Baras Mr. James Adams and Mr. Course. Gentlemen invited, messieurs John de Nausville and Son, messrs. de la Lind and Fynge, messrs. Tigelen, le Pool, count de Raineval, and Mr. Chonquat, of Amsterdam; Mr. Dormand, of Lisbon; Mr. Morell, of Dunkirk; and chevalier Vanderline, major in the Austrian service.

At dinner the following toasts were drank; the first at the discharge of 13 cannon from the Apollo, and Dutch cruiser Dolphin, and three for each succeeding viz.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Congress.
3. Our first and illustrious ally his Most Christian Majesty.
4. His Most Catholic Majesty.
5. Their High Mightinesses the States General.
6. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.
7. The regency and city of Amsterdam.
8. General Washington and the American army.
9. The American navy.
10. Universal liberty to Navigation and commerce.
11. Success to the arms of France, Spain, Holland, and America, against the common enemy.
12. To the immortal memory of the Americans who have bravely fell in defence of the liberty of their country and the rights of humanity.
13. Stability and perpetuity to the free and happy Constitution of America.

At six o'clock the two flags were struck, 13 cannon were fired, and the company repaired to the house of messieurs John de Neuville and son, where a splendid and luxurious supper was given by those gentlemen in a large and magnificent hall decorated with the following emblematical devices.

1. The genius's of the two republics, in characters of women reciprocally tendering each other their trade and commerce.
2. A ship crossing the western ocean from America to Holland
3. America and her inhabitants represented in their different branches of commerce, offering their staple commodities to the subjects of the seven united provinces.
4. The seven united provinces accepting the products of America in exchange for their principal manufactures.
5. The colours of the two republics, with the motto LIBERTY.

The evening insensibly passed in social mirth and gaiety—Joy and satisfaction appeared in every countenance. Thirteen patriotic toasts were drank, and at twelve o'clock the company peaceably retired, much satisfied with their festival meeting.

The following billet was sent by order of the society to captain Vanderlide, commander of the Dutch cruizer Dolphin:

"The president and members of the American society, assembled to celebrate the anniversary of their Independence, conceive themselves in particular, and their country in general, much obliged by the polite manner in which captain Vanderlide has honoured their festival, in a salute from his ship: They beg leave to express their obligations to him for that civility, to present him with their best respects and sincere thanks for his success against the common enemy of the two republics."

Due attention was paid to the day by all the commanders of American ships at the Texel.

July, 24. His imperial majesty the emperor of Germany, in the strictest incog. by name of count De Falkenstien, has visited the Texel and our fleet there under the command of vice admiral Hartsineck; on his return he honoured this city with a visit of three days; a vast concourse of people of all denominations, flocked to see this illustrious monarch. He was accompanied to the state house and other places of curiosity, by the burgomasters of the city, who he very politely thanked for their attention to him, and that seeing their grand city and patriotism of her inhabitants, gave him sensible pleasure.

HAGUE, August 8.

The duke de Vangyad, ambassador from his most christian majesty, has communicated to the deputies of the province of Holland, a proposition of opening a loan of four or five millions of florins for the account of the United States of America, under the guarantee of France.

His serene highness the prince of Orange, in the quality of admiral general, has given orders to all commanders of ships of war and cruizers, belonging to the republic, not to commit hostilities in the Baltic sea.

BOSTON, September 24.

Friday last returned into port the privateer schooner Resolution, captain Morgan, from a cruize; during which, he, in company with captain Curtis of the schooner ——, went to Annapolis Royal, landed their crews, and destroyed the fort there, which consisted of nine 18 & 9 pounders, and made the whole garrison prisoners. The governor and captain of the garrison, with some others, they parol'd, and bro't off the standard, a serjeant and 5 or 6 other prisoners.

Captain Potter late of the Resolution, was exchanged for the Governor of Annapolis, and arrived last evening from Halifax.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

Yesterday arrived in perfect health at Sandy Hook, his royal highness prince William Henry, third son of our most gracious sovereign; an event that inspires, us with joy ineffable and universal. This very amiable character is the first of royal lineage who has hitherto honoured our continent with his presence: His royal highness is expected in town this day. We have also the pleasure to inform the public, that the honourable admiral Digby, with a fleet under his command, are safe arrived, the companies of each ship in uncommon good health. The brother of the right honourable earl Cornwallis, commander of one of the admiral's squadron, is also arrived. Two hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, are brought in the fleet.

Philadelphia, Octo. 4.

The important intelligence given in our last, (respecting an action in South-Carolina) has received a Confirmation by the arrival of a gentleman of character from North Carolina on Tuesday evening, who assures us, that he saw doctors Johnston and Brown, from the southern army, who informed him that general Greene had gained a most important victory over the enemy at the Hutaw Springs, 53 miles from Charlestown, on the 8th of September.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was upwards of 700; ours about 300 in killed and wounded, who were principally of the North-Carolina new levies and militia, the South Carolina militia and the third regiment o cavalry. General Greene was pursuing the remainder of the enemy, and as he was superior in cavalry and infantry, it was supposed he would prevent them from getting to Charlestown.

We lost some very valuable officers, among whom are colonel Campbell and captain Dobson, of Maryland; major Rutherford, colonel Polk, captains Goodman and Goodwin, of North Carolina: General Pickens was wounded, as were colonels Washington, Howard and Henderson.

The doctors were not in the action, but they had received such assurances of the certainty of it, that they pronounced it to the council of North-Carolina as truth.

This gentleman further informs, that the disaffected in North Carolina, in number about 300, under command of M'Neal and Fanning, surprised the governor and a few gentlemen, at Hillsborough, the 12th Sept. and were carrying them towards Cross Creek; that colonel Mebaine pursued them, and killed 66, took 180 horses, with the loss of only 20 killed and wounded. Some of the prisoners escaped in the action, but unfortunately for that state the governor was not amongst those that escaped. The tories have since discharged on parole all the gentlemen except the governor, and it was supposed they would endeavour to carry him to the enemy at Wilmington.

A body of militia are after this party, and they propose to drive them from the state.——If they take protection with the British, their families are to be sent after them.

Yesterday morning the ship Commerce, captain Bartlett, arrived in this port from Boston. At the same time arrived the Rambler privateer, retaken from the enemy by the Fair American, captain Eldridge.

*** A silver mounted HANGER, marked T. R. was lately mislaid by its owner: Whoever will bring it to the printer of this paper, shall receive many thanks.

RAN AWAY the 1st of October, 1781, from the subscriber, an APPRENTICE GIRL, named ELIZABETH PHILIPS, about 16 years of age, short and well set, dark complexion; she took with her a large bundle of clothes. Whoever apprehends the said girl and brings her home, or secures her in the Workhouse, shall have ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

GERRALD FORRESTER.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch street FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to dispose of by Wholesale and Retail,
For Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Lisbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
West India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Annisseed,
Holland Gin,
Molasses,
Double and single refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muscovado ditto,
Souchong Tea,
A few Boxes Congo ditto, of a fine quality,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raisons,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Whetstones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Womens Stuff ditto,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Queen's Ware,
Tumblers & Wine Glasses,
An Assortment of neat Iron Castings,
Frying Pans,
Linseed Oil,
A few Kegs PAINTS, ground in Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Irish Butter,
Window Glass of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or less Quantity,
Long and short Pipes by the Box and Gross, &c. &c. &c.

To be Disposed of by private SALE,

At the CITY VENDUE STORE, in Front street, between Market and Arch-streets,

PLAIN and striped Lutestrings,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muslins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Course and fine Lawn Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Silesia Seetings,
Russia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Oznabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Looking Glasses,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery-Store,

In Front-street, the second Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits,
West India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Pale Brandy,
Raspberry ditto,
Geneva,
Annisseed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
Aniseed,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uses, or for raising the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B He gives particular Encouragement to those who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Best possible image.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black Horse-Alley, in Front-street, the following

Houses, Lots, &c.

1. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Second and Front-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-street, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the House is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below stairs) has been used as a shop; also, a brick Kitchen, two stories high, adjoining said messuage the whole subject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spanish silver milled Dollars, issuing out of a Lot of Ground on the west side of Sixth-street, north of Arch-street, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this side of Pottsgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling House, having 3 rooms on the first floor, and old Stable and Cow-house. It is a pleasant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a small expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in East Fallowfield, Chester county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent springs: there are on the premises a good Stone Dwelling House, two stories high, with good rooms, and a Log House adjoining, a good Spring-house close by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-house, Hay-house, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; also, a Still-house, with two stills fixed, all in good repair: likewise a Place fit for a Tanyard.

The Subscriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, upon the most reasonable Terms. Besides the Estates above described, He has for Sale several other Estates, both in the City and Country, a particular Description whereof may be seen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Person desirous of purchasing, upon Application to his said Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, several SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thousand Pounds.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

THAT beautiful situated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and sixty five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the best order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining sixty-five are wood land about two miles from the house. A beautiful two story frame house well finished, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms suitable for servants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and separated by lattice, one of them was designed for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine spring-house on a never failing stream, a few yards from the house, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, stables, cow-house with stalls for twenty-six cattle, cyder-house, two large sheds, barracks, coach-house, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this season: peach orchard, pears, plumbs, and cherries of the best kind; a good garden near the house. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is situated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Bristol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jersey. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN CLARK.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, and his FRIENDS more particularly, that he is removed to that commodious and well-known stand, at the Sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, where he is furnished with large and excellent LIVERY STABLES. All Gentlemen who shall please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being received in the best Manner, and the greatest Care and Attention paid to themselves and horses: By their humble Servant, ISAAC ALLEN, Junior.

The Subscriber has in his possession two BASKETS and two CHESSES. The Owner is desired to apply within one month from the date hereof, to prove his property, pay the charge of this advertisement, and take them away.

Philad. Sept. 22, 1781. GEORGE A. BAKER.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

MY Thanks are due to you for your Votes and Interest for the CORONER's OFFICE, at the last Election; a Continuance of your Favours at the ensuing Election, will further oblige

Your Friend and humble Servant,

Sept. 27. JOSEPH RUSH.

Whereas in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 3d day of April, 1779, entitled, "An Act to raise the Supplies for the Year 1779," the following Tracts of Land have been duly advertised in the Pennsylvania Packet, and Notice given of a Day of Appeal, and the Sums of Money assessed on said Lands. And whereas the said Assessments are still unpaid, and others since accrued thereon. NOTICE is hereby given, That the undermentioned Tracts of Land (or so much thereof as will be necessary) will be put to Public SALE, on the 22d day of October next, at the Court-House, in Reading, in the County of Berks, and then and there Sold to the highest Bidder: Such Titles will be made to the Purchasers as the Law directs. Given under our Hands, the 19th Day of September, 1781.

THOMAS JONES, junr. } Commissioners,
THOMAS PARRY, } Berks county.
HENRY HALLER, }

Brunswig Township.

Tracts of Land.	No. Acres	Property of
1	200	Michael Bright.
1	300	Widow Duncan, Phila.
1	200	Frederick Kiechner.
1	300	Francis Parvin.
1	300	James Hutton.
1	unknown	Tho. & Jno Middleton.
1	200	Catharine Lightfoot.
1	300	Benj. & Isaac Wright.
1	unknown	Mordecai Ellis.
1	do.	John Kuster.
1	do.	James Starr.
	Pinegrove.	
1	200	John Gerber.
1	100	George Sies.
1	40	George Wagner.
	Cumris,	
1	150	Anthony Reincha.
	Alsace,	
1	unknown	Henry Smith.
	Brecknoc,	
1	unknown	Adam Behm.
	Carnarvon,	
1	50	Thomas Morgan.
	Amity,	
1	3	Nicholas Brossius.
	Greenwich,	
1	140	Thomas Foulk.
1	150	Andrew Resh.
	Robeson,	
1	300	Thomas Lightfoot.
	Union.	
1	100	Richard Graham.
	Bethel,	
1	50	Jacob Albert.
1	30	John Gunkle.
1	unknown	Peter Smith.
	Colebrookdale,	
1	70	John Mifflin.
	Ruscombmannor,	
1	50	Standly Kirby.
1	75	Rudolph High.
	Albany,	
1	200	Jacob Zuimerman & co.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land.

FOUR PLANTATIONS in Richland township, Bucks county, viz. One in the tenure of Stephen Neisler, containing 250 acres; one in the tenure of James Walton, containing 200 acres; and two others, containing 175 acres each, in the tenure of Isaac Walton and Ludowick Fluke, all adjoining each other: On each of them are a dwelling House, Barn, Orchard, and other improvements; the upland is mostly good, and a considerable quantity of meadow is already well improved, and more may be made; near one half of the land is in wood, and a great part of it well timbered.

Six Hundred Acres of WOODLAND, near the upper end of Penn's-Neck, West New-Jersey, chiefly rich Swamp, whereon is a great quantity of excellent Timber, within one mile of a good Landing on the river Delaware, from whence the wood may be conveyed to Philadelphia at a moderate expence; and it is expected a great part of this Tract may be drained and converted into meadow, one of the branches of Salem creek leading into it.

Four Hundred Acres of MARSH, laying on Hope-creek, below Alloway's-creek, and bounding on the river Delaware.

A TRACT of near 1100 Acres, in West Jersey, situate at Hyppaunk, at the head of Muscanecung river, and bounding on the Great-Pond; this chiefly Woodland, on part of which meadow may be made; there are some improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Christian Smith. For terms apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE LOGAN,
CHARLES LOGAN,
THOMAS FISHER.

Wanted immediately, A young WOMAN to attend a Child, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

GEORGE KLINE,

PRINTER AND BOOK-SELLER,

Has removed his Printing-Office and Book-Store into Third-street, near Arch-street,

WHERE the ART of PRINTING in its various and useful Branches (both German and English) is performed by him, upon very reasonable terms. Those Gentlemen who may please to favour him (being a young Beginner) with their commands, will find Dispatch, Punctuality, and the best Work, attended with grateful Respect.

He has for Sale, German and English SCHOOL BOOKS, by the thousand, dozen or single, Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, Stationary &c. &c. and gives the highest Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-street, two doors above Market-street,

A neat Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will sell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emissions of any of the states.—

Among which are

BEST superfine and second Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Cassimers of different colours,
Irish and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlass,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Messinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hose,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Best Lutestrings, Sarsnets and Persians,
Pelongs, All mades, &c. A L S O,
West India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogshead,
Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other necessary Articles.

Just PUBLISHED and to be SOLD,

By Charles Cist, Printer,

In Market street, near Fifth-street,

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING

EXERCISES

WITH THE

RULES of the FRENCH SYNTAX.

By JOHN PERRIN.

Delaware State, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop LIVELY, late commanded by John Jones, and the Schooner POLLY, late commanded by Emmanuel Joseph, both taken at sea, on their passage to New York, sent into Lewis-creek, and libelled against, as prizes, by Stephen Decatur (junr. &c.) To the end and intent, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. BENJAMIN VINING, Register.

To be Sold, A Quantity of

Excellent Red Herrings,

Enquire at the north-west corner house of Arch and Fifth-streets: Likewise some fine Pickled Mackarrel.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Baltimore town, on the night of the 11th instant, September, A Negroe MAN, named WILLIAM, a stout well-made Fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a subtle, cunning Fellow: He carried off a good suit of cloaths, but as he will probably change them for others, it is needless to describe them. He is remarkably fond of playing on the violin. He was raised by Colonel South, at New-York, and afterwards lived with the Reverend Mr. Woodruf, and it is expected he will push for the former place. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, Philadelphia, or GEORGE HUNTER, Baltimore.

Whereas it is reported, that a certain John Sottenstall was lately poisoned, by taking too large a dose of mucury. And it has been said, that the said John Sottenstall obtained the said mercury from me. The truth of the matter, so far as respects me, is, that he took half a ounce of salts from one of my shelfs, which I had put up in a piece of paper, and told him to go and get one ounce of cream of tarter, and mix them both in molasses, and take a teaspoon full night and morning, while he was drinking the diet drink he was to fetch the next morning from me, and which I had prepared for him. As for saying he got it off my shelf, he could make no mistake, as he see it put up and laid on the edge of the shelf, where I put it, wrapped up in a bit of paper. Now I do swear and protest, that if he or any body else, searched ever so long, they could have found none in my house.

PATRICK WILSON.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 791.

As the exchange of general Burgoyne is now under consideration, it may not be amiss to hold up to the persons concerned in that business, his real importance, and the great advantage that may accrue to America if this exchange is prudently managed, by republishing a paper on this subject from the New-Jersey Gazette, of December 17, 1777.

SHOULD the report of general Burgoyne's having infringed the capitulation, between major general Gates and himself, prove to be true, our superiors will doubtless take proper care to prevent his reaping any benefit from it; and should he be detained as a prisoner for his infraction of any of the articles, I would humbly propose to exchange him in such manner, as will at the same time flatter his vanity, and redound to the greatest emolument of America. To evince the reasonableness of my proposal, I would observe that by the same parity of reason, that a general is exchanged for a general, a colonel for a colonel, and so on with respect to other officers of equal rank, we ought to have for one and the same gentleman, who shall happen to hold both those offices, both a general and a colonel. This will appear evident from the consideration that those exchanges are never regulated by viewing the persons exchanged in the light of men, but as officers; since otherwise, a colonel might as well be exchanged for a sergeant, as for an officer of his own rank; a sergeant being undoubtedly equally a man, and as the case sometimes happens, more of a man too. One prisoner, therefore, having twenty different offices, ought to redeem from captivity twenty prisoners aggregately holding the same offices; or such greater or less number as shall, with respect to rank, be equal to his twenty offices. This being admitted, I think general Burgoyne is the most profitable prisoner we could have taken, having more offices, or (what amounts to the same thing in Old England) more titles, than any gentleman on this side the Ganges. And as his impetuous excellency certainly meant to avail himself of his titles, by their pompous display in his proclamation, had he proved conqueror, it is but reasonable that we should avail ourselves of them now he is conquered; and till I meet with a better project for that purpose, I persuade myself that the following proposal will appropriate them to a much better use, than they were ever applied to before.

The exchange I propose is as follows:

I. For John Burgoyne, esq.
Some worthy justice of the peace, magnanimously stolen out of his bed, or taken from his farm by a band of ruffians in the uniform of British soldiers, and now probably perishing with hunger and cold in a loathsome gaol in New-York.

II. For John Burgoyne, lieutenant general of his majesty's armies in America.
Two majors general.

III. For John Burgoyne, colonel of the queen's regiment of light dragoons.
As the British troops naturally prize every thing in proportion as it partakes of royalty, and undervalue whatever originates from a republican government, I suppose a colonel of her majesty's own regiment will procure at least three continental colonels of horse.

IV. For John Burgoyne, governor of fort William in North Briton.
Here I would demand one governor of one of the United States, as his multititulary excellency is governor of a fort: and two more, as that fort is in North-Britain, which his Britannic majesty may be presumed to value in that proportion; but considering that the said fort is called William, which may excite in his majesty's mind the rebellious idea of liberty, I deduct one upon that account, and rather than puzzle the cartel with any perplexity, I am content with two governors.

V. For John Burgoyne, one of the representatives of Great Britain.
The first member of Congress who may fall into the enemy's hands.

VI. For John Burgoyne, commander of a fleet employed in an expedition from Canada.
The admiral of our navy.

VII. For John Burgoyne, commander of an army employed in an expedition from Canada.
One commander in chief in any of our departments.

VIII. For John Burgoyne, &c. &c. &c
Some connoisseur in hieroglyphics imagine that these three et cæteras are emblematical of three certain occult qualities in the general, which he never intends to exhibit in more legible characters, viz. prudence, moderation, and humanity. Others suppose that they stand for King of America; and that had he proved successful, he would have fallen upon general Howe, and afterwards have set up for himself. Be this as it may, (which it however behoves a certain gentleman on the other side of the water seriously to consider) I insist upon it, that as all dark and cabalistical characters are suspicious, these incognoscible enigmas may portend much more than is generally apprehended. At all events, general Burgoyne has availed himself of their importance, and I doubt not they excited as much terror in his proclamation, as any of his more luminous titles. As his person therefore is by capture become the property of the Congress, all his titles, (which some suppose to constitute his very essence) whether more splendid or opake, latent or visible, are become, ipso facto, the lawful goods and chattels of the continent, and ought not to be restored without a consideration equivalent. If we should happen to over-rate them, it is his own fault, it being in his power to ascertain their intrinsic value; and it is a rule in law, that when a man is possessed of evidence to disprove what is alledged against him, and he refuses to produce it, the presumption raised against him is to be taken for granted. Certain it is, that these three et cæteras must stand for three somethings, and as these three somethings must, at least, be equal to three somethings without rank or title, I had some thoughts of setting them down for three privates; but then as they are three somethings in general Burgoyne, which must be of twice the value of three any things in any three privates, I shall only double them, and demand in exchange for these three problematical, enigmatical, hieroglyphical, mystic, necromantic, cabalistical and portentous et cæteras, six privates.

So that, according to my plan, we ought to detain for this ideal conqueror of the north, now a real prisoner in the east, till we have got in exchange for him, one esquire, two majors general, three colonels of light horse, two governors, one member of congress, the admiral of our navy, one commander in chief in a separate department, and six privates; which is probably more than this extraordinary hero would fetch in any part of Great-Britain, were he exposed at public auction for a day and a year. All which is humbly submitted to the consideration of the honourable the Congress, and his excellency general Washington.

Yours, &c.
HORTENTIUS.

Princeton, Dec. 8, 1777.

A CARD.

THE Monsieurs, Mynheers, Yankies and Dons, present their compliments to the Mylords, and being desirous of entertaining them in a manner suitable to their taste, are happy in making them the following invitations:

Monsieur has the honour to invite them to a grand Concert on the Water, when the power of music will be shewn in a manner never heard of since the days of Timotheus and Alexander. They hope it will be such as to make the Mylords acknowledge his superiority in musical composition and performance.

Yankey intends to present them with a grand Fire-work, to be performed at London, or some other great seaport-town in Great Britain or Ireland, but much superior to those which the Mylords pretended to exhibit at Norfolk, Kingston, New-London, &c. &c. For the sake of those who are in this country and cannot transport themselves over to England, they will shortly be shewn a new Bear-Trap, wherein five thousand of those obnoxious animals are to be caught at once. This Entertainment was already exhibited to them about four years ago, and they were pleased to appear highly satisfied with it. The present one is on a new plan, in which friend Monsieur has had some share.

Mynheer and Don do not chuse as yet to let them know what will be the nature of their Entertainment, being desirous of affording them the pleasure of SURPRIZE.

The Subscriber, lately appointed

A NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC, for the State of Pennsylvania, has removed his Office to the south side of Market street, the third door above Lætitia Court. The Duties of this Office will not interfere with his Practice of the Law. W. BARTON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

MY Thanks are due to you for your Votes and Interest for the CORONER's OFFICE, at the last Election; a Continuance of your Favours at the ensuing Election, will further oblige

Your Friend and humble Servant,
Sept. 27. JOSEPH RUSH.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 8th of October, inst. at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the private brigantine of war, the Rambler, of this port, lately taken at sea by the king of Great Britain's ships la Nymph and Pearl, and afterwards retaken, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all persons concerned may may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel &c.

Oct. 3. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

Public Notice is hereby

GIVEN,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforesaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tuesday the 9th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to choose

Two Persons for Sheriff,

Two for Coroner, and one Commissioner,

The County to elect one Counsellor and nine Representatives in General Assembly,

And the City of Philadelphia five Representatives in Assembly, two Commissioners for the Streets, and two Wardens:

And the Constables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, to elect township and ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend in their respective Districts at the said General Election; which Inspectors, when met, are to choose for each District three fit Persons for Judges of Election.

Sept. 17. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmest Thanks for the Honour done me, in chusing me your Sheriff at the last Election; the Continuance of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election will oblige Gentlemen your humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL. Sept. 17.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1781.

BY virtue of sundry WRITS to me directed, will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October next, at the SHERIFF's OFFICE, the second door below Vine-street, in Second-street, viz. Several pieces of Rattinett, Broad-Cloths, Muslins, Gauzas, Linens, Flannels, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at Ten o'Clock in the morning; of which all Constables and persons bound by recognizance to appear at said Court, are to take notice.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Notice is hereby given, to all

the Owners or Possessors of the Schuylkill POINT MEADOW, that, agreeable to an Act of Assembly provided for the Support of the aforesaid Meadow, an ELECTION will be held on the second Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, in Third street, to Choose five Persons for Managers, and one for Treasurer for said Company.

By Order of the Managers,
Sept. 28. WILLIAM RUSH, Treasurer.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending after Settlements.

MEMORIAL, presented by the Honorable Mr. ADAMS to their High Mightinesses the States General of the Seven United Provinces.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS

THE subscriber has the honour to propose to your high-mightinesses, that the United States of America, in Congress assembled, have lately thought fit to send him a commission (with full powers and instructions) to confer with your high-mightinesses concerning a treaty of amity and commerce, an authentic copy of which he has the honour to annex to this memorial.

At the times when the treaties between this republic and the crown of Great-Britain were made, the people who now compose the United States of America, were a part of the English nation; as such, allies of the republic, and parties to those treaties; entitled to all their benefits, and submitting chearfully to all their obligations.

It is true, that when the British administration, renouncing the ancient character of Englishmen for generosity, justice and humanity, conceived the design of subverting the political systems of the colonies; depriving them of the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and reducing them to the worst of all forms of government, starving the people by blockading the ports, and cutting off their fisheries and commerce; sending fleets and armies to destroy every principle and sentiment of liberty, and to consume their habitations and their lives; making contracts for foreign troops and alliances with savage nations to assist them in their enterprise, casting formally, by act of parliament, three millions of people at once out of the protection of the crown: then, and not till then, did the United States of America, in Congress assembled, pass that memorable Act, by which they assumed an equal station among the nations.

This immortal declaration, of the 4th of July 1776, when America was invaded by an hundred vessels of war, and, according to the estimates laid before parliament, by 55,000 of veteran troops, was not the effect of any sudden passion, or enthusiasm; but a measure which had been long in deliberation among the people, maturely discussed in some hundreds of popular assemblies, and by public writings in all the states: it was a measure which Congress did not adopt until they had received the positive instructions of their constituents in all the states: it was then unanimously adopted by Congress, subscribed by all its members, transmitted to the assemblies of the several states, and by them respectively accepted, ratified and recorded among their archives: so that no decree, edict, statute, placart or fundamental law of any nation was ever made with more solemnity, or with more unanimity or cordiality adopted, as the act and consent of the whole people, than this: and it has been held sacred to this day by every state, with such unshaken firmness, that not even the smallest has ever been induced to depart from it; although the English have wasted many millions, and vast fleets and armies in the vain attempt to invalidate it. On the contrary, each of the thirteen states has instituted a form of government for itself under the authority of the people; has erected its legislature in the several branches; its executive authority with all its offices; its judiciary departments and judges; its army, militia, revenue, and some of them their navy: and all those departments of government have been regularly and constitutionally organized under the associated superintendency of Congress, now these five years, and have acquired a consistency, solidity and activity equal to the oldest and most established governments. It is true that in some speeches and writings of the English it is still contended, that the people of America are still in principle and affection with them: but these assertions are made against such evident truth and demonstration, that it is surprising they should find at this day one believer in the world.

One may appeal to the writings and recorded speeches of the English for the last seventeen years, to shew that similar misrepresentations have been incessantly repeated through that whole period, and that the conclusion of every year has in fact confuted the confident assertions and predictions of the beginning of it. The subscriber begs leave to say from his own knowledge of the people of America, (and he has a better right to obtain credit, because he has better opportunities to know, than any Briton whatsoever) that they are unalterably determined to maintain their independence. He confesses, that notwithstanding his confidence through his whole life in the virtuous sentiments and uniformity of character among his countrymen, their unanimity has surprised him: that all the power, arts, intrigues and bribes, which have been employed in the several states, should have seduced from the standard of virtue, so contemptible a few, is more fortunate than could have been expected. This independence stands upon so broad and firm a bottom of the people's interests, honour, consciences and affections, that it will not be affected by any successes the English may obtain either in America, or against the European powers at war, nor by any alliances they can possibly form; if indeed in so unjust and desperate a cause they can obtain any. Nevertheless, altho' compelled by necessity, and warranted by the fundamental laws of the colonies, and of the British constitution, by principles avowed in the English laws, and confirmed by many examples in the English history, by principles interwoven into the history and public right of Europe, in the great examples of the Helvetic and Belgic confederacies, and many others, and frequently acknowledged and ratified by the diplomatic body; principles founded in eternal justice, and the laws of God and nature, to cut asunder forever, all the ties which had connected them with Great Britain: yet the people of America did not consider themselves as seperating from their allies, especially the republic of the United Provinces, or departing from their connections with any of the people under their government: but, on the contrary, they preserved the same affection, esteem and respect for the Dutch nation, in every part of the world, which they and their ancestors had ever entertained.

When sound policy dictated to Congress the precaution of sending persons to negociate natural alliances in Europe, it was not from a failure in respect that they did not send a minister to your high-mightinesses, with the first whom they sent abroad: but instructed in the nature of the connections between Great-Britain and the republic, and in the system of peace and neutrality, which she had so long pursued, they thought proper to respect both so far, as not to seek to embroil her with her allies, to excite divisions in the nation, or lay embarrassments before it. But since the British administration, uniform and persevering in injustice, despising their allies as much as their colonists and fellow-subjects; disregarding the faith of treaties, as much as that of royal charters; violating the law of nations, as they had before done the fundamental laws of the colonies and the inherent rights of British subjects, have arbitrarily set aside all the treaties between the crown and the republic, declared war and commenced hostilities, the settled intentions of which they had manifested long before; all those motives, which before restrained the Congress, cease: and an opportunity presents of proposing such connections, as the United States of America have a right to form, consistent with the relations, already formed with France and Spain, which they are under every obligation of duty, interest and inclination to observe sacred and inviolate; and consistent with such other treaties, as it is their intention to propose to other sovereigns.

If there was ever among nations a natural alliance, one may be formed between the two republicks. The first planters of the four northern states found in this country an asylum from persecution, and resided here from the year one thousand six hundred and eight to the year one thousand six hundred and twenty, twelve years preceding their migration. They ever entertained and have transmitted to posterity, a grateful remembrance of that protection and hospitality, and especially of that religious liberty they found here, having sought it in vain in England.

The first inhabitants of two other states, New-York and New-Jersey, were immediate emigrants from this nation, and have transmitted their religion, language, customs, manners and character: and America in general, until her connections with the house of Bourbon, has ever considered this nation as her first friend in Europe, whose history, and the great characters it exhibits, in the various arts of peace, as well as Atchievments of war by sea and land, have been particularly studied, admired and imitated in every state.

A similitude of religion, although it is not deemed so essential in this as in former ages to the alliance of nations, is still, as it ever will be thought, a desirable circumstance. Now it may be said with truth, that there are no two nations, whose worship, doctrine and discipline are more alike than those of the two republicks. In this particular therefore, as far as it is of weight, an alliance would be perfectly natural.

A similarity in the forms of government, is usually considered as another circumstance, which renders alliances natural: and although the constitutions of the two republicks are not perfectly alike, there is yet analogy enough between them to make a connection easy in this respect.

In general usages, and in the liberality of sentiments in those momentous points, the freedom of enquiry, the right of private judgment and the liberty of conscience, of so much importance to be supported in the world, and imparted to all mankind, and which at this hour are in more danger from Great-Britain and that intolerant spirit which is secretly fomenting there, than from any other quarter, the two nations resemble each other more than any others.

The originals of the two republicks are so much alike, that the history of one seems but a transcript from that of the other: so that every Dutchman, instructed in the subject, must pronounce the American revolution just and necessary, or pass a censure upon the greatest actions of his immortal ancestors: actions which have been approved and applauded by mankind, and justified by the decision of Heaven.

But the circumstance which, perhaps, in this age has stronger influence than any other in the formation of friendships between nations, is the great and growing interest of commerce; of the whole system of which, through the globe, your high mightinesses are too perfect masters for me to say any thing that is not familiarly known. It may not, however, be amiss to hint, that the central situation of this country, her extensive navigation, her possessions in the East and West-Indies, the intelligence of her merchants, the number of her capitalists, and the riches of her funds, render a connection with her very desireable to America: and on the other hand, the abundance and variety of the productions of America, the materials of manufactures, navigation and commerce; the vast demand and consumption in America of the manufactures of Europe, of merchandizes from the Baltic, and from the East Indies, and the situation of the Dutch possessions in the West Indies, cannot admit of a doubt, that a connection with the United States would be useful to this republic. The English are so sensible of this, that notwithstanding all their professions of friendship, they have ever considered this nation as their rival in the American trade; a sentiment which dictated and maintained their severe act of navigation, as injurious to the commerce and naval power of this country, as it was both to the trade and the rights of the colonists. There is now an opportunity offered to both, to shake off this shackle forever. If any consideration whatever could have induced them to have avoided a war with your high-mightinesses, it would have been the apprehension of an alliance between the two republicks; and it is easy to foresee, that nothing will contribute more to oblige them to a peace, than such a connection once compleatly formed. It is needless to point out, particularly, what advantages might be derived to the possessions of the republick in the West Indies, from a trade opened, protected and encouraged, between them and the continent of America: or what profits might be made by the Dutch East-India company, by carrying their effects directly to the American market; or how much even the trade of the Baltic might be secured and extended by a free intercourse with America, which has ever had so large a demand, and will have more, for hemp, cordage, sail-cloth, and other articles of that commerce: how much the national navigation would be benefited by building and purchasing ships there; how much the number of seamen might be increased, or how much advantages to both countries to have their ports mutually opened to their men of war and privateers, and their prizes.

If, therefore, an analogy of religion, government, original, manners, and the most extensive and lasting commercial interests, can form a ground and an invitation to political connections, the subscriber flatters himself, that in all these particulars the union is so obviously natural, that there has seldom been a more distinct designation of Providence to any two distant nations to unite themselves together.

It is further submitted to the wisdom and humanity of your high mightinesses, whether it is not visibly for the good of mankind, that the powers of Europe, who are convinced of the justice of the American cause, (and where is one to be found that is not?) should make haste to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and form equitable treaties with them, as the surest means of convincing Great-Britain of the impracticability of her pursuits? Whether the late marine treaty concerning the rights of neutral vessels, noble and useful as it is, can be established against Great-Britain, who will never adopt it, nor submit to it, but from necessity, without the independence of America? whether the return of America, with her nurseries of seamen and magazines of materials for navigation and commerce, to the domination and monopoly of Great-Britain, if that were practicable, would not put the possessions of other nations beyond seas wholly in the power of that enormous empire, which has been long governed wholly by the feeling of its own power, at least without a proportional attention to justice, humanity, or decency. When it is obvious and certain, that the Americans are not inclined to submit again to the British government, on the one hand, and that the powers of Europe ought not and could not with safety consent to it, if they were, on the other; why should a source of contention be left open for future contigencies to involve the nations of Europe in still more bloodshed, when, by one decisive step of the maritime powers, in making treaties with a nation long in possession of sovereignty, by right and in fact, it might be closed?

The example of your high-mightinesses would, it is hoped, be followed by all the maritime powers, especially those which are parties to the late marine treaty: nor can apprehension, that the independence of America would be injurious to the trade of the Baltic, be any objection. This jealousy is so groundless, that the reverse would happen. The freight and insurance in voyages across the Atlantic are so high, and the price of labour in America so dear, that tar, pitch, turpentine and ship-timber never can be transported to Europe at so cheap a rate, as it has been and will be afforded by countries round the Baltic. This commerce was supported by the English before the revolution with difficulty, and not without large parliamentary bounties. Of hemp, cordage and sail cloth there will not probably be a sufficiency raised in America for her own consumption in many centuries, for the plainest of all reasons, because these articles may be imported from Amsterdam, or even from Petersburg and Archangel, cheaper than they can be raised at home. America will therefore be for ages a market for those articles of the Baltic trade.

Nor is there more solidity in another supposition propagated by the English to prevent other nations from pursuing their true interests, that the colonies of other nations will follow the example of the United States. Those powers, who have as large possessions as any beyond seas, have already declared against England, apprehending no such consequences. Indeed there is no probability of any other power of Europe following the example of England, in attempting to change the whole system of the government of colonies, and reducing them by oppression to the necessity of governing themselves: and without such manifest injustice and cruelty on the part of the metropolis, there is no danger of colonies attempting innovations. Established governments are founded deep in the hearts, the passions, the imaginations and understandings of the people; and without some violent change from without, to alter the temper and character of the whole people, it is not in human nature to exchange safety for danger, and certain happiness for very precarious benefits.

It is submitted to the consideration of your high-mightinesses, whether the system of the United States, which was minutely considered and discussed, and unanimously agreed on in Congress in the year 1776, in planning the treaty they proposed to France, to form equitable commercial treaties with all the maritime powers of Europe, without being governed or monopolized by any: a system which was afterwards approved by the king, and made the foundation of the treaties with his majesty: a system to which the United States have hitherto constantly adhered, and from which they never will depart, unless compelled by some powers declaring against them, which is not expected, is not the only means of preventing this growing country from being an object of everlasting jealousies, rivalries and wars among the nations. If this idea is just, it follows, that it is the interest of every state in Europe to acknowledge American independency immediately. If such benevolent policy should be adopted, the new world will be a proportional blessing to every part of the old.

The subscriber has the further honour of informing your high mightinesses, that the United States of America, in Congress assembled, impressed with an high sense of the wisdom and magnanimity of your high-mightinesses, and of your inviolable attachment to the rights and liberties of mankind, and being desirous of cultivating the friendship of a nation, eminent for its wisdom, justice and moderation, have appointed the subscriber to be their minister plenipotentiary to reside near you, that he may give you more particular assurances of the great respect they entertain for your high mightinesses, beseeching your high-mightinesses to give entire credit to every thing, which their said minister shall deliver on their part, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of their friendship and regard. The original letter of credence, under the seal of Congress, the subscriber is ready to deliver to your high mightinesses, or to such persons as you shall be pleased to receive it. He has also a similar letter of credence to his most serene highness the prince stadtholder.

All which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of your high-mightinesses, together with the propriety of appointing some person or persons, to treat on the subject of his mission, by

Leyden, April 19, 1781. J. ADAMS.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon his royal highneſs Prince William Henry, arrived in this city, accompanied by the honourable admiral Digby; he was received at landing by his excellency the commander in chief, accompanied by the governor, the admirals, generals, and other great officers of the crown, conducted to commodore Affleck's, where his royal highneſs dined, and in the evening retired to apartments provided for his accommodation in Wall-ſtreet.

Yeſterday the militia and independent companies appeared under arms, and his royal highneſs was ſaluted by them en paſſant, to the houſe of his excellency lieutenant-general Robertſon, where an elegant dinner was provided for the prince.

It is impoſſible to expreſs the ſatisfaction felt (by perſons of all ranks) from the eaſe, affability, and condeſcenſion ſhewn by this moſt pleaſing, manly youth, when he appears abroad amongſt the happy, and approved loyal ſubjects of the good and gracious king, our beſt and firmeſt friend, the majeſty of England, his royal highneſs's ſincerely beloved father.

To His Royal Highneſs Prince WILLIAM HENRY.

The humble addreſs of the governor, his majeſty's council, and inhabitants of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

TO permit me with the members of his majeſty's council, to hail your auſpicious arrival on the American ſhore.

At the ſame time, ſuffer me to expreſs the congatulations, which all the inhabitants, by their chief magiſtrate, have commiſſioned me to convey to your royal highneſs.

On the report of your coming, we felt our obligation to our gracious king, for this new and ſignal proof of his regard. Your royal highneſs's appearance augments our gratitude, by improving our idea of the extent of his goodneſs.

Your preſence animates every loyal breaſt, the glow in our own, perſuades us you are formed to win every heart; a rebellion that grew upon prejudice, ſhould ſink at the approach, of ſo fair a repreſentation of the royal virtues.

But if a miſled faction, not to be vanquiſhed by goodneſs, perſiſts in the war, every man of ſpirit will be proud to fight in acauſe for which you expoſe your life.

May your royal highneſs bring an acceſſion of glory, to that deſtinguiſhed family from which you are deſcended; and who, as patrons of liberty, and the proteſtant religion, have ſpread bleſſings among nations.

His Royal Highneſs's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I BEG you will receive my beſt thanks for your attention to me, and congratulations on my arrival in this country, which I ſhall certainly take the firſt opportunity of making known to his majeſty, I deſire you will accept my beſt wiſhes for the proſperity of America in general, and this province in particular.

[A GOLDEN CALF was once the inſtrument of ſeducing the Iſraelites from their true intereſts and duty. They gave up that liberty wherewith God had made them free; they gave up their property, their ear rings of gold, to make the calf; and then fell down and worſhipped him, crying out, THESE BE THY GODS O ISRAEL: And they run into all this folly and wickedneſs becauſe the Egyptians, their late cruel maſters, worſhiped a great beaſt called Apis—a bull.

The governor of the garriſon of the city of New-York, ſeems to think that theAmericans will be led in to the ſame extravagance; that we already long for the onions and fleſh-pots of our former taſk-maſters and bloody perſecutors; that we are prepared to return to our ancient idolatry; and that, above all things in the world, we are ready to worſhip the Offspring of the Royal Brute of Britain. He is miſtaken after this long and bloody conteſt for freedom and independence, which is now drawing to ſo happy a concluſion; after we have waded through ſeas of blood, in ſearch of liberty, we are not to be led away from the glorious object by the idle pageantry of a ſon of a king; eſpecially of ſuch a king as degrades human nature beneath the the rank of the adored bull of Egypt. Let ſlaves adore tyrants and the ſons of tyrants: The Americans are free. It is our boaſt that we have no king; and if we ſhould again be reconciled to royal government, which is hardly poſſible, we ſhould even then, it is to be hoped, have virtue enough remaining to refuſe any kind of ſubjection to the remoteſt lineage of our late abhorred tyrant. The boy William Henry Guelph, lately arrived at New-York, will perhaps ſoon be in our power. In that event we ſhall not viſit the ſins of the father on the child; but ſend him home to his mother. It would not be quite ſo ſafe for his father to come amongſt us. The blood he has ſo wantonly ſpilt, and all the cruelties he has uſed towards the people of this country would very juſtly be remembered againſt him.]

Philadelphia, Octo. 6.

Thurſday laſt a detachment of the Pennſylvania line, under the immediate command of colonel Craig, marched from their camp on the other ſide of Schuylkill, thro' this city, and immediately embarked on board veſſels in the Delaware, which are to convey them part of their route to the ſouthward.

By a gentleman who left Williamſburg on the 26th ult. we learn that the Allied Army had commenced operations againſt lord Cornwallis, who was at that time cloſely penned up in York Town, which it appears he has rendered very ſtrong by numerous fortifications; tho' it was ſaid conſiderable impreſſion was made on his works by the fire of our heavy cannon, &c. We ſhall very probably ſoon have agreeable accounts from that quarter.

Sir Henry Clinton remains quiet in New-York, notwithſtanding the imminent danger now hanging over the head of his colleague in wickedneſs, lord Cornwallis; but it is preſumed the preſence of his YOUNG MASTER will at once diſſipate their fears, and that he, as a "man of ſpirit," "will be proud to fight in a cauſe for which the young gentleman expoſes his life." Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated September 24.

"The following are extracts from letters wrote by doctor Brown and Johnſton, of the Southern army, and handed me by a gentleman at this place.

"At Hutah near Santee, 53 miles from Charleſtown, on the 8th of September, an engagement commenced between general Greene and the main body of the enemy's army, in which the former loſt from 250 to 300; the enemy's loſs, killed 300, wounded and taken 60, taken, not wounded 340, total 700.

"Theſe letters add, that all the officers of colonel Waſhington's corps were either killed, wounded or taken, except captain Clark: The colonel was miſſing, but returned ſlightly wounded.

"Monday the 10th a heavy firing was heared, but no account of the event. As general Greene had ſent a detachment of freſh troops after the enemy's flying army, there is no doubt of a total defeat.

A Liſt of the officers killed and wounded on our part.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
Col. Campbell, Virginia.	Gen. Pickens, S. Carolina.
Maj. Rutherford, N. Car.	Cols. Henderſon, do.
Capts. Dobſon, Maryland.	Howard, Maryland.
Godman, N. Caro.	Polk, do.
Lieuts. Potterfield, do.	Middleton, S. Carol.
Goodwyn, do.	Majors Edmonds, Virginia.
Polk, do.	Ewing, Maryland.
Luſk, do.	Martin, S. Caro.
Dayton, do.	Giles, do.
	Moore, do.
	Lieuts. Finn, Virginia.
	Dickſon, do.
	Dudley, do."

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Rambler,

As ſhe now lays at Morton's wharf; ſhe is Virginia built, ſails remarkably faſt, and carries about 260 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Octo. 5. JOHN PURVIANCE.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 13th inſt. October, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing Six and half Acres, on Caiſer's lane, about three quarters of a mile from Germantown; about one half is moſt beautiful watered Meadow, one acre of Woodland, the reſt Upland. Moſtly under good Fence. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 11th of October inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. October 5.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worſted Hoſe,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Callicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbatu, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
3-4, and yard wide Brittania Checks,
Damſk table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and ſprig'd Muſlin,
Mantuas,
Eil wide Perſian Taffaties,
Roſe, black, and blue 3-4 Perſians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogſheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Tract of near 820 Acres of Land, lying on Conedogwinet-Creek, Cumberland county, about ſix miles from Shippenſburgh, in Letterkenny township. It is exceeding well timbered, and watered by ſeveral ſtreams, and the creek runs above a mile through it; there is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a ſquare log houſe on it; about five or ſix acres of good meadow made, and a large quantity of rich bottom, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow; this bottom is rich ſtrong land. This tract would divide well in three plantations, and each have a ſufficiency of bottom and upland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes may be informed of the terms, which will be eaſy, by applying to ROBERT JONES, in Union, between Second and Third ſtreets; or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where a draught of the land may be ſeen. October 5.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of captain Philip Lacy, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM PRICHETT, Adminiſtrator.

Mr. Claypoole,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following Reſolve of the Aſſociated Officers, in your next paper. Yours, &c.

City-Tavern, October 3, 1781.

AT a meeting of the officers having no immediate commands, aſſociated for the purpoſe rendering every ſervice to their country in the hour of danger:

Reſolved, That Col. HUMPTON, Capt. ARCHER, and Capt. TURNER, be deputed to convey the thanks of this meeting to General MIFFLIN, for his patriotic aid and advice, on the late movements of the Britiſh army; and to aſſure him that his preſence on the occaſion, added the greateſt confidence to the Aſſociation; and that they are fully aſſured, whenever they take the field, that their country will reap every benefit, and themſelves every honour that muſt be expected from a gentleman of his abilities.

To which the General was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

Front-ſtreet, October 3d, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM happy in your aſſurances, that my advice and and aid have contributed to the benefit of our country on the preſent occaſion. Should the movements of the enemy make the ſervice of your very reſpectable Aſſociation neceſſary, I ſhall conſider myſelf as highly honored by your permiſſion to accompany you to the field; where the intereſts of America, and the reputation of the corps, I am confident will be our principal objects.

I am, with much gratitude,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient, humble ſervant,
THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To the Officers, having no immediate commands, aſſociated for the purpoſe of rendering ſervice to their country in the hour of danger.

IN the month of September laſt was left at Chriſtianabridge, in the county of New Caſtle, with the ſubſcriber a ſmall BATTEAU, which was taken up adrift in the Delaware river. The owner by proving his property, may have her again, by paying the charges to,

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horſes ſuitable for carrying paſſengers and their baggage, Will ſet out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, punctually at ſix o'clock breakfaſt at Chester at the houſe of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfaſt at Suſquehannah Tueſday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, ſhift paſſengers, and return from thence the ſame at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; ſo that any paſſenger ſetting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth-Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Suſquehannah four hard dollars, from Suſquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like ſum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the perſon ſending the ſaid letter. NATHANIEL TWINING,

Sept. 25, 1781. GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE, BY

TENCH COXE,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, four Doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Pontiry, Nombattu and

ſhirting Linens, white Swanſkins, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, boxes and barrels, Maryland Tobacco, white Bread in barrels and kegs: Alſo, 17 Acres of LAND near the City.

Goods ſold on Commiſſion by

PETER LOHRA and Co.

At their STORE, the North-Weſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and diſpatch.

FOR SALE,

The old eſtabliſhed Ferry, a little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jerſey ſide, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer diſpoſing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, having a handſome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, oppoſite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and is of courſe capable of very great improvment.

Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may know the term (which will not be unreaſonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.

Trenton, September 16. t×6t.

The Subſcriber has in his poſſeſſion two BASKETS and two CHEESES. The Owner is deſired to apply within one month from the date hereof, to prove his property, pay the charge of this advertiſement, and take them away.

Philad. Sept. 22, 1781. GEORGE A. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

A Gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from the Eaſtward, has favoured us with the Boſton Gazette, of the 24th ult. containing the following intereſting News,—much later than any we have yet received from Europe.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

Laſt Friday arrived at Newbury Port, the remarkable faſt-ſailing brig Gates, captain Joſeph Newman, in 36 days from Amſterdam, in whom came paſſenger Mr. Eliphalet Bruſh, of the ſtate of New-York, with diſpatches to Congreſs, from his excellency John Adams, eſq; American miniſter at the Dutch court.

The above veſſel left the Texel the 15th ult. by whom we have the following very intereſting intelligence, received at the Texel the 12th by the Ajax Dutch cutter, commanded by the count de Welderen, who ſaw the engagement, and was diſpatched by the admiral to the Dutch court at the Hague, viz.

THAT the Dutch fleet conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and five frigates, under the command of rear-admiral Zookman, left the Flie the 1ſt of Auguſt, with 70 ſail of merchantmen, for the Baltic.—On the 5th fell in with and defeated, off Bergen, the Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of nine ſhips of the line and a number of frigates, commanded by admiral Parker, who relying on his ſuperiority of forces, hoiſted Dutch colours under Engliſh, out of deriſion, and bore down on the Dutch admiral, who had previouſly ordered his convoy ahead under the protection of the frigates, and formed a line of battle. Their antagoniſts were ſo warmly received, that they judged it prudent to haul by the wind and leave their adverſaries entire maſters of the ſea; there were no veſſels taken on either ſide; the Dutch loſt two line of battle ſhips that ſunk the next day; one of them had eight feet of water in her hold during the greater part of the action; but the captain, Benting, (who was killed towards the concluſion of the engagement) kept the line for fear of diſcouraging others, notwithſtanding the general cry "the ſhip was ſinking," and obſtinately ſupported the fire from two of the enemy's line of battle ſhips, and obliged them twice to quit their line: The Dutch loſt above 400 men killed in the action, and were obliged to return into port to refit; the men of war entered the Texel the day captain Newman ſailled from thence; they were much damaged in their maſts, rigging, &c. However the Engliſh muſt have ſuffered infinitely more, being twice forced out of their line, and at laſt obliged by flight to leave their enemy victorious, who undoubtedly would have captured ſome of them had they been in a ſituation to follow them.

Extracts from foreign Papers.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Letters from Paris mention, That the veſſel ſent from France, in January, for the Cape of Good Hope, to carry the intelligence of the rupture between England and Holland, is returned: That the governor of the Cape had given orders that all the ſhips of the Dutch company, forming the ſecond diviſion, ſhould be immediately diſarmed; and that they were making every neceſſary preparation to put that place in defence: The governor diſpatched a veſſel inſtantly for Batavia, to carry news of the war.

We learn from l'Orient, that the French frigates la Frippenne and la Glorie had taken and ſent into that port the Engliſh frigate Creſcent, and retook the Dutch frigate Caſtor, who was taken after a bloody action.

Yeſterday being the memorable 4th of July, the anniverſary of American Independence was celebrated in this city, at the new Stad's Herberg hotel, delightfully ſituated on the banks of the landing, affording a ſuperb view of the water and ſhipping on one ſide, and the city on the other; where an elegant entertainment was given by the Americans, ſuitable to the occaſion. At the riſing of the ſun the American ſhip Apollo hoiſted continental colours, and ſaluted the day with 13 cannon, and at two o'clock ſhe fired 13 more, when the flags of the United States of America, and the Seven United Provinces, were diſplayed from the top of the houſe, where the following gentlemen aſſembled, and choſe the honourable Francis Dana, eſquire, preſident, major Jackſon, vice ditto, Mr. Bruſh, director of the ceremonies, colonel Sands, Edmund Jennings, George Grieve and John Thaxter, eſquires; Mr. Hazlehurſt, Mr. Le Kay, meſſrs. Sigourney, Ingraham and Broomfield, Mr. Merick, captain Haultizen, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Buyck, Mr. White, Mr. Mathewman, Mr. Dublois, Mr. Walde, captain Henzeil, Mr. Brice, lieutenant Barnai, captains Shinner, Cazneen, and Barns, Mr. James Adams and Mr. Courſe. Gentlemen invited, meſſieurs John de Nauſville and Son, meſſrs. de la Land and Fynge, meſſrs. Tigelen, le Pool, count de Raineval, and Mr. Chonquat, of Amſterdam; Mr. Dormand, of Liſbon; Mr. Morell, of Dunkirk; and chevalier Vanderline, major in the Auſtrian ſervice.

At dinner the following toaſts were drank; the firſt at the diſcharge of 13 cannon from the Apollo, and Dutch cruiſer Dolphin, and three for each ſucceeding viz.

1. The United States of America.
2. The Congreſs.
3. Our firſt and illuſtrious ally his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.
4. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty.
5. Their High Mightineſſes the States General.
6. His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange.
7. The regency and city of Amſterdam.
8. General Waſhington and the American army.
9. The American navy.
10. Univerſal liberty to Navigation and commerce.
11. Succeſs to the arms of France, Spain, Holland, and America, againſt the common enemy.
12. To the immortal memory of the Americans who have bravely fell in defence of the liberty of their country and the rights of humanity.
13. Stability and perpetuity to the free and happy conſtitution of America.

At ſix o'clock the two flags were ſtruck, 13 cannon were fired, and the company repaired to the houſe of meſſieurs John de Neuville and ſon, where a ſplendid and luxurious ſupper was given by thoſe gentlemen in a large and magnificent hall decorated with the following emblematical devices.

1. The genius's of the two republics, in characters of women reciprocally tendering each other their trade and commerce.
2. A ſhip croſſing the weſtern ocean from America to Holland.
3. America and her inhabitants repreſented in their different branches of commerce, offering their ſtaple commodities to the ſubjects of the ſeven united provinces.
4. The ſeven united provinces accepting the products of America in exchange for their principal manufactures.
5. The colours of the two republics, with the motto LIBERTY.

The evening inſenſibly paſſed in ſocial mirth and gaiety—Joy and ſatisfaction appeared in every countenance. Thirteen patriotic toaſts were drank, and at twelve o'clock the company peaceably retired, much ſatisfied with their feſtival meeting.

The following billet was ſent by order of the ſociety to captain Vanderlide, commander of the Dutch cruizer Dolphin:

"The preſident and members of the American ſociety, aſſembled to celebrate the anniverſary of their Independence, conceive themſelves in particular, and their country in general, much obliged by the polite manner in which captain Vanderlide has honoured their feſtival, in a ſalute from his ſhip: They beg leave to expreſs their obligations to him for that civility, to preſent him with their beſt reſpects and ſincere thanks for his ſucceſs againſt the common enemy of the two republics."

Due attention was paid to the day by all the commanders of American ſhips at the Texel.

July, 24. His imperial majeſty the emperor of Germany, in the ſtricteſt incog. by name of count De Falkenſtien, has viſited the Texel and our fleet there under the command of vice admiral Hartſineck; on his return he honoured this city with a viſit of three days; a vaſt concourſe of people of all denominations, flocked to ſee this illuſtrious monarch. He was accompanied to the ſtate houſe and other places of curioſity, by the burgomaſters of the city, who he very politely thanked for their attention to him, and that ſeeing their grand city and patriotiſm of her inhabitants, gave him ſenſible pleaſure.

HAGUE, Auguſt 8.

The duke de Vangyad, ambaſſador from his moſt chriſtian majeſty, has communicated to the deputies of the province of Holland, a propoſition of opening a loan of four or five millions of florins for the account of the United States of America, under the guarantee of France.

His ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange, in the quality of admiral general, has given orders to all commanders of ſhips of war and cruizers, belonging to the republic, not to commit hoſtilities in the Baltic ſea.

BOSTON, September 24.

Friday laſt returned into port the privateer ſchooner Reſolution, captain Morgan, from a cruize; during which, he, in company with captain Curtiſs of the ſchooner ——, went to Annapolis Royal, landed their crews, and deſtroyed the fort there, which conſiſted of nine 18 & 9 pounders, and made the whole garriſon priſoners. The governor and captain of the garriſon, with ſome others, they parol'd, and bro't off the ſtandard, a ſerjeant and 5 or 6 other priſoners.

Captain Potter late of the Reſolution, was exchanged for the Governor of Annapolis, and arrived laſt evening from Halifax.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, on the 15th of September, an apprentice lad, named ISRAEL ROBINSON, a wheelwright by trade, about 19 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, ſandy coloured hair, well built and much addicted to ſwearing: Had on and took with him a blue grey homeſpun coat and jacket, with wooden buttons, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair of large ſtriped overalls, two pair of coarſe linen trowſers, two round hats, the one new the other old; a pair of new ſhoes, with French plated buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid by

PETER SPRINGER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

AS the Subſcriber intends to embark for Europe in a very ſhort time, he requeſts that thoſe Perſons, who have any unſettled Accounts with the late Partnerſhip of CARSON, BARCLAY and MITCHELL, that of BARCLAY and MITCHELL, with the Eſtate of William Mitchell, deceaſed, or with the Subſcriber, will bring them in, as ſoon as convenient, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged.

Sept. 22. THOMAS BARCLAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about ſeventeen years of age: ſhe is ſold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN AWAY from Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehana, A Negroe MAN, named JACOB, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high: Had on when he went away, a white cloth jacket, tow trowſers and linen ſhirt, a half-worn felt hat and old ſhoes; he is a ſtout made fellow, and very bow-legged, ſays he is a ropemaker by trade; he was taken in a veſſel belonging to the enemy off Egg Harbour, laſt winter or ſpring, and was ſold out of Monmouth jail; it is likely he will try to get on board of ſome veſſel, as he has been ſome time at ſea; he was lately ſold by Yoſt Drieſbock to William Bryan. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward. WILLIAM BRYAN.

N B The Reward will be paid in Philadelphia, by RICHARD GLOSSOCK.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

ALL Perſons having any demands on the eſtate of SAMUEL PURVIANCE, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, and State of New-Jerſey, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, by bond, book-account, or otherways, are requeſted to make immediate payment. ANDREW PURVIANCE, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CUTHBERT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſir'd to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and they will be paid by the ſubſcribers.

THOMAS CUTHBERT, ANTHONY CUTHBERT, } Executors.

Philadelphia, September 8th 1781.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1781.

DESERTED on the 27th inſtant from captain Jacob Leverett's company of riflemen, now quartered in the Barracks of this city, a ſoldier, named JOHN ANDERSON, born in England, 40 years old, about five feet ſix inches high, is thin made, has ſhort yellow hair, his noſe remarkably red. Took with him his rifle, powder horn and ſhot pouch and a blanket, but has very few cloaths with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter and returns him to his company, or to major Par, in this city, ſhall receive Eight Spaniſh milled Dollars reward.

To be SOLD, An elegant PAIR of

Bay Coach-Horſes,

That are well matched. Enquire of the Printer.

A genteel Furniſhed Lodging

To be Let. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to hire, a ſervant Man,

who can drive Poſtillion, take care of horſes, and will attend on Table, and do other work in a family. To ſuch a perſon good wages will be given. Enquire of the printer.

Strayed, or taken away from the

commons of Philadelphia, a Small BRINDLE cow, has ſhort horns, four white feet, white face, brown round her eyes, white belly, tip of her tail white, has been miſſing upwards of ſix weeks, was then with calf. Whoever brings her home to the owner, captain GEDDES, in Vine ſtreet, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, pus reaſonable expences. Oct. 1. 1781.

Strayed from the Subſcriber,

In Front-ſtreet, next door to the City Vendueſtore, a Flea-bit GREY HORSE, low in fleſh, his back and ſides have been wore with the ſaddle, alſo cut under the tail with the cropper. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, or gives information where he is, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all reaſonable charges paid by applying to Captain BESOUNG. September 28th 1781.

A Gold Sleeve Button

Was found, a few days ago, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets. The owner, by applying to the Printer of this paper, proving property, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may have it again.

Haym Salomon, Broker;

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 792.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, October 2d, 1781.

A LETTER of the first, from the Superintendant of Finance, was received, with sundry papers inclosed, stating his proceedings in the execution of the secret service committed to him, and informing that the vessels in which he had remitted sundry bills, for account of the United States, had been captured by the enemy; in consequence of which, fearing the bills might have fallen into the enemy's hands, he had written to Mr. Ja , on whom the bills were drawn, and desired him to protest them, in case of their being presented.

Whereupon ordered: That the President inform the Superintendant of Finance, that Congress approve his conduct, and are well satisfied with his attention to the public interest in directing the protest of the bills.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Imported in the Franklin, and other Vessels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boston, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-streets, viz.

SCARLET superfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, superfine Broad cloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured second Cloths.
Grey and brown, strong English Knaps.
London brown, buff, scarlet, white and striped Cassimers.
London brown, striped, purple, and a variety of Forreft Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Plush.
Green, scarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Plush fashionably ribbed.
A variety of spotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and striped Coatings.
Black Everlastings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and pan Woolads, suitables for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of silk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the best quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and scarlet Princess Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and spotted Jeans
Tablecloths and towelling Diaper.
Damascus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and children's English Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large assortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Troily.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarse and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French Linens
Big Holland.
Broad and narrow Russia Sneetings.
Dowlas.
White, brown, olive, blue and embossed Serges.
Embossed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and spotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanskin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worsted, cotton & silk Hose of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful assortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common English Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. sadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Buttons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marseilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimson, pink and striped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduasoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimson ell-wide Persians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimson Sarsnets.
An elegant assortment of the most fashionable silk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineness.
Long Lawn.
Plain and striped Muslins, corse and fine.
Twist of different colours.
Mens coarse Hose & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth coloured, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muslins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the first quality, in cases, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chrystals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An assortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Brass Candlesticks.
Cast Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake stones, &c. Also,
Cinnamon, Raisins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogsheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberless other articles too tedious to mention.

J KEAN returns his most grateful Thanks to those who have generously favoured him with their Custom, and begs Leave to assure them it will be his constant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 11th of October instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales. October 5.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Rambler,

As she now lays at Morton's wharf; she is Virginia built, sails remarkably fast, and carries about 260 barrels of flour. For terms apply to
Octo. 5. JOHN PURVIANCE.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmest Thanks for the Honour done me, in choosing me your Sheriff at the last Election; the Continuance of your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election will oblige Gentlemen your humble Servant, WILLIAM WILL. Sept. 17.

Notice is hereby given, to all the Owners or Possessors of the Schuylkill POINT MEADOW, that, agreeable to an Act of Assembly provided for the Support of the aforesaid Meadow, an ELECTION will be held on the second Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the House of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown, in Third street, to Choose five Persons for Managers, and one for Treasurer for said Company.

By Order of the Managers,
Sept. 28. WILLIAM RUSH, Treasurer.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, May 7, 1781.

ACCORDING to the order of the day, the house went into a committee to consider of the extraordinaries of the army, upon which Mr. Ord took the chair. Mr. Jenkinson, secretary at war, having read the heads of different articles of the accounts which he laid before the committee, and explained their nature and origin, and compared them with those of the year preceding; having afterwards explained the reasons why the extraordinaries of the last year greatly exceeded those of the year before, concluded with moving:

"That it is the opinion of this committee that a sum not exceeding L.3,443,217 : 19 : 8 1-2 be granted for the extraordinaries of the land service, from the 31st of January 1780, to the 1st of February 1781, not provided for by parliament."

Lord North undertook to give the committee the most extensive information. His lordship observed that these accounts comprehended all the extraordinaries during fifteen months, and that during this lengthened space the services were multiplied, and the operations took an extent which naturall increased the charges of an expensive war; he confessed, however, that he had been struck with astonishment in casting his eyes on the amount; and so much the more sensibly, as in examining the different heads of expenditure, he had remarked that the most burthensome were those of the unhappy American war; the continuation of which has been so often and so justly complained of in this house. "Yes," added the minister, "I confess that the sums carried to the head of the American war, surpass my comprehension. I do not know whether this arises from abuses or not. If there be any, I cannot say where they are, but I look on it as our business to discover them; and on Thursday next, when the commissioners for public accounts shall make their reports, I shall propose to the house that they be immediately directed to examine all accounts relative to the American war. In the mean time, I can assure the house that administration has frequently complained to the officers commanding in America, of the gradual and continual encrease of the expences of the war, and have not been wanting to recommend to them, in the strongest manner, the strictest œconomy."

Colonel Barre, in commending the minister for his conduct on this occasion, blamed him for assuming it so late; recollected to him, that he himself had, every year for five years past, been urgent on this subject, and had observed each time it came into debate, that at last it must be taken up; that then the accounts would be so voluminous, so embarrassed, that we should not be able to take them in hand, nor know where to begin upon them. "Without doubt," added the col. "better late than never: If we cannot remedy every abuse, in the multitude of objects, at least the most crying will not elude the enquiry of the commissioners. They must see at the first glance that the single article of victualing the army, has amounted in 1780, to twice what it was in 1776 and 1777, and from the method in which matters are stated, that is to say, supposing, that our army in America consists of 40 000, the article of food alone costs 1col. sterling for each man; (four millions for the whole) add to this their pay, cloathing and recruiting, and conceive if you can, how it is possible to support large armies at this rate much longer. If afterwards you proceed to an infinity of objects wherein profusion manifests a total neglect of care, you will find the calculation of this mass of superfluities enormous enough to crush the most opulent nation under its weight."

Some members made other loose remarks on the accounts, from which they shewed either inutility or waste. Mr. Burke acknowledged the necessity of a general enquiry, into the American expences, but could not approve of trusting the business to the commissioners of accounts. He shewed by pretty good reasons, that it would be much more properly and usefully made by the commons themselves those very commons, who voted the money now to be accounted for. After making several standing remarks on the American war, Mr. Burke, struck with the enormous amount of the charge for the single article of coats, asked how many horse were in the army of sir Henry Clinton? he was answered, that the cavalry were really 4000 in number. Here the conversation ended: for there was properly no debate. Jenkinson's motion passed without a vote; and two others afterwards in like manner. By the first the committee were desired to vote 4934l. 17s. 6d. for highways, bridges and causeways, to be made in Scotland; by the second, they were asked for 13000l. sterling for the African company.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VIENNA, May 26.

PREVIOUS to the departure of the emperor for the Low Countries divers plans were presented to his Imperial majesty for the re-establishment of the port of Antwerp; but we are still ignorant of the resolutions taken on that matter.

A little before his departure the emperor granted to the Jewish nation, settled in his estates, among other privileges which they have not hitherto enjoyed, that of exercising all kinds of arts and trades, of applying themselves to agriculture, of resorting to the universities, and of enjoying in general all the advantages of other citizens.

The triple alliance between the courts of Petersbourg, Vienna and London, appears no longer doubtful: advices from different parts confirm the conclusion of it.

Milan, May 25. A plan is formed for the suppression of the remainder of the abbies in this city, except one or two.

Paris, June 3. It is thought that Don Gaston will be detached from the Spanish fleet with 20 ships of the line to join the French fleet at Brest, which will compose all together a naval armament of about 40 ships of the line.

June 7. Yesterday the queen, who is six months advanced in her pregnancy, had a fall. Her majesty fell on her knees, but happily received no hurt; she was bled twice, and it is hoped this accident will not be attended with any bad consequences.

Letters from Brest, of the 1st instant, announce, that all the vessels are in the road. The fleet will consist of 22 ships of the line, under the command of M. de Guichen. The time for it departure is not mentioned.

June 9. A few days go 54 large brass cannon and several mortars were carried through the environs of this city, from Daway and other warlike towns. They are going to Brest, from whence, it is said, they are to be sent to the Dutch settlements in the East-Indies.

The French merchants, whose principals have suffered by the conduct of admiral Rodney, at the taking of St. Eustatia, have learnt by the last ships arrived from Martinico, that M. de Bouille had not only threatned to make reprisals but also that the count de Durat, governor of Grenada, exasperated at the ill treatment all the merchants had met with at St. Eustatia, had signified, that if, within the day, Rodney did not set at liberty the French, and restore them their effects, books, money, &c. he would immediately send him all the English settled in Grenada, stript to their shirts. The admiral performed what was required of him; and we know that the court of London has even given fresh orders to the English commanders, not to put themselves, for the future, in the predicament of receiving similar remonstrances from the governors of the French islands.

Versailles, June 6. We shall have the happiness of seeing the emperor here, but not until after his tour to the Low Countries. The queen advances happily in her pregnancy, and is in perfect health.

Hague, June 7. We are informed that the augmentation of the troops to the number of 17,686 men, according to the plan of the prince stadtholder and the council of the state, presented on the 18th of April, passed yesterday in the states of Holland and West-Friesland.

June 10. The states of Holland and West-Friesland have resolved to advance for the East India company the sum of 1,200,000 florins at three per cent. for the defence of their possessions, reimbursable in 33 successive years, each year the sum of 36,000 florins, and the fourth year the remaining 12,000.

Amsterdam, June 9. They write from Curacoa, dated March 19, that they are putting that island in a proper state of defence; and a number of marines are employed in erecting new fortifications and raising strong batteries. It is added, that four Dutch men of war are at anchor in the port of Curacoa, where divers English prizes have been carried in.

LONDON, June 19.

Large as our navil force is at this time, it still appears, that we have now on the navy list, out of employment, 40 admirals, 126 post captains, and 187 masters and commanders; and a new promotion is expected to take place very shortly, though every promotion is so large an expence to the nation.

There are letters in town which mention, that in consequence of a remonstrance signed by the officers of captain Sutton's ship, stating the conduct of the captain during the engagement, commodore Johnstone has ordered him to be released from his arrest, and restored to his command.

The American fleet at present consists of nine sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, four of 44 guns, 10 frigates from 36 to 24 guns, and fourteen other vessels.

The British squadron in the West-Indies consists at this time of 30 ships of the line, 14 of which are with admiral Hood, three at Jamaica, and the rest with sir George Rodney at the Leeward Islands.

The Dutch have already a fleet of 21 sail of the line, and as many other vessels of inferior rates, now absolutely on foot, in commission, and ready for sea.

There are at this time 16 regiments (12 of which are militia) encamped in the county of Kent, viz. two at Egerton, five at Lenham, and nine at Coxheath.

His royal highness the duke of Glouceser arrived in town from Ostend on Sunday evening at six o'clock. He got to Ostend on Thursday last. Previous to his royal highness's arrival, the emperor ordered a military guard to attend his landing, and he was received with all the honours due to a prince of the blood royal of England. He was met by the emperor in person, at his palace, about 20 miles from Ostend, who handed him out of his carriage, after which those two royal personages had a conference alone for seven hours, no person being permitted to be present during the conference. The event of the journey is supposed to have been on a political nature, and from the friendly meeting of those two princes, much good seems to be portended to this country, both in the political and commercial lines.

His royal highness was present at a review of the emperor's troops on Friday morning last.

A squadron of ten sail of the line have just sailed from Brest.

It is said the earl of Dunmore is making preparations to embark for his government of Virginia, and that he will sail with admiral Digby.

Government are in hourly expectations of the most important intelligence from sir George Rodney; an engagement between De Grasse and sir Samuel Hood, having, as it is supposed, taken effect long before this time, the event of which must, in a great measure, determine the war.

We are sorry to acquaint the public, that the brave colonel Tarleton has lost part of his right hand, yet we add with pleasure that in every other respect he is in health and spirits.

A correspondent wishes to know, if there were not two 40 gun ships in commodore Johnstone's squadron, which were fitted out by the India company, to cruise near their settlements—and, if there were two ships of this force, how it happens that no notice is taken of them in the gazette, as they must have given a very powerful assistance.

Though Mr. Dalling is certainly coming home from Jamaica, the succession to this very valuable government is not yet known to be determined on. The appointment of lord Shuldham to the command on the Jamaica station, is to be added to the numberless other instances of lord Sandwich's social zeal.

The squadron ordered for the coast of Africa, will take under their convoy all the ships destined for Africa and Guinea, which consists of about 50 sail of vessels, from different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Newfoundland fleet, which is supposed to be taken in their passage from Lisbon, first take a cargo from England to Portugal, where they load with salt, and then proceed to Newfoundland, return back with fish to Lisbon, which they dispose of there to a good market, and lastly return to England with a cargo of wine; this generally turns out a very profitable voyage, and shews the necessity of appointing sufficient convoys.

June 23. If our Jamaica fleet is gone north about, as seems most probable, they will do well, if by avoiding the French, they do not fall in with the Dutch fleet, and thus by getting clear of Scylla, fall into as bad a Charybdis.

The court of Madrid have just published an account of the retaking the fort St. Juan de Nicaragua on the 4th of January last, the particulars are as follow: on the 31st of December don Tomaso de Julia left the head quarters near the lake of Nicaragua, and embarked on the river with sixty men of the old troops, 150 militia, and 12 of the artillery; they arrived the 2d of January at night, at Desaguno, where they landed and hid themselves, in order to surprise the castle at the opening the gates; but disappointed in this hope, the gates not being opened as usual, it was determined to gain the heights, which was done the next morning early, and three subalterns officers, and two surgeons were made prisoners; the next night the garrison, which was but small, quitted the place, and Don Tomaso de Julia took possession of it the next morning.

The Russian minister resident at the court of Versailles, at a meeting held at the hotel de Narbonne, in Paris, publickly declared, that a treaty of alliance and Friendship was negociating between his court and those of Vienna and London.

It is a matter of general notoriety, that in king Charles the First's time, the Dutch carried on the commerce of Europe, and particularly that of England; the idea of guarding against the strength of naval power that consequently arose to the Dutch, from this monopoly of navigation, though alarming to England, was lost in the troubles of the day: but afterwards justly struck the comprehensive mind of the protector, who first devised the great navigation act; a law that originally founded British commerce and in process of time carried the glory of her flag to the extremities of the world.

Mr. Fox with a liberality of mind that marks all his actions, has broke those tramels, which have so long and so unnaturally prevented an honourable and legal intercourse between the sexes. The rectitude of repealing the marriage act, is universally approved by the good and virtuous, and the general prayer is, that no northern blasts may blight the growing seeds of universal population.

Though lord North, says a correspondent, was happy in the temper of mens minds on his additional taxes for the loan, he must hardly hope for such easy duplicity in his present undertaking. His conduct in the first affair reminds us of that of an artful wag, who has jocularly submitted the faces of some good-natured bystanders, and then laughs at them for their easiness, but whose next insult is rewarded with a hearty box on the ear. The East-India company may shut their eyes indeed, but they will feel the pressure of his weight on their backs; that the galled jade will wince, is a proverb much older and wiser than his lordship's administration.

Extract of a letter from Hartlepool, June 20.

"Last Thursday six vessels were captured by a French cutter privateer, at the mouth of the river Tees, within sight of Hartlepool, five of which were ransomed, and one they carried to sea."

We are happy to assure the public, that on the most minute enquiry, there does not appear the least foundation for the late melancholy report of the plague having broke out at Nottingham; official letters were dispatched to the mayor of Nottingham on this very serious report, but the messenger was not returned when this paper went to press.

PROVIDENCE, September 22.

"On Thursday last, pursuant to an order of the honourable council of war, passed in consequence of the late expedition of the enemy against New London, there was a general review of the militia, alarm and independent companies, throughout this state. The weather proved rainy and unfavourable, but the spirit of the people for a ready compliance with the order of government was so great, in all the places from whence we have heared, that there were fewer delinquencies than have been known since the war on a similar occasion. Colonel Christopher Olney's regiment had been ordered to parade at the old encampment, near the fortifications on the west side of the river. Several companies from the country, as well as from this town, appeared on the ground, and the whole were on their march; but the rain increasing, they were countermarched, after a due examination had of their arms. It gave very singular satisfaction to every well-wisher to his country, present at the state house at the calling the rolls of the respective companies, to observe almost every person answer in his place, and appear under arms properly equipped. Upwards of 200 in the company of the senior class and alarm list under command of their officers, viz. major Simeon Thayer as captain, captain Benjamin Hoppen as lieutenant, and lieutenant Samuel Black as ensign (who have all been officers of reputation in the continental army) appeared at the state-house, well equipped, setting an example worthy of freemen in a regular government. The united company of the train of artillery, under the command of colonel Daniel Tillinghast, lieutenant colonel Levi Hall, and major Robert Taylor, paraded in the morning before the rain, and made a very martial appearance, the company now carrying a compleat sett of small arms. They have had granted them, by the honourable general assembly, four very excellent brass field pieces, which being kept in the best order, render them the most respectable company in this state. The rain prevented their going through the manœuvres and firings on Thursday, they therefore met yesterday afternoon for that purpose, and performed the same with their usual alertness and military skill. We are informed that this company is soon to appear in a new uniform."

NEW-LONDON, September 28.

The letter of marque brig Firebrand, captain Trowbridge, on her passage from this port for Holland, has taken and sent into port, a schooner from St. Kitts to Halifax, with 80 hogsheads of rum, &c.

We hear from New-York that the Trumbull frigate being rotton, is condemned as unfit for service.

Monday a flag sailed from New York with 26 naval prisoners.

Two cartels arrived at Say Brook last Monday, who confirm the account, that the British fleet under admiral Hood has returned to New-York, from off the Chesapeak; by which we may fairly conclude he has had a severe trimming; the consequence of which must be the fall of lord Cornwallis's army in Virginia, notwithstanding the vain boasting of the New-York printers, that, "from the innate bravery of their officers and men they had every thing to hope and nothing to fear."

Last Tuesday captain Thomas Chester came to town via Philadelphia: He was taken in the sloop Hancock, in the river Isquebo, in the month of March last; after which he was carried to the West-Indies, and confined in gaol in different islands, but finally made his escape to a neutral island, from whence he got a passage to Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, October 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated September, 27.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that governor Trumbull's son, who was a prisoner in England, is arrived at Falmouth, Casco-bay, and a number of vessels from Holland."

CHATHAM, October 3.

The annual election of this state for members to serve in the legislature, &c. will commence on Tuesday next,

Last Saturday two of Stewart's dragoons made an attempt to desert from Staten-Island, but in swimming the Sound one of the men and one horse was unfortunately drowned. By the surviving one we learn, that most of the provincial corps are heartily satiated with the British service, and that the greatest uneasiness and distrust prevails among them, particularly in Barton's.

On Monday the 24th ultimo, admiral Digby arrived at Sandy-Hook, with three ships of the line and two or three frigates, from England, in whom came over a young puppy of the old Whelps.

By a gentleman in ten days from Boston we learn, that the enemy have evacuated Penobscot, and that the garrison have gone over to Halifax.

Congress, we hear, in order to retaliate on the enemy for their cruelty towards our prisoners in England, have ordered places to be prepared at Symsbury mines for the reception of 500 of their prisoners, who will receive the same treatment, in every respect that ours does from them.

TRENTON, October 3.

Princeton, Sept. 28, 1781.

On Monday the 24th instant, the grammar school in this place was publicly examined in presence of the president and faculty of the college, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, when the several classes gave specimens of their improvement in Greek, Latin, English and writing, to the satisfaction of all present, and the senior class were admitted to the freshman class in college. Prizes had been proposed some weeks before, to excite their emulation, on the following subjects:

1. One on reading English with propriety, and answering questions on the orthography of the language.

2. Four upon extempore exercises on the Latin grammar and syntax.

3. One for the best English oration.

These prizes were contended for on Tuesday the 25th, in the forenoon and evening.—The prize upon the first subject was adjudged to Christopher de Vintz; on the second it was thought proper, for the encouragement of beginners, to give one of the prizes to the best in the two lower classes, which was adjudged to James Finley.—The other three contended for by the upper classes, were adjudged, 1st, to Abel Johnson, 2d to Samuel Bayard, 3d to Thomas Pollock.

The orations were delivered in the evening in the college hall, before a numerous and polite audience, and the prize adjudged to Horatio L. Stockton.

On Wednesday the 26th, was held the annual commencement for conferring degrees.

In the morning his excellency the governor and the honourable legislature of the state, at present sitting in this town, assembled in a body at the president's house, and walked in procession from thence to the hall, with the trustees and faculty of the college, and the young gentlemen who were to commence. After the whole were seated, the public exercises were introduced by the president with prayer.—Then followed,

1st. A salutatory Latin oration on luxury, by Mr. Joseph Clarke.

2d. An oration on the misapplication of talents, by Mr. William Giles.

3d. A dissertation on matrimony, by Mr. Francis Jefferson James

4th. An oration on the love of glory, by Mr Edward Livingston.

5th. A dialogue on the origin and comparative merits of poetry and eloquence, by Messrs. William Giles, Joseph Clarke and Robert Smith.

6th. An oration on discord, by Mr Joseph Scudder.

7th. An oration on genius, by Mr. John Blair.

8th. The degree of bachelor of arts was confered on Messrs. Joseph Clarke, William Crawford, William Giles, Francis Jefferson James, Edward Livingston, and Robert Smith; and the degree of master of arts on Messrs. James Francis Armstrong, James Ashton Bayard, John Blair, Ichabod Burnet, Pierpont Edwards, Peter Fish, and Joseph Scudder. The honorary degree of master of arts was confered on the honourable major-general Nathaniel Greene—on the honourable David Brearley, esq; chief justice of the state of New-Jersey—and on Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, a gentleman of literary merit, a native of Geneva, and residing in the city of Philadelphia; and the degree of doctor of laws was confered on his excellency Thomas M'Kean, esq. president of Congress.

9th. An address from the president to the young gentlemen who had just received their degrees.

10th. The valedictory oration on the advantages which the United states of America enjoy above other republics which have arisen in the world, for framing wise systems of civil policy, by Mr. Robert Smith.

The whole was conducted to the great approbation of a very crowded and polite assembly, and so as to afford the most favourable presages to the friends of the college.

BALTIMORE, October 2.

A letter from Annapolis mentions, that the British army, in South-Carolina, which general Greene attacked and defeated on the 8th ult. was commanded by a colonel Parker—That colonel Cruger (who lately defended the British post at Ninety-Six) was wounded and a prisoner—That generals Sumpter and Marian were between the enemy and Charlestown, and that it was thought the whole of the enemy, in this party, would be taken.

Yesterday brigadier general Gist, sat out from his house in this town, for the head quarters of his excellency general WASHINGTON, near York-Town, Virginia.

A late letter from Williamsburg mentions, that the allied army under the command of his excellency general Washington, consisting of upwards of 15,000 effective men, all in health and high spirits, had taken an advantageous position in the neighbourhood of York-Town, and would immediately commence very serious operations against that important British Post.

Philadelphia, Octo. 9.

Extract of a letter from Williamsburgh, dated September 29.

"I have seen a letter from brigadier-general Jones, of North Carolina, to the marquis de la Fayette, which says, that on the 8th of September general Greene had a very severe and successful action with a body of the British, commanded by colonel Stewart, at the Eutaw Springs, 60 miles from Charlestown.—Our troops were hard pushed at first and lost two field pieces; but the general making a spirited stroke recovered them both and took two others from the enemy—he followed up the blow, routed and pursued them six miles: colonel Lee, with two fresh regiments, was pushed after the enemy, and came up with them, as a brisk firing was heard the next morning. The enemy left on the field 250 killed, 360 wounded; and 400 prisoners were taken, among which are 20 commissioned officers. Total 1010. Our loss was 250 total of killed and wounded, among them some valuable officers.—Col. Washington's cavalry behaved bravely but are mostly cut to pieces."

The following account is given by a gentleman who left the army in Virginia, on the 30th ult. at two o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, September 28, the whole army marched from Williamsburgh to within one mile of the enemy's works at York, and formed the first line of circumvallation without any loss. On the 29th our troops had a few skirmishes with the enemy, and but little damage done on either side. In the night the British evacuated Pigeon quarter, and three other redoubts, which are so high as to be able to command the town. These were taken possession of on Sunday morning at sunrise, under a heavy cannonade from York Town. The enemy next fled from a stockade, when the French grenadiers had advanced within fifteen yards of it, and retreated under cover of their shipping, with the loss of ten taken prisoners. It was expected our troops would break ground on the 1st inst. Cornwallis's forces in York are supposed to be 6000 troops including refugees, besides 1000 armed negroes. He has possession of the river, and Gloucester strongly fortified and garrisoned by about 1000 men—these are hemmed in by general Wheeden with 1500 men, the duke de Lucerne, with his legion, and 2000 marines from the fleet to prevent any escape that way,—one ship of 44 guns, two frigates and a 20 gun packet, lie at Burwell's landing in James's river; one of 50, one of 40, two frigates and a floreship in the mouth of that river—five ships of the line off Cape Henry; 32 ships of the line and several frigates are drawn up across the mouth of York river; and three ships of considerable force are in that river below the town, which were to proceed onward with the first fair wind. Gen. Washington sent in a flag to lord Cornwallis directing him not to destroy his shipping or warlike stores, as he would answer it at his peril. The easy capture of the out-posts will greatly accelerate the future operations of our army. Lieut. col. John Conolly was taken near York Town by two militia men, and is paroled to Hanover in Virginia."

At the general anniversary Election, held at Newcastle, for the county of Newcastle, in the Delaware state, the following Gentlemen were elected, viz.

Assemblymen. Nicholas Vandyke, Thomas Duff, George Read, George Latimer, Joshua Clayton, John Clark, and Robert Bryan, esquires.

Counsellors. John Dickinson and Peter Hyatt, esqrs.

Sheriffs. Samuel Smith and Joseph Stidham, esquires.

Coroners. Samuel Ruth and John Thilwell, gentlemen.

On Tuesday last departed this life, Mrs. Mary Fishbourne, relict of Mr. William Fishbourne, deceased, in the 55th year of her age: Her death was sudden and most unexpected, and exhibits an awful lesson to mortality, in the uncertainty of human life, and the necessity of a divine preparation against the tremendous change! She has left a numerous and worthy offspring to bewail the loss of so excellent a mother: For in that station, she manifested, during the most piercing afflictions, all the duties of a religious and indulgent parent. In her social character, she was a kind neighbour and and warm friend. In her political one, she bore a steady and zealous regard to the rights of her country; and as to her religion, as it was untinctured with bigotry and full of charity, so it breathed universal love to all mankind. Her remains were intered in Friend's burial ground the Thursday following, accompanied by a numerous and respectable concourse of citizens.

Houshold Furniture and

BOOKS.

On FRIDAY Morning, the 12th Instant, at Ten o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the House of Charles Stedman, in Second-street, next door to the corner of Spruce-street, A

Variety of Houshold Furniture,

Among which are,

TABLES, Slabs, Chairs, Desks, Chests of Drawers, Looking Glasses, China and Glass Wares, Kitchen Furniture, an Eight Day Clock, &c. &c, &c.

And at SIX o'Clock, on the said Evening, At the same PLACE, will be SOLD, by Mr. ROBERT BELL, Auctioneer,

A valuable and well chosen

Library, in English and French,

CONSISTING OF

Divinity, Law, History, Essays, Poetry, Plays, Novels, &c. &c.

Printed CATALOGUES of which may be seen at the Coffee-house, Mr. Bell's Book-store, and the Place of Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about nine acres and thirty-eight perches, situate in Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia city, bounded by Taccony road, the meeting road and Taccony creek; being a fine situation for a country seat, in the neighbourhood of the mansion house of Edward Stiles, Esq; Also, another LOT, of near five acres, adjoining the above.

For terms apply to Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, living back of the city, tavern in Philadelphia; or to Mr. JOSEPH PAUL, in Frankford; or RICHARD WHITEHEAD, scrivener, at his office, the north-west corner of Vine and Water streets.

Just PUBLISHED, and To be SOLD,

By GEORGE KLINE,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER,

In Third-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia,

A Poetical Epistle,

To His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America,

From an Inhabitant of the State of Maryland.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reason to believe, that there are divers persons, in the extreme parts of this state, who are still ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase and interest due on lands heretofore sold, and granting patents for the same, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the west wing of the State-house, and the Surveyor General's at his own house, on the north side of Market-street, near Seventh-street.

Six Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of a pasture on the Wissahechen road, on the night of the 4th instant: a Bright Bay MARE, rising four years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, a natural trotter, branded P. on the near shoulder, has a scar on her near fore foot, and a small star in her forehead. The above reward will be paid to any person who will discover the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be prosecuted to conviction, or Three Pounds for the mare if returned to the owner. EDWARD GARRIGUES.

On MONDAY Next,

At TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,

At the Coffee-House,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

THE

Privateer Brigantine Rambler,

with all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an inventory to be seen at the place of sale, and at the marshal's wharf, where she now lays, being a prize retaken by the privateer Fair American.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

Oct. 8. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th of October, inst. at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the following negroes, to wit, John Fortin, Robert Coffin, Primus, Richard, George Miller, Mary, James, and Thomas Davis, taken out of the ship or vessel of war, belonging to the king of Great Britain, the SAVAGE, at sea, and who are brought into this port and libelled against by George Geddes, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel &c.

Octo. 8. By Order of the Judge, JAMES READ, Register.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-street FERRY, Philadelphia,

Has to dispose of by Wholesale and Retail,

For Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Lisbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
West India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Aniseed,
Holland Gin,
Molasses,
Double and single refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muscovado ditto,
Souchong Tea,
A few Boxes Congo ditto, of a fine quality,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raisons,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimstone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Whestones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Womens Stuff ditto,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
Queen's Ware,
Tumblers & Wine Glasses,
An Assortment of neat Iron Castings,
Frying Pans,
Linseed Oil,
A few Kegs PAINTS, ground in Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Irish Butter,
Window Glass of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or less Quantity,
Long and short Pipes by the Box and Groce, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery-Store,

In Front-street, the second Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
West India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Rasberry ditto,
Geneva,
Aniseed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uses, or for raising the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to those who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of business on Commission. Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As also,

Pennsylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the highest price given.

He gives constant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to seven in the afternoon.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the
Following Articles, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Cordurays, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentinge, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

FOR SALE,
Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,
By Lacaze and Mallet,
In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

The Subſcriber informs the PUBLIC in general, and his FRIENDS in particular, That he again keeps
Horſes at Livery,
At his STABLES, on the eaſt ſide of Seventh ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet (which have been occupied by the United States, ſince the latter end of December, 1776, and called the Continental Stables) ſuch Gentlemen as chooſe to ſend their Horſes may be aſſured that Juſtice will be done them, by
Aug. 28. JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

TO BE SOLD,
A very handſome Suit of Chintz
Bed and Window Curtains,
compleat. Enquire of LE BLANC and WAGNER, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

MY Thanks are due to you for your Votes and Intereſt for the CORONER's OFFICE, at the laſt Election; a Continuance of your Favours at the enſuing Election, will further oblige
Your Friend and humble Servant,
Sept. 27. JOSEPH RUSH.

City Auction.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed of, either at public or private ſale—The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement, Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for advertiſing, which will be on Saturday preceding the ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.
Philadelphia, 20th Auguſt, 1781.

To be Diſpoſed of by private
SALE,
At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

PLAIN and ſtriped Luteſtrings,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muſlins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Coarſe and fine Laval Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Silefia Sheetings,
Ruſſia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Oznabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Looking Glaſſes,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

RAN AWAY the 1ſt of October, 1781, from the ſubſcriber, an APPRENTICE GIRL, named ELIZABETH PHILIPS, about 16 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, dark complexion; ſhe took with her a large bundle of clothes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid girl and brings her home, or ſecures her in the Workhouſe, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR REWARD.
GERRALD FORRESTER.
N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

To be Let for a Term of Years,
The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,
on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No engagements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.
September 1. JOHN MEASE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore town, on the night of the 11th inſtant, September, A Negroe MAN, named WILLIAM, a ſtout well-made Fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a ſubtle, cunning Fellow: He carried off a good ſuit of cloaths, but as he will probably change them for others, it is needleſs to deſcribe them. He is remarkably fond of playing on the violin. He was raiſed by Colonel South, at New-York, and afterwards lived with the Reverend Mr. Woodruf, and it is expected he will puſh for the former place. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, Philadelphia, or GEORGE HUNTER, Baltimore.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Public Notice is hereby
GIVEN,
To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

THAT a GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County aforeſaid, at Philadelphia, Germantown and Jacob Wentz's, on Tueſday the 9th day of October next: The Election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which Places the Electors of the City and County are to chooſe
Two Perſons for Sheriff,
Two for Coroner, and one Commiſſioner,
The County to elect one Counſellor and nine Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly,
And the City of Philadelphia five Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, two Commiſſioners for the Streets, and two Wardens:
And the Conſtables of the City and County are required to hold Elections in their reſpective Wards and Townſhips, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, to elect townſhip and ward Aſſeſſors and Inſpectors, to attend in their reſpective Diſtricts at the ſaid General Election; which Inſpectors, when met, are to chooſe for each Diſtrict three fit Perſons for Judges of Election.
Sept. 17. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates, Annapolis,
Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſel and company, commonly known by the name of Nottingham company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two grift mills, all in good repair, that part of the premiſes, called the Long-Caln, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The Iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind, ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths: or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſame bid, to be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit, if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds, with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate, to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at captain Phillips's, the noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which, being part of the premiſes, will alſo be ſold.
By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 27.
A ROBBERY.
Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Public Inn of one of the ſubſcribers was robbed by three armed villians, who called for ſome liquor, which when ſupplied with, they preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, and aſked if there were not travellers lodged there? he anſwered in the affirmative. They immediately ruſhed up ſtairs, where two others of the ſubſcribers lay, whom, after abuſing, they robbed to a conſiderable amount. They alſo robbed the Nottingham Poſt of his watch, money and papers, at the ſame time and place. The perpetrators of this attrocious crime were perſons of the following deſcription, viz. One of them 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, young look; had on a brown jean coat, French made, with a large cape, a ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls. One other, a well made fellow, with a pale green coat, French made, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls, a large brim'd hat, and light ſhort hair. The other one, a ſlim made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat, French made, jean waiſtcoat and overalls—The articles which were ſtolen, were four Silver Watches, four Silver Table Spoons, cyphered S P, five Silver Tea ſpoons, marked S P, a Pin cuſhion Hoop and Chain, and about One Hundred and Fifty Founds in gold and ſilver money, and about Forty Pounds in Pennſylvania State money. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the above-mentioned articles recovered, ſhall have the above reward, and for the articles ſtolen, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in proportion for any part of them recovered.
SAMUEL PAINTER,
JOHN GARDNER,
JOSEPH WHEELER.
N. B. Two of the perſons ſuppoſed to have committed the above robbery are John Turner, and —— Howell, both expreſs riders when the army lay at the Valley Forge, and were ſeen in that neighbourhood on Tueſday the 25th of September, where they left Major Dick's horſes.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, THE OCTOBER 11, 1781

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price Six-Pence. [NUMB. 793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the General Post-Office, October 5, 1781.

A.

CAPT. John Angus John Arklea, Mary Arklea, Major John Armſtrong, John Wm. Annis, William Atkinſon, Matthew Archable, Jeremiah Allen, Matthew Akiſſon, Cumberland.

B.

Capt. John Bull, Jacob Barge, Monſ. Le Britons, col. Henry Bicker, William Burgee, capt. Buymen, Samuel Bruice, capt. James Byrne, William Bright, captain De Berth, Mr. Baines, Daniel Bourdeaux, James Butland, Rev. Robert Blackwell, Joſeph Bulkeley, Joel Beach, Germantown; lieut. col. John Bartholomew, Cheſter county; Thomas Bartow, Bethlehem, lieut. Joſeph Banks.

C.

Joſeph Conyers, capt. John Channing, John Croſs, Charles M. Croxall, Leon Cabarus, 2 let. Grace Craig, Jonathan Chapman, John Cook, Lawrance Cook, Joſeph Leonard Criſmand, monſ. Claſſriu, John Creigh, Carliſle; William Cooper, New-Jerſey; Elizabeth Caruthers, New-Jerſey.

D.

Mr. Daniel, Jane Dorſius, John Douglaſs, John Dorſius, William Denning, Alexander Doyle, Hezekiah Davis, Cheſter county: John Davis, 2 let. Carliſle; James Davies, Carliſle.

E.

Capt. Phineas Eldridge, 4 let. George Egge, Patty Evans.

F.

James Fiſher, capt. William Farris, Harris & Ferguſon, John Field, Miers Fiſher, Joſeph Forman, Thomas & Miers Fiſher, capt. Phœnix Frazier, George Fitzgerald, William Fullerton, Thomas Francis, John Farnace, Cheſter county; Hannah Fanimore, Ancockus Creek; capt. Peter Fueaſh.

G.

Colonel William Greſham, John Genſell, monſieur de Gallatin, 5; Mr. Germain, Mr. Quainay de St. Germain, Mr. Gauget, George Goold, John Lewis Gervais, Joſeph Gardner, captain George Goodwin, captain Nathaniel Goodwin, J. E. Gynet, Francis Gaintz, Uriah Gardner, Alexander Gordon.

H.

Hambleton Hazleton, Francis Hopkinſon, Thomas Hall, Hambleton & ſon, Joſeph W. Harriſon, Barry Hartwell, 2; Adolph Wm. Hederick, 2; Mr. Hutton, Peter Hackit, captain John Henderſon, Charles Higinſon, captain Joſeph Hardey, Richard Hill, captain Stephen Hopkins, Thomas Hopkins, Kenſington; Adam Harbiſon, Paxton; William Holmes, New Jerſey; Burton Hathaway, Indian-River.

J.

John Jackways, 2; Rache Jacobs, James Jacland, 2; William Johnſton, John Imlay and Co. Samuel Jackſon, James Jarvis, John Ince, Robert Jackſon, John Jenkinſon, Griffith Jones, Germantown; John Jackſon, London Grove.

K.

John W. Kittera, monſieur De Kirwan, Robert Kinkead, captain Charles Kerby, John Kean.

L.

Arthur Lee, colonel James Livingſton, Mr. Loiuthe, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Leene, Moſes Lyon, brigadier general Lacey, Abraham Livingſton, Philip Livingſton, Peter Lohra, Benjamin Lodge, New-Jerſey.

M.

Monſieur De Marais, Monſieur De Mariette, Ann M'Caſlin, captain Nicholas Martin, 2; John M'Clauhlin, 2; Jacob Mordecai, monſieur Moiel, John Mays, Robert Moore, William M'Ilhenny, George Moore, Patrick M'Cloſky, W. M. Murtziee, Robert Maffett, Mrs. M'Ewen, Thomas Maxfield, Charles M'Calla, Monſ. Mary, 2; Peter Mathers, James Mackeny, John Minor, ; Mary M'Cartney, Yellow-Springs; James Marvell, Middletown.

N.

Polly Norris, James Neilſon, John Nancarrow, col. Henry Neill, Lewis-Town.

O.

William Oliphant.

P.

Mr. Parks, John Pugh, John Pemberton, 2; Robert Patterſon, Monſ. Pierre, Mr. Perieu, Martin Pendergaſt, Dr. Parke, William Paca, capt. Seth Paddock, Monſ. Pauget, James Purnell, Abraham Parſon, Benjamin Provoſt.

R.

James Ryan, Monſ. Robert, 2; Andrew Robeſon, 2; Thomas Randall & Son, 2; Mrs. Redng, Robert Roberts, James Rooſevelt, Richard Randle, William Robinſon, Monſ Ronragrus, David Roſe, John Reynolds, Richard Rundle, Monſ Le Reguce, Jacob Rabſom, John Radcliff, Dr. Richards, John Rees, Cuefter; Dr. Jacob Reiger, Lancaſter.

S.

Robert Smith, Juſtus Starr, Peter Stretch, Daniel Smith, Woodrop & Joſeph Sims, 2; James Shiel, James Short, 3; William Sykes, Abraham Shoemaker, Robert Stewart, Thomas Saltar, Melchor Styner, 2; Uriah Swain, J. Schweighauſer, 2; William Standley, Henry Singer, Reading; major James Smith, Carliſle.

T.

Alexander Tod, John Tanner, William Tharp, 2; George Thompſon, Edward Thurſton, captain Nathaniel Twining, Elizabeth Twyman.

V.

John Vineing, captain Moſes Ventres, T. P. Vanderpool.

W.

Charles Weſt, the reverend Mr. Windburgh, Joſeph Wilſon, 2; William White, captain Samuel Williams, 2; Mr. Wiber, Ann Winter, Chriſtopher Weiſhechen, James Whitall, Nicholas White, John Wilſon, William Whitpaine, captain Iſaac Weatherly, 3; James Wilſon, John Philip Wiltman, 2; John Wait, Jacob Weiſs, Eaſton.

Y.

Captain Samuel Young.

Z.

Joſeph Zanes.

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, has for SALE,

COARSE, Laval, Nombattu, Linens, Bedticks,
Womens and Mens coarſe and fine cotton Hoſe,
Briſtol window Glaſs of different ſizes,
Spaniſh Brown, yellow Oaker, and Venetian Red,
Red Paints, ground in oil,
Engliſh Tin, &c. &c.

On MONDAY Next,

At TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,
At the Coffee-Houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
THE
Privateer Brigantine Rambler,

with all her Guns, Takle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale, and at the marſhal's wharf, where ſhe now lays, being a prize retaken by the privateer Fair American.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
Oct. 8. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Houſhold Furniture and BOOKS.

On FRIDAY Morning, the 12th Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Houſe of Charles Stedman, in Second-ſtreet, next door to the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, A

Variety of Houſhold Furniture,

Among which are,

TABLES, Slabs, Chairs, Deſks, Cheſts of Drawers, Looking Glaſſes, China and Glaſs Wares, Kitchen Furniture, an Eight Day Clock, &c. &c, &c.

And at SIX o'Clock, on the ſaid Evening,

At the ſame PLACE, will be SOLD, by Mr. ROBERT BELL, Auctioneer,

A valuable and well choſen

Library, in Engliſh and French,

CONSISTING OF

Divinity, Law, Hiſtory, Eſſays, Poetry, Plays, Novels, &c. &c.

Printed CATALOGUES of which may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, Mr. Bell's Book-ſtore, and the Place of Sale.

N. B. Should the weather prove bad, the ſale will be poſtponed till Monday the 14th, at ten in the morning.

TO BE SOLD,

A very handſome Suit of Chintz

Bed and Window Curtains,

compleat. Enquire of LE BLANC and WAGNER, in Cheſnut ſtreet.

A Further SALE of the

PUBLIC LOTS of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 11th of October inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales. October 5.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8, brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Mufflemans,
Ell-wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BREST, May 18.

HIS majesty's ship l'Actif, commanded by monsr. de Boades, which was separated from monsr. de la Motte Picquet, to chace the ships that escorted the convoy under commodore Hotham, arrived here this morning. On the 14th instant, being in lat. 42, and long. 12 deg. west from Paris, and 25 leag. north of Ushant, monsr. de Boades perceived eight large ships, which he soon found to be enemies. One of them (the Nonsuch) immediately chaced the Actif, and at nine in the evening came so near, that one of her yards carried away the flag-staff of the Actif. A very obstinate engagement ensued, which lasted upwards of two hours, when the enemy, tired, and ill treated, thought proper to sheer off. At day break, both ships having somewhat repaired their damages, and the enemy seeming able to renew the action, a fresh engagement ensued for upwards of an hour, when the enemy finding himself worsted, crowded all the sail he could to get off. Monsr. de Boades pursued him during half an hour; but fearing the approach of the whole squadron, tacked about and steered towards this port, conformable to the instructions which he had from monsr. de la Motte Picquet. The Actif had 15 killed, and 38 wounded; among the former is one of the lieutenants.

May 25. Last Monday a court-martial was held here, relative to the burning of Couronne, when all the artificers who were on board her at that time were acquitted, as it was proved that unhappy event was occasioned by accident.

LONDON, June 19.

Private information has been received that the French court have just issued orders for making the same sacrifice of English property in the island of Grenada that has been made in St. Eustatia by sir G B. Rodney and general Vaughan, with respect to the Dutch possessions found there. In consequence of this intimation they communicated the danger to the hon. Mr. Walpole, banker in London, who possesses very large property in Grenada, and he has set off for the court of Versailles to negociate with them on the subject, and if possible to paliate the severity of their intentions.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, June 15, 1781.

"The present is on a different subject, which it would be unpardonable in me to omit giving you the most early intelligence of. You must know our Emperor has been long expected here——He arrived here last Monday evening, and departed again on Wednesday afternoon at one o'clock. In three hours after arrived your duke of Glocester, with lord Mahon, and two very old colonels. The duke slept at the English hotel that night, and yesterday morning went to Bruges to meet the emperor, on his return from Blanckenburg; which, though now only a poor fishing town, he intends to make a convenient harbour. The duke is just returned, and by his boat I embrace the opportunity of scrawling you these lines:——But now for the news.——

"At half past eleven o'clock this day our port was declared free—!!! To give you a description of the joy in every countenance is impossible!——It would beggar description!——We shall have a general illumination this evening——our merchants will display fire-works on the occasion, as will our consuls and many more. The emperor is a great walker—he went several times on the key—viewed the bason &c. &c.—then round the ramparts, &c.—and I was much pleased that we had two English frigates lying in the road, which saluted him twice with every gun, while he stood and viewed them with much seeming pleasure. He is to a degree affable—received various petitions from the hands of the meanest people, and granted every thing asked. He went up to Sace, where a cutter saluted him with 20 guns and three cheers (in the old English stile) which so amazingly pleased him, that he gave 20 louis to the sailors to drink his health.——We have nothing now but "Vive l'Empereur."

Mr. Fox, on the late debate on the American war, had a complete triumph over his old competitor, the advocate of Scotland. Mr. Fox was as usual superior in genius, and in the reference to the interposition of parliament in the Spanish war during queen Anne, shewed also his superiority in acquired knowledge and historical precision.

Mr. Burke, it is said, intends shortly to bring into parliament, a bill to prevent prosecutors from taking the low, mean, and litigious advantage of having judgment by default against a defendant, where that defendant makes oath that he is willing to come to trial; because in all such cases, not one excepted, it is evident, that the prosecutor acts from motives of malice, and fears to try the defendant by a jury.

The prize to the Canada, is one of the finest frigates ever built, being 146 feet long, and near 40 broad; her rate of sailing, it is said, is superior to most ships.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, June 14.

"We learn that captain Harvy, of the Repulse cutter, of Colchester, a few days ago captured in the Wallet, on the Essex coast, a lugsail row vessel privateer from Dunkirk, and by the papers found on board we likewise learn, that the instructions were to strike the masts in the night and row into Harwich harbour, and cut out any packets, cutters or ships, that might at that time be in port, and if that could not be effected, to ransom the same.

"Several fine cutter privateers are fitting out at Helvoetsluys and Flushing, which are nearly compleated for sea."

From the BARBADOS MERCURY.

His Excellency's speech to the Council and Assembly, on Tuesday the 10th day of July, 1781.

Gentlemen of the Council and gentlemen of the Assembly,

MY duty to the king and my anxiety for your protection from our numerous enemies, must prompt me upon every occasion that offers to recommend to you, the passing some more salutary laws for the better disciplining your militia, and for putting your fortifications in the best state of defence, which the liberality, activity, and alacrity of individuals have already far advanced, the guarding the accessible parts of your coast becomes absolutely necessary, as I expect attacks from the enemy of a different nature from what you have hitherto had reason to apprehend.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

THE necessary works at the castle, and the redoubt lately begun on Mount Charity, are carrying on with all the expedition the labour applied to them admits of. The passing of a levy bill, the providing barracks or quarters for the king's troops, the improvement of the Mole-head, cannot but become objects of your deliberation.

I shall send you the representation made to me by the justices of the peace for St. Michael's, for establishing a market place in Bridge town, for your consideration.

Gentlemen of the council and gentlemen of the assembly,

WHATEVER measures you may propose for the security of this his majesty's island, will, at all times, meet with my hearty concurrence.

The Council's address, dated August 7th, in answer to his excellency's speech.

To his excellency major general JAMES CUNNINGHAME, governor, commander in chief, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

WE, the members of his majesty's council, beg leave to return your excellency our sincere thanks for your obliging speech at our last meeting, and to assure your excellency we shall be always ready to concur in every measure for the regulation of our militia, as an object of infinite importance for the defence of the island, especially at this critical time.

It is with singular satisfaction that we find several of our inhabitants have so assiduously and liberally contributed to advance the repairs of our fortifications, and at the same time we admire so laudable an undertaking, we should do injustice to our own feelings, did we fail to make our best acknowledgments to your excellency, for the countenance and assistance with which you have so chearfully favoured the execution of their labours, and we must confess ourselves farther obliged by the strong assurance of your excellency's concurrence to all such measures as shall be adopted for the securiry and protection of the island.

We are, very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient and faithful humble servants,

John Dotin,	William Senhouse,
Abraham Cumberbatch,	John Best,
H. Frere,	Joseph Keeling,
Irenæus Moe,	John Ince.
Robert Brathwaite.	

Bridge-Town, Aug. 18. By an express in 26 days from London, we learn that the emperor of Germany, and empress of Russia, have declared in favour of Great-Britain.

From the ST. LUCIA GAZETTE.

ST. LUCIA.

By brigadier general St. Leger, Commanding his majesty's forces in this island.

WHEREAS many persons land in this island without giving any information of their arrival, their business, or whence they come, I think it proper to give this public notice, that all persons that arrive are to give their names into the naval office at Carenage, mentioning their business and from whence they come, in order that it may be transmitted to head-quarters; on failure of which, offending parties will be imprisoned: And the naval officer, the commissaries of quarters, commissary of police in Carenage, the harbour master, and the deputy provost marshal, are hereby empowered and directed to apprehend such offenders; and any person that gives notice to the above officers of any offenders, so that they may be apprehended, shall receive two dollars reward for every one so offending.

I do also give notice, that if any person or persons shall land from any of the enemy's islands, without permission, they will be treated as spies; and if I know of any persons going off this island, without permission, they will not be permitted to return.

Signed at Morne Fortune, this 18th day of August. 1781. A. St. LEGER.

From the ST. CHRISTOPHER'S GAZETTE.

ST. EUSTATIUS.

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency the honourable general Vaughan, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the Leward and Charibbee islands, &c. &c. &c.

THE inhabitants of the island of St. Eustatius considered as British subjects, are to enjoy all the privileges of that class and character.

All planters of the said island of St. Eustatius, and all the inhabitants at large, who have not been engaged in supporting a trade in favour of rebels and the other enemies of Great Britain, are to remain in quiet possession of their property and estates, and are to enjoy unmolested the privileges of subjects of Great-Britain.

The inhabitants of the island of St. Eustatius are to take the oaths of allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, but the Dutch inhabitants are not to take up arms against the states of Holland, until such time the island may be ceded by treaty to the crown of Great Britain.

Any mulattoes, or other negroes, or slaves, of whatever class or denomination, that may be on board any of the ships or elsewhere, the inhabitants are desired to apply for them, that they may be restored to their proper owners.

Given under my hand and seal, at the island of St. Eustatius, this 31st day of July, 1781.

(Signed) JOHN VAUGHAN.

ORDERS. August 6, 1781.

NO person shall be suffered to reside on this island, that does not take the oaths of allegiance to the king.

All planters and natives are to appear on Thursday morning next, at head quarters, in order to take the oaths.

All other residents are to appear on the successive days.

In future, all complaints and applications from the inhabitants, are to be made to the commandant in person, and all passports are to be signed by him; hours of attendance, from 8 till 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

All fishermen are to bring their fish to the Scale-house, there to be publickly sold under the inspection and direction of Mr. Fergusson.

Any who are detected in robbing the fish pots of others, or even in plying near them, shall be heavily punished.

All their canoes are to be drawn up at night within the centries, and no where else.

Butchers and others who have beasts of any kind to kill for sale, are to acquaint the Q. M. General the evening before, that the same may be made publick.

No dance, ball, or assembly shall be held by any mulattoes or negroes without a written permission from the Commandant.

By Order of the Commandant.

(Signed) J. BATHE, Town-Major.

St. John's, ANTIGUA, August 18, 1781.

We are sorry to have occasion to take notice of a very disagreeable report that has prevailed for these last two days, concerning the capture of a part of the homeward bound convoy which sailed in May last. The foundation of this melancholy story is as follows. A gentleman of this island has received a letter from his friend (a very respectable person, lately resident here, but now at St. Thomas's) in which is the following paragraph. The letter bears date the 10 instant.

"——tells me he has seen a list of vessels taken by the French out of the second fleet from St. Eustatius, among which he found the Freeman, captain Clak. This list was received here in a letter from a Frenchman, but where written, I know not. He has been endeavouring to procure it for me, but has not yet succeeded. I wish it may not prove to be your ship. When I learn any thing further concerning it, I will inform you."

This is the only authority, so far as we can learn, after the most diligent enquiry, for this piece of bad news: And as the original informant was a Dutch Jew; as there are some very intelligent persons now here, who left Saint Thomas's the day after the date of this letter, yet had heard nothing at all of the report; and as there are also several letters from well informed persons at the same place, of a later date than the one in question, which are totally silent on the subject—Putting all these as's together, we flatter ourselves that we are not too sanguine when we refuse to give any credit to the intelligence, until it shall be further substantiated, which we sincerely hope will never happen.

On Wednesday last arrived here in his majesty's ship the Triton, St. Eustatius, Experiment, Lisburne, and Pacahunta, the whole of the 28th regiment, and two companies of the 13th (one other company of the 13th had arrived some days before)—So that we are now much stronger than before the 40th left us, an event which took place on the 7th instant, but which, for an obvious reason, we purposely deferred to record.

Sept. 1. The following is an extract of a letter dated London, 4th July, written by a person possessed of the means to acquire information infinitely more authentic than that of the coffee-house politicians, to a gentleman in this island, whose kindness in furnishing us with it, we gratefully acknowledge.

"Our public affairs remain, I think, in the same endless labyrinth of war and difficulties; and I can assure you that there is but one door at which the white-robed goddess Peace, can enter, and that is Vienna. I happened very lately to come at a piece of intelligence respecting the disposition of that court, and I can assure you it is perfectly amicable to this; and a great train of commercial politics is laid: The Dutch will soon receive a card from the emperor requesting them to destroy all their forts upon the Scheld, which they will politely comply with, and the grass will no longer grow in the streets of Antwerp. My intelligence is good, I am sure; and I think the issue will be, that peace will come gliding down the Scheld early in 1782."

September 8. We still remain uninformed of any events worthy recording under this head. Some flying reports of advantages gained by the French in their designs upon New-York, have been circulated; but they appear, so far as we can learn, to be totally destitute of authority, are in the opinion of the best judges highly improbable, and will, we hope, prove altogether false.

Philadelphia, Octo. 11.

Tuesday evening arrived a gentleman from general Greene's army, by whom several letters were received. As an express is on his way to Congress with the general's dispatches, it is highly probable he is delayed in coming by general Washington's head-quarters, we shall be able fully to gratify our readers with an authentic detail very shortly.

Extract of a letter dated Congarees, Sept. 14, 1781.

"I congratulate you on our success on the 8th instant, at Eutaw, in which action the enemy lost, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, upwards of 2100 men, and upwards of 20 officers are taken prisoners, among which their adjutant-general.

"The enemy have retreated towards Monk's corner; our head quarters, by the last accounts, was at Martin's; general Marion, colonels Lee and Mahum advanced in their front with the cavalry, and are picking up prisoners hourly; major Hyrne, commissary of prisoners, has an account of 537 British regulars in our possession, prisoners.

"Inclosed you have general Greene's general orders, as read to the army the day after the action; as also a hand bill published by the enemy at Charlestown, to keep up the spirits of the poor protection men."

Extract of general orders, Burdel's, Sept. 9, 1781.

"The general presents his most grateful thanks to all the officers and soldiers of the army, for their extraordinary exertions in the well fought battle of yesterday. He has infinite pleasure in the opportunity of acknowledging himself satisfied in the highest degree with the troops in general.

"The militia commanded by brigadiers Marion and Pickens, and colonel Malmody, answered his most sanguine expectations.

"The state troops, commanded by colonels Henderson, Hampton, Middleton, Polk and Hammond, behaved with that gallantry and firmness which characterize the advocates for liberty.

"The North Carolina brigade, commanded by brigadier general Sumner, consisting of three battalions, commanded by lieutenant colonel Ash, majors Armstrong and Blount, discovered a confidence which doth honour to young soldiers. The Maryland brigade, commanded by colonel Williams, consisting of the 1st and 2d regiments, commanded by lieutenant colonel Howard and major Hardman; and the Virginia brigade, commanded by colonel Campbell, consisting of the 1st and 2d regiments, commanded by major Snead and captain Edmonds, exhibited lively examples of that intripidity and military perfection which is seldom equalled by the oldest troops. The light infantry corps, commanded by captains Kirkwood and Rudolph, deserves the highest applause for their great activity.

"The cavalry, commanded by lieutenant-colonels Washington and Lee, supported in the most courageous manner that high reputation which they have acquired by repeated and gallant services; and the corps of artillery, commanded by capts. Brown and Gaines (though unfortunae) merit particular notice for the chearful execution of all orders. The very great advantage of a strong brick house, was the strong hold of preserving the remains of the British army from captivity; and though the want of water made it requisite, after the action, to retire to this place, yet the victory is compleat; and we have only to lament the loss of several of our brave officers and soldiers, whose glorious deaths are to be envied.

"The general presents his hearty thanks to major Byrne, captains Pearce, Pendleton and Shubrick, his aid de camps, from whose activity material ervices were drived. The general conceives himself particularly obliged to colonel Kosciusko and major Forsythe, for their volunteer services in the field; and as he cannot be more particular at present, he hopes that the other gentlemen in the staff departments, will consider that he cannot be unmindful of their respective endeavours to promote the service. The officers of the army will please to make returns of the names, rank, &c. of the British officers paroled in the field, and returns of the killed, wounded and missing, immediately."

Copy of a hand bill published at Charlestown, Sunday morning, eight o'clock, September 9, 1781.

By an express this moment arrived we have authority to assure the public, that colonel Stewart, in an action which happened yesterday morning, has defeated the rebel army under general Greene, taken two pieces of cannon and colonel Washington prisoner among the wounded.

Extract of a letter dated camp, Williamsburg, September 27.

"The whole army moves down to morrow, as you will see by the inclosed extract from general orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.
September 27, five o'clock, P. M.

"The whole army will march by the right in one column at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning precisely, the particular orders of march for the right wing will be distributed by the quarter master general. The general desires that the officers will confine themselves in the point of baggage to objects of the first necessity, that the army may march as light and unincumbered as possible. The quarter master general will have directions to appoint a proper deposit for the effects that will be left, from whence they will be transported to the army as soon as a permanent position is taken.

"The quarter-master general will allot a proportionate number of waggons in his service for the service of the left wing. If the enemy should be tempted to meet the army on its march, the general particularly enjoins the troops to place their principal reliance on the bayonet, that they may prove the vanity of the boast which the British make of their peculiar prowess in deciding battles with that weapon, he trusts that a generous emulation will actuate the allied armies. That the French, whose national weapon is that of close fight, and the troops in general that have so often used with success, will distinguish themselves on every occasion that offers. The justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and the honour of the two nations, must inspire every breast with sentiments that are the presage of victory."

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, October 6, 1781.

"The enemy seem to be puzzled, and do not know what to do; they have shifted their encampments, and gone to the west end of Staten Island, nearly opposite Perth-Amboy. They have shipped a number of horses and waggons from Long and Staten Islands, to the great grief of the inhabitants. As I wrote you before, cannot learn their destination, but am afraid it is meant for the Jerseys"

Extract of a letter, dated camp, near Williamsburg, September 27, 1781.

"The American army and our allies formed the line of battle this day; to morrow morning I expect we shall march to a position near York, to commence a siege. We make a brilliant appearance: as to numbers, I think, we are fifteen thousand strong, not including the Virginia militia.

"General Wayne was wounded in the thigh the 2d instant, by a centinel, who conceived him to be an enemy, but has since recovered.

"I congratulate my friends upon the prospect of reducing his lordship, and restoring peace and liberty to our country.

"We have an account this day, that general Greene has had a severe action with the enemy, wherein he kept the field. The enemy's loss was 300 killed on the field, 200 wounded and 200 prisoners: our loss was inconsiderable, colonel Washington's regiment suffered much, and himself mortally wounded."

Wanted in the country an elderly WOMAN, who can teach children reading and most kind of needle-work, knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer.

Head-quarters, Continental Village, October 4, 1781.

SIR,

INCLOSED I have the honour to present your Excellency a letter from major Tallmadge of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with my congratulations on the success of the American arms, in the reduction of fort Slongo on Long-Island, the morning of third instant.

The address and gallantry exhibited by major Tallmadge in planning the enterprise, and by major Trescott and the officers and men under his command in the execution of it, do them much honour.

It is said a considerable number of arms were taken in the fort.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,
Your Excellenc,'s most obedient servant,
W. HEATH.

His excellency Thomas M'Kean, esq;
president of Congress.

Compo Point, October 3d, 1781.

DEAR GENERAL,

I Am happy in having occasion to congratulate you on the success of are enterprize against fort Slongo, on Long Island. After making many attempts to embark, and being prevented by bad weather, last evening at eight o'clock, I ordered 50 men from captain Richards's company of the Connecticut line, and 50 more from captain Edgar's dismounted dragoons, to embark at this place. The smallness of the garrison at Slongo, and the difficulty of procuring boats, making it unnecessary to employ but a part of my detachment in this service, at the request of major Trescott, he was honoured with the command. Having obtained several very accurate drafts of this post, and even the places where the centinels stood, I made every disposition for the attack, previous to the embarkation of the troops. I have inclosed a copy of my orders to major Trescott, which he has most faithfully executed, and his return of prisoners, &c. &c. It becomes necessary for me to observe that for the execution of this service, captain Edgar's dismounted dragoons were ordered to surprize the garrison and carry the works, while captain Richards with his company were to surround the fort, and prevent the garrison from escaping. Lieutenant Rogers of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, with ten chosen men, was appointed to lead the attack against the fort, followed by major Trescott and captain Edgar with the remainder of the dismounted dragooons, the rear of which, was brought up by cornet Pike; captain Richards, lieutenant Holt and ensign Pinto were disposed of as above observed, to surround the garrison. The attack commenced at three o'clock this morning, and was conducted with great good order, but notwithstanding the greatest exertions of captain Richards and his officers, some of the garrison jumped over the works and escaped. Major Trescott speaks highly of all the officers and soldiers under his command, as well as of the boatmen employed on this service. It was fortunate for major Van Alstine, who commanded the garrison, that he was absent at New-York.

It gives me peculiar satisfaction that I have occasion to report, not a man killed of our detachment, and but one wounded. After the troops have refreshed themselves, I shall forward the prisoners, together with the standard of the garrison to head quarters. The plunder that was brought off from the garrison, I presume may be divided among the troops and boatmen, who were on the expedition. The piece of brass artillery I shall annex to my command for the present.

Some of our baggage being left at Fairfield, and other reasons of a private nature, which I shall soon communicate, have induced me to march the detachment to Fairfield, from whence I shall write you again to-morrow.

I am, my dear general,
With every sentiment of esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
BEN. TALLMADGE. Maj. 2d reg. L. D.

Major General Heath.

Return of Prisoners, Ordnance, Military Stores, &c. Taken in Fort Slongo, October 3, 1781.

Prisoners, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 18 rank and file.

Ordnance. 1 three-pounder (brass) compleat, brought off; 2 four-pounders, double fortified, (iron) destroyed; 10 cases shot three-pounders; 32 do. three pounders; 24 blank cartriges, three-pounders; 40 dozen of musquet cartriges.

A considerable quantity of English goods and cloathing were taken in the fort and brought off.

LEM. TRESCOTT, major 9th Mass. reg.

N. B. Two of the enemy were killed within their works, and two mortally wounded and left.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Tuesday last the General Election, for Representatives and other public officers, was held throughout this state.—As yet no other returns have come to hand than the following:

Representatives for the city of Philadelphia.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg	763 votes.
Samuel Morris, jun.	760
Sharp Delany	758
John Steinmetz	751
Samuel Meredith	751

City Wardens	Street Commissioners.
Lawrence Seckle,	Samuel M'Lane,
Andrew Tybout.	Daniel Topham.

Delaware, to wit,

TO all whom it may concern. The sieur HOLKER having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as Consul of France, in the state aforesaid: it is hereby declared, that the privileges, preeminence and authority belonging to such character and quality are due to him.

Given at Dover, in the said state, this 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eight-one.

CÆSAR RODNEY, President.

Attest. JAMES BOOTH, Secretary.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 15th day of October, instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Sloop or Vessel called the AMELIA, burthen about 80 tons, taken, brought into this Port, and libelled against as Prize by William Robeson (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

October 10. JAMES READ, Register.

The Justices of the Peace for county of Philadelphia, at a meeting on the 5th of October, agreed that the price of Sweeping each Chimney in the said city and county, should be ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber,
In Second street, one door from the corner of Pine-street,
Best double and single Gloucester CHEESE,
One hogshead of GIN,
Madeira and Lisbon WINE, by the quarter cask or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
English CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An assortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,
A Likely, Healthy Negro Boy,
about 14 years old, is to serve till he is 28 years old.
Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A Smart, Active Lad, black or white, about thirteen or fourteen years of age.
Enquire of the Printer.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living on Doctor Bond's place, about 3 weeks ago; a brown COW, with a white face, and a white spot on her rump. Whoever informs where the Cow may be had, shall receive the above reward, by applying to ANDREW ROOT, living on said place.

Dancing School.

MR. M'DOUGALL begs leave to inform the Public that he has opened his School in Carter's alley, for the Tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and necessary accomplishment of dancing. Those who may please to send their children, may depend on their being taught in the most genteel method, and proper attention paid to their manners. An Evening School will likewise be opened for grown gentlemen.

A Glazier's Diamond.

LOST, last evening, in Market, between Second and Front streets, a Glazier's Diamond. Whoever finds the same shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, on delivering it to the Printer hereof. Oct. 11.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at the Head of Elk, on the 15th of September, an apprentice lad, named ISRAEL ROBINSON, a wheelwright by trade, about 19 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, sandy coloured hair, well built and much addicted to swearing: Had on and took with him a blue grey homespun coat and jacket, with wooden buttons, one fine and two coarse shirts, one pair of large striped overalls, two pair of coarse linen trowsers, two round hats, the one new the other old; a pair of new shoes, with French plated buckles. Whoever secures said apprentice and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol so that his maste may get him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

PETER SPRINGER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Two Half-Johannesses Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Wright's-Ferry, Susquehana, A Negroe MAN, named JACOB, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high: Had on when he went away, a white cloth jacket, tow trowsers and linen shirt, a half-worn felt hat and old shoes; he is a stout made fellow, and very bow-legged, save he is a ropemaker by trade; he was taken in a vessel belonging to the enemy off Egg-Harbour, last winter or spring, and was sold out of Monmouth jail; it is likely he will try to get on board of some vessel, as he has been some time at sea; he was lately sold by Yost Driesbock to William Bryan. Whoever secures the said Negroe, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward. WILLIAM BRYAN.

N B The Reward will be paid in Philadelphia, by RICHARD GLOSSOCK.

To be SOLD, An elegant PAIR of
Bay Coach-Horses,
That are well matched. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th of October, inſt. at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the following negroes, to wit, John Fortin, Robert Coffin, Primus, Richard, George Miller, Mary, James, and Thomas Davis, taken out of the ſhip or veſſel of war, belonging to the king of Great Britain, the SAVAGE, at ſea, and who are brought into this port and libelled againſt by George Geddes, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel &c

Octo. 8. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, in Front ſtreet, the following

Houſes, Lots, &c.

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage e the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent ſprings: there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe, with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair: likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

The Subſcriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouſand Pounds.

A Quantity of Chalk

To be SOLD. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber,

THAT beautiful ſituated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and ſixty five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the beſt order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining ſixty-five are wood land about two miles from the houſe. A beautiful two ſtory frame houſe well finiſhed, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms ſuitable for ſervants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good dairy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and ſeparated by lattice, one of them was deſigned for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine ſpring-houſe on a never failing ſtream, a few yards from the houſe, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, ſtables, cow-houſe with ſtalls for twenty-ſix cattle, cyder-houſe, two large ſheds, barracks, coach-houſe, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this ſeaſon: peach orchard, pears, plumbs, and cherries of the beſt kind; a good garden near the houſe. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Briſtol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jerſey. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN CLARK.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 13th inſt. October, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing Six and half Acres, on Caiſer's lane, about three quarters of a mile from Germantown; about one half is moſt beautiful watered Meadow, one acre of Woodland, the reſt Upland. Moſtly under good Fence. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

The Partnerſhip between

the ſubſcribers being diſſolved by mutual conſent, ſuch perſons as have any demands againſt the ſame, are requeſted to apply for payment; and thoſe who are indebted thereto will pleaſe to ſettle their accounts with EDWARD FOX, at their late Store above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water ſtreet.

Philadelphia, ALEXANDER NELSON,
Sept. 22, 1781. EDWARD FOX.

New-Jerſey, Midleſex County.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Decamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Iſelton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 10 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinſey; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the townſhip of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſſes before the day of ſale.

September 4th, 1781. JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

The Subſcriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, and his FRIENDS more particularly, that he is removed to that commodious and well-known ſtand, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where he is furniſhed with large and excellent LIVERY STABLES. All Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being received in the beſt Manner, and the greateſt Care and Attention paid to themſelves and horſes: By their humble Servant, ISAAC ALLEN, Junior.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbargs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. ALSO,
Weſt India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD,

By Charles Ciſt, Printer,

In Market-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet,

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING

EXERCISES:

WITH THE

RULES of the FRENCH SYNTAX.

By JOHN PERRIN.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

Delaware State, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 13th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Sloop LIVELY, late commanded by John Jones, and the Schooner POLLY, late commanded by Emmanual Joſeph, both taken at ſea, on their paſſage to New-York, ſent into Lewis-creek, and libelled againſt, as prizes, by Stephen Decature (qui tam, &c.) To the end and intent, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. BENJAMIN VINING, Regiſter.

Whereas in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 3d day of April, 1779, entitled, "An Act to raiſe the Supplies for the Year 1779," the following Tracts of Land have been duly advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Packet, and Notice given of a Day of Appeal, and the Sums of Money aſſeſſed on ſaid Lands. And whereas the ſaid Aſſeſſments are ſtill unpaid, and others ſince accrued thereon. NOTICE is hereby given, That the undermentioned Tracts of Land (or ſo much thereof as will be neceſſary) will be put to Public SALE, on the 22d day of October next, at the Court-Houſe, in Reading, in the County of Berks, and then and there Sold to the higheſt Bidder; ſuch Titles will be made to the Purchaſers as the Law directs. Given under our Hands, the 19th Day of September, 1781.

THOMAS JONES, junr.) Commiſſioners
THOMAS PARRY,) of
HENRY HALLER,) Berks county.

Brunſwig Townſhip.

Tracts of Land.	No. Acres	Property of
1	200	Michael Bright.
1	300	Widow Duncan, Philad.
1	200	Frederick Klechner.
1	300	Francis Parvin.
1	300	James Hutton.
1	unknown	Tho. & Jno. Middleton.
1	200	Catharine Lightfoot.
1	300	Benj. & Iſaac Wright.
1	unknown	Mordecai Ellis.
1	do.	John Kuſter.
1	do.	James Starr.

Pinegrove.

1	200	John Gerber.
1	100	George Sies.
1	40	George Wagner.

Cumrie,

1	150	Anthony Reincha.

Alſace,

1	unknown	Henry Smith.

Brecknoc,

1	unknown	Adam Behm.

Carnarvon,

1	50	Thomas Morgan.

Amity,

1	3	Nicholas Broſſius.

Greenwich,

1	140	Thomas Foulk.
1	150	Andrew Roſh.

Robeſon,

1	300	Thomas Lightfoot.

Union.

1	100	Richard Graham.

Bethel,

1	50	Jacob Albert.
1	30	John Gunkle.
1	unknown	Peter Smith.

Colebrookdale,

1	70	John Mifflin.

Ruſcombmannor,

1	50	Standly Kirby.
1	75	Rudolph High.

Albany,

1	200	Jacob Zuimerman & co.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land.

FOUR PLANTATIONS in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, viz. One in the tenure of Stephen Neiſler, containing 250 acres; one in the tenure of James Walton, containing 200 acres; and two others containing 175 acres each, in the tenure of Iſaac Walton and Ludowick Fluke, all adjoining each other. On each of them are a dwelling Houſe, Barn, Orchard, and other improvements; the upland is moſtly good, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow is already well improved, and more may be made; near one half of the land is in wood, and a great part of it well timbered.

Six Hundred Acres of WOODLAND, near the upper end of Penn's-Neck, Weſt New-Jerſey, chiefly rich Swamp, whereon is a great quantity of excellent Timber, within one mile of a good Landing on the river Delaware, from whence the wood may be conveyed to Philadelphia at a moderate expence; and it is expected a great part of this Tract may be drained and converted into meadow, one of the branches of Salem creek leading into it.

Four Hundred Acres of MARSH, laying on Hope-creek, below Alloway's-creek, and bounding on the river Delaware.

A TRACT of near 1100 Acres, in Weſt Jerſey, ſituate at Hyppaunk, at the head of Muſcanecung river, and bounding on the Great-Pond; this chiefly Woodland, on part of which meadow may be made; there are ſome improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Chriſtian Smith. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE LOGAN,
CHARLES LOGAN,
THOMAS FISHER.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 794.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at Ten o'Clock in the morning; of which all Constables and persons bound by recognizance to appear at said Court, are to take notice.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the last Vessels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, superfine and second Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured superfine Knaps & Coatings,
Grey, light and scarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and scarlet Cassimers and Wiltons,
Cremion, brown, blue, striped, black, spotted and corded Velvets and Velvets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worsted Hose,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Cammies and Sattinets,
Crimson, green, sky-blue and pink Russels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fustians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
3-8, 3-4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An assortment of Irish Linens,
Fine and coarse Hollands,
Yard and half-yard and 3-8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Platillaroyals,
Lavals, Ponturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Drill and Duck Cloth,
Marseilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Flanders Ticking,
Bronet and book Muslins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambricks,

Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto silk Mitts,
Mens silk Gloves,
A beautiful Assortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarse Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damascus,
Ducapes, Paduasoys, Mantuas, Lutestrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Persians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Musslemans,
Ell-wide Persians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hose,
Elegant Tambour Waistcoat Patterns,
Best Sewing-silk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Best scarf Twist, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, second and coarse Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Best Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Tossels,
Bandana, silk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his best Thanks to those who have heretofore favoured him with their Custom, and hopes, by future, from his Attention to Business, and Willingness to Please, that it will be the Intereft of his Customers to continue their Favours.

From the LONDON PUBLIC ADVERTISER,
Dated June 5, 1781.

On the IDEA of REBELLION.

IT has been said that the American colonies are the property of the king of England, and the colonists his people; that they are Englishmen to all intents, and live under its government as by law established; and that their defence against his troops is absolute rebellion.

The revolution in 1688 was also a rebellion; it was the virtuous consequence of a gross abuse of the royal office, under a bigotted and pernicious king; every man concerned in it, has been and still is, in the opinion of all subsequent pretenders to the English throne, and their adherents, absolute rebels.

If a son in defending himself against a father, who attempts to rob or murder him, can be deemed a rebel, the resistance of the Americans against a power arbitrary in itself, having for its object an obedience to the parliament of Britain, wherein they have no share, is rebellion: who in their senses, unawed by power, and interested only in truth, will presume to stigmatize a repulsion of force by force, under an invasion, with the spiteful name of rebellion? Is the king of England to treat America as an heritable property, because by the law of nations she belonged to him under mere discovery and occupancy? But it is said too, that as her sons have ever since lived under his government, they ought not to govern themselves. This might be reasonable, if the former were administered to the joint advantage of the governed; the assistance, protection or encouragement, call it what you will, that the Americans have received from Britain, has been no more than sowing a barley corn among them that has produced us a score of that fruitful grain.

Our profit from America was immense before we oppressed her, and proved ourselves unworthy the confidence of her people, who, in their minor state, were subject to the authority of the British legislature on principles they had never examined; but when they found that dominion was sought among them, they were alarmed, they then considered their true condition, and found themselves confined by a variety of acts which had created a contraband trade; their alarm was encreased by the stamp act, which was moderated by its almost immediate repeal; from this moment they ceased to look up to our legislature with their wonted unsuspecting esteem; what had once happened might might happen again; the stamp act was evidence of of an intention to make them tributary; an injury may be forgiven though only intended, but it is seldom forgotten; one well meant offence, though ineffectual, gives occasion to suppose that at a more convenient time it may be carried into execution. The confidence of the Americans was shaken, and all our future actions but encreased their suspicions and their animosity; the artful deluding tea bill compleated the quarrel; a part of America revolted at it; the inflammation spread, and resistance was resolved upon throughout; they remonstrated with and petitioned the throne; they and their supplications were despised, and they were at last proclaimed and proscribed as rebels; they yet hoped for relief, but when our gazettes teemed with addresses, inviting the majesty of the English people to arms against them, then, and not till then, their hopes expired; their blood recoiled at us, and they instantly concerted new guards for their future safety; they resisted the British force by force, and their resistance has been termed rebellion.

As treason supposes an offence against the king and his kingdom, the Americans are in no wise guilty of it; they are only defending themselves; they have not quitted their homes to injure the king of England or his kingdom; on the contrary they are invaded by his troops, consequently their defence against them can be no more than resistance; and forced as they were to declare their independence of this country, they owe no allegiance to the government of it whatever; they are enemies to our invasions, but not rebels, since none but lawful subjects can possibly be so, either by flying in the face of these laws, or the execution of them by their lawful sovereign, which they contributed to enact. If they were rebels, every injured and invaded state must be considered as rebellious in the minds of their intruders; but it is an idle and malicious appellation, and made use of as a parrot does, sound without having any knowledge of its meaning. Administration are in rebellion, not the Americans. On our parts we have done violence and infringed upon our constitution, in fomenting a war unauthorized by moral or political justice or humanity.

And yet this ministerial rebellion is not against the Americans but ourselves. They are invaded while we are imposed upon: British freedom is now in a course of struggle for existence in America, and though opposed by the ministry under the idea of a declaratory act, asserting a right in the British parliament to bind America in all cases whatever. Parliament have since of necessity declared that it is not their intention to bind her in the case of a revenue; thence giving up the primary but desultory object, which, from an obstinate adherence to, occasioned the war; but the folly of it was seen too late; independence had been declared, and dominion was nursed as the sole principle of the invasion of America!

Where then is the idea of rebellion? at Poonah, or in the dominion of an eastern nabob; it is certainly not in America; we there sue for submission to a superior power, but are opposed on the principles of liberty by men who delight in the name of Englishmen. Convinced of our attempts to render them subordinate, and destroy that equality which alone can make men truly free, they make a glorious stand on principles of utility.

Their resistance is thus a social and political virtue, since the mischiefs arising from it may be inferior, and bear no proportion to what may be expected under an obedience and submission to a foreign and extrinsic power; for as it is allowed that the Americans have a right to independency if they can support it, their endeavours to do it can in no sense be called rebellion; if conquest attend our depredation and hostility, they may be called the vanquished, but they will never deserve the name of rebels, until they oppose their own laws, and traitors like, destroy the obligation they owe to themselves in their own peculiar social and political compact; until then they are neither triable or punishable as rebels by any law on earth, nor are they they defined as such, in any but the tyrant's code, which every honest man is bound in conscience to detest and annul.

ALFRED.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 15th day of October, instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Sloop or Vessel called the AMELIA, burthen about 80 tons, taken, brought into this Port, and libelled against as Prize by William Robeson (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
October 10. JAMES READ, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th of October, inst. at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the following negroes, to wit, John Fortin, Robert Coffin, Primus, Richard, George Miller, Mary, James, and Thomas Davis, taken out of the ship or vessel of war, belonging to the king of Great Britain, the SAVAGE, at sea, and who are brought into this port and libelled against by George Geddes, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel &c

Oct. 8. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

On MONDAY Next,
At TWELVE o'Clock at Noon,
At the Coffee-House,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
THE
Privateer Brigantine Rambler,
with all her Guns, Takle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an inventory to be seen at the place of sale, and at the marshal's wharf, where she now lays, being a prize retaken by the privateer Fair American.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
Oct. 8. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Rambler,
As she now lays at Morton's wharf; she is Virginia built, sails remarkably fast, and carries about 260 barrels of flour. For terms apply to
Octo. 5. JOHN PURVIANCE.

Best possible image.

SCRIBLERUS's Remarks on the Addreſs of the Governor and Council of the city of New-York to Prince William Henry.

"May it pleaſe your royal highneſs,

"To permit me with the members of his majeſty's "council, to hail your auſpicious arrival on the A-"merican ſhore."

THIS pompous ALL HAIL! reminds me of a poor fellow who went to London, where he had never been before, to viſit ſome diſtant relations he had there; the very day he reached the city, he was taken up on ſuſpicion of theft and put into New-Gate; his relations hearing of his diſaſter went to the priſon, and very formally welcomed him to the city of London.

"At the ſame time ſuffer me to expreſs the congra-"tulations which ALL the inhabitants by their chief "majeſtrate, have commiſſioned me to convey to your "royal highneſs."

No ſooner hath this eloquent governor aſked one favour but he proceeds immediately to requeſt another. Having been PERMITTED "to hail" the auſpicious arrival of the prince (who I ſuppoſe has been tranſported to America at the expence of the crown to learn good behaviour, agreeably to the cuſtom of former times) but he prays to be SUFFERED to expreſs the congratulations of ALL the inhabitants; and how he has expreſſed their congratulations, it is the purpoſe of theſe remarks to ſhew. It muſt be confeſt that the word SUFFER is here happily choſen; as his royal highneſs, if he had any ſenſe at all, muſt have been in a ſtate of ſufferance whilſt he attended to ſuch a ſul ſome and puerile addreſs: eſpecially if the thought occurred to him, as it naturally would, that there was a day when his arrival would indeed have been celebrated by ALL the inhabitants, not of the confined garriſon of New-York, but of the extenſive dominions of then Britiſh America: or if he recollected, which he could hardly avoid, that whilſt this renowned governor was paying his awkard compliments within the lines of the garriſon, millions of good people were curſing his father's name and family, without thoſe lines.

"On the report of your coming we felt our obliga-"tions to our gracious king for this new and ſignal "proof of his regard. Your royal highneſs's appear-"ance augments our gratitude by improving our idea "of the extent of his goodneſs."

Here we are told that the bare report of the prince's coming made this worthy governor and council feel their gratitude to their gracious ſovereign; which ſaid gratitude, it may be ſuppoſed, lay dormant and in a ſtate of inſenſibility till rouſed by the aforeſaid report.—Now if the report only of this great event was able to awaken their ſleeping gratitude, what muſt be the caſe when he actually appeared in PROPRIA PERSONA? We are told in the very next ſentence, that his coming not only awakened but augmented their gratitude by improving their idea of the extent of his majeſty's goodneſs. Obſerve, gentle reader, the philoſophical elegance of this compliment. Our ideas of unmeaſurable extent are not capable of improvement. The ideas of an inch, a foot, a yard, a mile, &c. are perfect and complete. Could our ideas of extent be at all improved, we ſhould form ſome notion of infinity. It is plain therefore that the governor and council of New-York, by their modeſt declaration of the improvement of their ideas of extent, mean to inſinuate that his majeſty's goodneſs to them is in fact INFINITE.

"Your preſence animates every loyal breaſt, the "glow in our own, perſuades us you are formed to "win every heart, a rebellion that grew upon preju-"dice, ſhould ſink at the approach of ſo fair a repre-"ſentation of the royal virtues."

Here again every loyal breaſt is ANIMATED by his royal preſence—a ſecond intimation, that before this pretty boy came amongſt them, their breaſts were in truth dead to loyalty. How lucky it was for his majeſty that this animating youth came in the nick of time, to raiſe from the dead, as it were, the loyalty of this worthy governor and council—had the ſaid loyalty remained much longer in a trance, it is to be feared the preſence of the whole royal family would not have been ſufficient to reanimate it—it might have been paſt recovery. We are next told his royal highneſs is formed to win every heart—and how is this diſcovered? very eaſily—by the glow in their own breaſts—that is to ſay, in the breaſts of the ſaid governor and council. Let us reduce this proof to ſyllogiſtic form, and it will ſtand thus, Whoever can by his preſence cauſe a glow in the breaſts of the governor and council of the city of New-York, is formed to win every heart: But your royal highneſs doth by your preſence cauſe a glow in our breaſts, who are the governor and council of the city of New-York: Ergo, &c. Q. E. D. After the loyalty of theſe ſame honourable addreſſers, had been ſufficiently animated, ſo as to raiſe a glow in their breaſts, it was natural for them to turn their thoughts to the rebellion which they are confident ought to ſink at the approach of ſo fair a repreſentation of the royal virtues. Had the prince, indeed, been of a brown complexion, or diſtorted in his perſon, ſuch extraordinary effects might not have been expected; but as the caſe is, there ſhould of neceſſity be, in the opinion of theſe gentlemen, an immediate end of the war; and this gracious prince, by putting a good face on the matter, ſhould do that which thouſands of good faces, with tens of thouſands of ugly ones, ſent over by his father, have not been able to effect. Leſt, however, this miraculous event ſhould not happen—for the gentlemen are guarded at all points—they go on to ſay,

"But if a miſled faction, not to be vanquiſhed by "goodneſs, perſiſts in the war, every man of ſpirit "will be proud to fight in a cauſe for which you ex-"poſe your life:"

Here we ſhould obſerve, that it is not two pence matter what the cauſe is, whether right or wrong, juſt or unjuſt, if the prince expoſes his life in it, that is ſufficient; every man of ſpirit will be proud to fight in it; and conſequently he that does not fight in it is no man of ſpirit. Though Burgoyne and his whole army were defeated at Saratoga; though general Waſhington and his troops have done this and that and t'other during the war; though genera.
totally rout the Britiſh army in Sout..
though Cornwallis and his party ſhould be c
to ſurrender at diſcretion—what is it to the pu
Are they men of ſpirit that have done all this?—by
means—they did not fight in a cauſe for which this young prince expoſes his life—they are only a "miſled faction not to be vanquiſhed by goodneſs"—r any thing elſe, as it ſeems.

"May your royal highneſs bring an acceſſion of "glory to that diſtinguiſhed family from which you "are deſcended; and who, as patrons of liberty and "the proteſtant religion, have ſpread bleſſings among "nations."

By this devout prayer we are to underſtand that the ſaid diſtinguiſhed family have not yet arrived at the higheſt pitch of glory—ſome acceſſion to it is wanting—his royal highneſs, however, will, it is hoped, ſupply this deficiency. But this family, though not perfectly glorious, have, it ſeems, in the character of patrons of liberty, ſpread bleſſings among nations. What nations they are that have been ſo bleſſed, are indeed not ſpecified. It may be the Eaſt-Indies are alluded to, or poſſibly the iſland of St. Vincents, or more poſſibly the thirteen American ſtates, or moſt poſſibly of all, the aforeſaid governor and council and city of New York. Future hiſtorians will perhaps clear up this point, and ſay what nations they are that have been ſo greatly bleſſed by this diſtinguiſhed family.

In return for this fine addreſs, his royal highneſs aſſures the learned governor and council, that he ſhall certainly let his pappy know what very, very pretty things they have ſaid to him on his arrival amongſt them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CORUNNA, May 12.

A FRENCH convoy has entered this port, eſcorted by two frigates, under the command of M. de la Fayette, in the Atlas; this convoy conſiſts of 31 merchant ſhips, laden with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and other goods; they ſet out from Cape Francois the 10th of March, and on the 28th of April, in ſight of St. Mary's, they took two Engliſh frigates, in company with which was a man of war, who ſailed off.

Cadiz, May 23. According to the report of a Swediſh ſhip arrived in this bay, our fleet was, on the 10th of this month, off Oporto, ſteering northward. The government have hired thirty ſix tranſports of 250 tons each, for a ſecret expedition. We have as yet received no intereſting news from the camp of St. Roch.

Breaſt, May 25. We have received letters from the miniſter, ordering all commanders of ſhips of war, to protect on all occaſions the Pruſſian ſhips. The empreſs of Ruſſia and the king of Denmark, have given ſimilar orders to the officers of their marine.

Yeſterday M. de la Motte Piquet changed his ſhip, and hoiſted his flag on board the Terrible. The king has made a promotion of 38 captains of ſhips, 40 lieutenants and 50 enſigns. His majeſty has moreover granted ſeveral penſions to ſuch of his marine officers as diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late campaigns, or who have been wounded; and alſo to the widows and the children of officers who have been killed. M de Dampierre, commander of the Diademe, and M. de Peynier, of the Artefien, have obtained, on this occaſion, a penſion of 1000 livres each, on the royal treaſury. M. Cillart de Juville, commander of the Reflechi, and M. de Soulanges, of the Sphinx, have received 8000 livres each, on the order of St. Louis.

Paris, June 3. It is a general report here, that the courier ſent to Breſt a few days ago, carried orders to M. de la Motte Piquet, to put to ſea with all the ſhips that are in readineſs; he may conſequently ſail out with 16 or 17 ſhips.

June 7. We learn, that a ſmall ſhip arrived at Corunna the 19th of laſt month; ſhe belongs to Mr. Dufour, and left Martinico the 20th of March. The captain reports having met with Don Cordova's fleet about 25 or 30 miles ſouth of Cape Finniſterre. It is thought this fleet is going to Breſt

Peterſburgh, June 8. The ratification of the acceſſion of the king of Pruſſia to the convention of the armed neutrallity, is expected in ten or twelve days.

Paris, June 25. It is ſaid the miniſtry are determined to ſend four ſhips of the line to the Eaſt-Indies. If this is done, we ſhall have an undoubted ſuperiority in thoſe parts.

Madrid, June 11. The fleet under the command of Don Cordova, which entered the bay of Cadiz the 8th inſtant with five Dutch India ſhips, is taking proviſions on board, and will ſail by the 25th at fartheſt.

They write from the camp at St. Roche, that the Engliſh made a terrible firing on the 4th inſtant, being the king of England's birth day, without doing any damage.

Madrid, June 16. The count de Rechteren, envoy here from the ſtates general, has juſt received the agreeable advice, by a courier extraordinary, in 64 hours from Cadiz, of the happy arrival at that port, on the 8th curt. of five ſhips belonging to the Dutch Eaſt-India company. The above veſſels, in company with the Concord, on the 24th of May, near the iſles Corvo and Flores, were attacked by the Tartar Engliſh privateer, captain Hamilton, from Glaſgow, carrying eighteen guns, 32 pounders, ſix of 18, and four of ſix, with 135 men. At their firſt meeting, captain Hamilton ſent his boat on board the commander, requiring the ſurrender of one of the ſhips; and on this refuſal the privateer fired ſeveral ſhot, particularly at the Concord. The India ſhips replied vigouroufly, and treated the privateer very roughly. But the Concord having received ſeveral ſhot under water ſunk, though not without ſaving her crew. The privateer availed herſelf of this opportunity to ſteer off. The five ſhips then ſteered their courſe for Cadiz. The captains of them report, that three other Dutch Eaſt Indiamen, of which as yet we have received no advice, had ſailed from the Cape on the 20th of February.

LONDON.

June 4. When North Carolina and Virginia ſhall be recovered, an event, we hope, at no great diſtance) it is ſtrongly recommended to government, to grant them a bounty on naval ſtores, as an aid highly neceſſary in their preſent bankrupt ſituation.

An evening paper of Saturday, ſays, that government have received certain advices that the Spaniſh fleet is actually out, and that they have been ſeen cruizing off the Weſtern Iſlands, which is the exact tract that our Eaſt India fleet muſt purſue in their paſſage homeward. Government are in daily apprehenſion of receiving ſome alarming intelligence concerning this immenſely valuable convoy, as we have no fleet at ſea for their protection but that only under the command of admiral Digby, which conſiſts only of ten ſail of the line, and is totally inadequite to cope with the formidable armament of the Spaniards.

Mr. Burke's ſpeech in the houſe laſt Friday, has advanced him in the opinion of all parties, he ſpoke of the conduct of lord Sandwich with great candour, and with a freedom that ſuited the dignity of a Britiſh ſenator. We pay this voluntary tribute to the integrity of a man who we very candidly confeſs "has grown upon our eſteem."

We are at war with four powers by ſea and land in almoſt all parts of the globe, and yet ſeldom receive any accounts of conſequence from any qurter for weeks, and ſometimes months together.

It is mentioned in the hiſtory of lord Burleigh, that he would anſwer an hundred petitioners in a morning; his humanity being as great as his memory was retentive. A noble leſſon for modern miniſters, who are often ſo far from anſwering petitions, that they will not condeſcend to receive them.

Laſt Monday night a terrible fire broke out at Great Harwood, in Buckinghamſhire, which conſumed forty-three dwelling-houſes, beſides out-houſes, &c.

The miſeries of the widows and children of the ſoldiers and ſailors killed by the French is too great to deſcribe. We ſee them almoſt ſtarving in our ſtreets; and the veſtris and other French ſtrollers loaded with wealth, collected from the folly and curioſity of our countrymen. Nothing was more juſt than the propoſition which the papers mentioned, that a noble gentleman intended to make, viz. to move the houſe of commons, that the money catched by the veſtris and other French enemies, from the follies of the ton, ſhould be taken and applied to relieve thoſe made miſerable by their countrymen. We can but wiſh the noble gentleman would remember the motion which would be a great eaſe to the parithes, as well as comfort to the poor objects.

Extract of a letter from Ramſbury, May 31.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you of a moſt dreadful fire, which happened the 29th of May inſtant and has deſtroyed all the houſes from the late Mr. Day's down to Mrs. Pullen's the ſhopkeeper, from John Bacon's to Sweeper's, all Back-lane, both ſides of the way to Mr. Batſon's, in the whole forty dwelling houſes, five barns, one tan-yard, two malt-houſes, a large quantity of malt, hops, and corn, with all the back-buildings belonging to the dwelling houſes. It broke out about three o'clock; happily no lives were loſt."

June 6. Accounts of an engagemene between vice-admiral Parker and the Dutch ſquadron, are expected with the greateſt impatience by adminiſtration.

It is now become the ton for the well trained part of the female cavalry to ride alternately on either ſide of their horſe, to prevent an ungraceful ambition in the right ſhoulder over the left, which we found the general conſequence of the old ſyſtem of ſide ſaddle horſemanſhip.

Her grace the ducheſs of Buccleugh has juſt built, and will launch in the courſe of the next week, an elegant riding habit, that promiſes from its real elegance, to become exceedingly the ton. It is made of a ſuper-fine ſmall ſpotted muſlin, trimmed with a ſimple border of the ſame: There is ſo much real taſte and utility in this novel dreſs, that it cannot fail immediately to overturn the ſuffocky ſyſtem of red hot cloth riding habits!

"Sir," ſaid the duke of Devonſhire, to the veſtris, when he went the other night unaſked to an aſſembly at Devonſhire houſe, and was there aſcending the great ſtairs, "Sir, the ducheſs does not intend to take a leſſon this evening."

Injunctions are already moved for in the court of chancery to ſtop the ſale of prize goods from Euſtatia, which are ready to iſſue as ſoon as the ſhips arrive.

Dr. Graham's celeſtial beds are ſuppoſed by ſome of the cognoſcenti, to be by much the compleateſt things in this kingdom: they are made upon fine elaſtic ſprings for the eaſe and convenience of his patients; and the doctor has prepared an electrical machine, ſomething in the form of a cylinder, which by communicating a genial warmth, ſets the ſprings in motion, till the whole apparatus is properly wound up, and the party is prepared for the ſtroke in a gradual and pleaſing manner.

June 11. The Roſe in June, a brig, Richard Joney maſter, beloning to Swanſea, returning from Falmouth with convoy, on Monday ſe'nnight, ſtruck on a rock off Cape Cornwall, and went down ſo ſuddenly, that tho there were ſeveral ſhips in company, and ſome very near her, the maſter and all the hands, except one boy, periſhed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 3.

"The courier which was ſent by the ſtates general to Peterſburg, the 18th of March, to requeſt a categorical anſwer on the part of the empreſs, relative to the ſtipulated ſuccours being not yet returned, makes many people apprenſive that the anſwer will not be ſo favourable as was expected; in which caſe it is publicly ſaid, this republic will enter into a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance with France and Spain.

"We have accounts from Hamburgh, that a report prevails there of a treaty of marriage being on foot between the prince royal of Denmark and the princeſs, eldeſt daughter of the prince royal of Pruſſia.

"With regard to the journey of the French ambaſſador to Paris, ſome of our politicians imagine that, that miniſter apprehending that the anſwer from the court of Ruſſia will not be ſo favourable as the ſtates general expected it would, which may make them have

recourſe to France and Spain, and endeavour to form an alliance with thoſe courts, is gone to France for the neceſſary inſtructions on that ſubject, particularly as it is thought ſuch a propoſal would, at this time, be rather embarraſſing, as both thoſe powers, though they do not chooſe to let it appear, very ardently wiſh for peace.

"The laſt letters from Paris ſeem to ſpeak of the reſignation of Mr. Necker as a preliminary ſtep towards a peace."

Letters from St. Lucia ſay, the air of that iſland does not agree well with Britiſh conſtitutions, that a ſort of peſtilential diſorder rages amongſt the people there, that many die daily, and others are ſo ill that they are unfit for any ſort of ſervice.

It is remarkable that commodore Johnſtone directs his letter to the earl of Hillſborough, ſecretary for the ſouthern department, when the naval commanders generally direct their diſpatches to the ſecretary of the board of admiralty.

DESCRIPTION of St. JAGO, ISLE of MAY, &c.

"THE iſland of St. Jago, where the French attacked commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron, is one of the Cape de Verds, the largeſt of them all, and about 50 leagues in circumference: it is very mountainous, and has much barren land in it. The productions are ſugar, cotton, wine, Indian corn, cocoa nuts, oranges, and other tropical fruits, with plenty of herbaceous roots and garden ſtuff of every kind; the climate being very favourable to vegetation, though it is not ſo for European conſtitutions; they have alſo a large breed of well grown hogs and plenty of poultry; on which account it is viſited by moſt ſhips outward bound for Guinea and the Eaſt Indies, from England, France and Holland; there is but one good port on the iſland, though it is ſo large; this is Praya, on the eaſt ſide, where they are ſeldom or never without ſhips from Europe; the inhabitants are all blacks, being either Negroes or their deſcendents from them: the preſent Portugueſe viceroy is a kind of a tawny, born between a native of Portugal and a Moor; the air is very hot, which is one reaſon ſhips never make any long ſtay there, but in caſes of the moſt abſolute neceſſity. The forts that defend the harbour of Praya, are three in number, but they are very inconſiderable to the importance of the iſland.

"The Iſle of May (mentioned by commodore Johnſtone) is a ſhort diſtance to the eaſt of St. Jago; it is famous chiefly for its ſalt works, where immenſe quantities of that article are made with little or no labour. The ſea, at ſpring tides, is received into a ſort of pan, formed by a ſand bank, which runs along the coaſt for two or three miles: the Engliſh drive ſo conſiderable a trade there, that a man of war is generally ſtationed to guard the veſſels that were to load; which amount in ſome years to upwards of an hundred ſail; the ſalt coſts nothing, it is raked together, wheeled in barrow out of the pond, and carried on aſſes, an animal very common here, to the boats that carry it to the ſhips.

"The iſland of Fogo, is remarkable for its volcano, which continus ſending fort ſulphurous exhalations, and forms a ſea mark when the flame breaks forth, which it does three or four times a year, and is then as troubleſome to its neighbours as Ætna or Mount Veſuvius."

On Tueſday laſt were committed to the Tollbooth, at Edinburgh, by a warrant of the judge admiral, William Potts, commander of the Dreadnought privateer of Newcaſtle; James or Joſeph Perkins, lieutenant on bord the ſaid privateer; Louis Dobella, ſurgeon; Thomas Conyers, Thomas Wiſhart, William Brown, and David Wilkinſon, mariners, belonging to the ſaid privateer. They are accuſed of having boarded a Daniſh veſſel, named the White Swan, of Copenhagen, Neils Pederſon, maſter, on the high ſeas, the 17th ult. and then bound on a voyage from Copenhagen to Ireland, and piratically ſeiſing four ſealed bags, ſaid to contain 500 rix dollars each, in ſilver, and ſundry other particulars mentioned in the inventory thereof. The captain of the Daniſh veſſel having made complaint of this to the commanding officer at Shetland, the privateer was ſeiſed, when ſome prohibited goods being found on board, the ſame were taken poſſeſſion of by the officers of the revenue there. All the crew, conſiſting of forty, except thoſe committed to priſon, as above, were impreſſed on board the Berwick man of war. Captain Laurence Brown, of the Princeſs Royal Yacht, brought up to Leith roads, the Dreadnought, which mounts ten guns, together with the priſoners.

Preparations are making at the Queen's palace for all proper neceſſaries for his royal highneſs prince William Henry to go out with admiral Digby to North-America, but no day is yet fixed for his departure.

When the Enterprize frigate left Gibralter, the Spaniards kept up a conſtant and very hot fire on the place; but no ſally had been made, as ſet forth in ſome of the news papers.

The emperor, whilſt at Oſtend, ordered a new baſon to be made for the accommodation of more ſhipping; and as there appeared to be great want of ground for building houſes, his imperial majeſty directed that they ſhould be built on the ramparts, as the town was too ill fortified to make a defence againſt the modern art of war.

The emperor, while at Oſtend, called a committee of merchants together, among whom were Mr. Romberg and Mr. Herries, brother of ſir Robert Herries, and deſired their ſeparate opinions upon what could be propoſed for the general benefit of the commerce of the low countries.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, April 16.

"If you have been ſucceſsful againſt the Dutch in taking prizes in your part of the world, they appear to be preparing to retaliate in this part of the globe: Curraſſoa, as you will have heared, has not fallen, nor can a force be ſpared ſufficient to the reduction of that ſettlement, from whence the Dutch will be more capable of annoying our trade, and ſupporting the enemy, than even from St Euſtatia, as Curaſſoa is a more immenſe magazine of ſtores and merchandize than even that boaſted place of which our people are now in poſſeſſion. The Maccartney cutter, which paſſed into St. Jorins's bay, ſaw nineteen capital ſhips lying there, five of which are men of war: that harbour is defended by a ſtrong fort, as are the others in that iſland; and the Dutch forces, regulars and militia, are not leſs than 4000 beſides other inhabitants that would arm in the common cauſe; the effects of the late dreadful hurricane will long be felt in the Britiſh iſlands, and the more fatally, if the claim which we have on the mother country, is not anſwered by farther ſpeedy aſſiſtances."

From Rivington's Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

The printer congratulates the public, and eſpecially the inhabitants of this province, upon the king's gracious reſtoration of thoſe important records, which general Tryon's care and vigilance, ſecured on board of the ſhip Dutcheſs of Gordon, in the month of November, 1779.

The general, then governor was, apprized of the wicked deſign to ſieze that ineſtimable treaſure in the ſecretary's office, (for the loſs of which no money could compenſate) and to convey it into New England. And that it was upon the point of being carried into execution, by a party of the mob, headed by Sears, who has ſince profited ſo much by his plunders.

General Tryon cauſed ſuch of the books to be ſelected as put it out of the power, of almoſt every landholder, without recourſe to them, to give evidence in a court of law of the title to his eſtate; and theſe were brought off in ſtrong boxes under locks and ſeals. They were carried home to England, in 1778, and lately ſent back in one of the king's ſhips to their ancient depoſit.

The reſidue, or general maſs of papers, are among the rebels, having been firſt conveyed by order of the provincial congreſs to Kingſton, in Ulſter county, Mr. Bayard the deputy ſecretary was with them, and watched over them, 'till the violence of the times wreſted them from his hands and conſigned them to others above three years ago: ſince which, they have been expoſed to a perilous tranſportation from one place to another in carts.

It is impoſſible to ſay were the miſchiefs would have ſtopped, had Sear's project ſucceeded, or to deſcribe the wild confuſion in property, conſequent upon the acceſs of deſigning villains to theſe records, in which all the inhabitants of this colony may find the chief links in chain of titles to their lands. It muſt therefore be grateful to people of all ranks and claſſes, to know that theſe records are ſafe, and that due care will be taken, to prevent their ever falling into the hands of the uſurpers, who have already involved this country in ſo much miſery.——They are at preſent in the hands of Mr. Bayard, at the ſecretary's office.

Laſt Sunday an account, which may be depended upon, was brought from Charleſtown, that between the firſt and tenth ultimo an action was fought by the Britiſh and rebel army, the former commanded by lieut. colonel Alexander Stewart, of the 3d regiment or old buffs, amounting to about two thouſand men, the latter of eight thouſand under the command of general Greene, at Eutaw Springs, about ſixty miles north of Charleſtown, South Carolina.

General Greene, on the morning of the action, croſſed the Santee River, about two miles from the Britiſh poſt, and the New-York light infantry being out reconnoitering, amuſed him until he approached the royal army, when the action ſoon commenced, and became general. Colonel Stewart who commanded the right wing of the Britiſh was overpowered, and taken priſoner; but lieutenant Cruger, of the firſt battalion of brigadier general Delancy's brigade, who commanded on the left, having beaten the enemy there, ſoon advanced to the right, where he retook colonel Stewart, routed general Greene, and put his whole army to flight.

The rebels had two hundred and fifty killed on the ſpot, and four hundred made priſoners, among them colonel Waſhington, of the horſe, who is wounded, beſides the loſs of their cannon, &c.

The loſs of the royal army is forty killed and wounded, among them ten officers.

Among the officers killed, are lieutenant Lloyd, 63d. Lieutenant Hickman, 19th light company. Capt. M'Lean, New York volunteers. Adjutant Cunningham. Captain Kerr, and ſome others mortally wounded.

Philadelphia, Octo. 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Morriſtown, dated October 6.

"The enemy on Wedneſday laſt broke up a part of their encampment at the Narrows, and the next day pitched it oppoſite to Perth-Amboy, (ſay one thouſand) what their intent is, we cannot deviſe;—if to pay us a viſit, we ſhall, as uſual, give them a drubbing. We find the young puppy of the old whelp is arrived, and was eſcorted by all the great folks, bear headed, from the Whitehall through the city,----Ha, ha, ha, very pretty for a child indeed!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Head of Elk, dated October 8.

"I have juſt heard that the enemy have evacuated their out-works, and that colonel Scammel was wounded and taken, as he was out reconnoitering."

Advices from the beſt authority inform us, that on the 1ſt inſtant the allied army approached York Town, when after ſome firing of field pieces by a party of our troops the enemy abandoned their out poſts, which were ſoon taken poſſeſſion of by our forces, and the town was completely inveſted, as thoſe works were within half a mile of it, and our heavy cannon were ſoon to commence a ſevere fire.

Our accounts from another quarter tell us that 34 ſtore ſhips, under convoy of a forty gun ſhip and three frigates, being the remainder of admiral Digby's fleet from England, arrived at New-York laſt Monday, and that it was ſaid the enemy intended another attempt to reſcue lord Cornwallis.

John Bayard, eſquire, is elected member of Council for the county of Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are elected Repreſentatives for the county of Philadelphia,

Matthew Holgate	1326 Votes.
Daniel Hieſter	1311
Joſeph M'Lane	1311
George Smith	1310
George Gray	1162
Thomas Rees	830
Henry Hill	691
George Campbell	675
Samuel Penroſe	664

Commiſſioner. Nathan Gibſon.
Sheriff. William Will.
Coroner. Joſeph Ruſh.

Bucks county.	Repreſentatives.
Gerardus Wynkoop,	Thomrs Long,
James Wilkinſon,	James Tate,

Charles Kachline.
Sheriff. George Wall, jun.
Coroner. Abraham Dubois.

We hear the following gentlemen are elected in the county of Cheſter,

Repreſentatives.	
Percifor Frazier,	John Hannum,
John Culbertſon,	Evan Evans,
Patrick Anderſon,	Thomas Moffat,
James Moore,	John Lindſay.

Sheriff. John Gardner.
Coroner. Allen Cunningham.
Commiſſioner. Joſeph Strawbridge.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 13th inſt. October, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A Lot of Ground,

Containing Six and half Acres, on Caiſer's lane, about three quarters of a mile from Germantown; about one half is moſt beautiful watered Meadow, one acre of Woodland, the reſt Upland. Moſtly under good Fence. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 15th of October, inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of certain Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, taken out of the ſhip or veſſel of war called the SAVAGE, (belonging to the king of Great Britain) at Sea, and brought into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by George Geddis (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Octo. 12. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

A Further SALE of the

PUBLIC LOTS of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 18th of October inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a carefull driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white-horſe and fountain, in Chetnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention.

STRAYED, on the 5th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, a light Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, ſtrong and heavy made, a ſwitch tail and hanging mane; he paces, trots and canters: has no white marks, but may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a lump or ſwelling on the out part of the faſtlock joint of one of his fore legs. The perſon who returns him ſhall be well rewarded for his trouble. RICHARD RUNDLE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Wench,

Who is an excellent Servant, as ſhe underſtands waſhing and ironing, cooking, and other houſe work very well. Enquire of the Printer.

A young Woman, who can be

well recommended, with a young Breaſt of Milk, wants a Place in a Gentleman's houſe as NURSE or HOUSEKEEPER. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reaſon to believe, that there are divers perſons, in the extreme parts of this ſtate, who are ſtill ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe and intereſt due on lands heretofore ſold, and granting patents for the ſame, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the weſt wing of the State-houſe, and the Surveyor General's at his own houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Seventh-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

City Auction.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be disposed of, either at public or private sale—The public sale will be held weekly on Tuesday—The store well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-house, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the sale of whatever articles may be sent there; proper stores are provided for receiving rum, sugar, &c. every attention will be shewn to the disposal of goods and merchandize that may be sent for either public or private sale, and due dispatch and punctuality observed in settlement, Those who are pleased to favour him with dry goods for public sale, are requested to send them to the store in time for advertising, which will be on Saturday preceding the sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29th August, 1781.

To be Disposed of by private SALE,

At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front street, between Market and Arch-streets,

PLAIN and striped Lutestrings,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muslins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Coarse and fine Laval Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Silesia Sheetings,
Russia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Osnabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Looking Glasses,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of SAMUEL PURVIANCE, late of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, and State of New-Jersey, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, properly proved, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all those Indebted to the estate of the said deceased, by bond, book-account, or otherways, are requested to make immediate payment. ANDREW PURVIANCE, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS CUTHBERT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, and they will be paid by the subscribers.

THOMAS CUTHBERT,
ANTHONY CUTHBERT, } Executors.

Philadelphia, September 8th 1781.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1781.

DESERTED on the 27th instant from captain Jacob Levercot's company of riflemen, now quartered in the Barracks of this city, a soldier, named JOHN ANDERSON, born in England, 40 years old, about five feet six inches high, is thin made, has short yellow hair, his nose remarkably red. Took with him his rifle, powder horn and shot pouch and a blanket, but has very few cloaths with him. Whoever takes up the said deserter and returns him to his company, or to major Par, in this city, shall receive Eight Spanish milled Dollars reward.

Strayed from the Subscriber,

In Front-street, next door to the City Vendue-store, a Flea-bit GREY HORSE, low in flesh, his back and sides have been wore with the saddle, also cut under the tail with the crupper. Whoever brings him to the subscriber, or gives information where he is, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by applying to Captain BESOUNG. September 28th 1781.

Strayed, or taken away from the

commons of Philadelphia, a Small BRINDLE COW, has short horns, four white feet, white face, brown round her eyes, white belly, tip of her tail white, has been missing upwards of six weeks, was then with calf. Whoever brings her home to the owner, captain GEDDES, in Vine street, shall receive Two Dollars reward, and reasonable expences. Oct. 1. 1781.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their store in Second-street, near Spruce-street, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worsted Hose,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Calicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbarn, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
3-4, and yard wide Brittanias, Checks,
Damask table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and sprig'd Muslin,
Mantuas,
Ell wide Persian Taffaties,
Rose, black, and blue 3-4 Persians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogsheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Tract of near 820 Acres of Land, lying on Conedogwinet-Creek, Cumberland county, about six miles from Shippensburgh, in Letterkenny township: It is exceeding well timbered, and watered by several streams, and the creek runs above a mile through it; there is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a square log-house on it; about five or six acres of good meadow made, and a large quantity of rich bottom, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow; this bottom is rich strong land. This tract would divide well in three plantations, and each have a sufficiency of bottom and upland. Any person inclining to purchase the above premises may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to ROBERT JONES, in Union, between Second and Third streets; or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia, where a draught of the land may be seen.

October 5.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subscribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horses suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage, Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at six o'clock breakfast at Chester at the house of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfast at Susquehannah Tuesday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, shift passengers, and return from thence the same at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wednesday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; so that any passenger setting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth-Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Susquehannah four hard dollars, from Susquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like sum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one-eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter. NATHANIEL TWINING,
Sept. 25, 1781. GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE, BY

TENCH COXE,

At his Store in Water-street, four Doors below Chesnut-street,

Pontiry, Nombattu and shirting Linens, white Swanskins, white and brown Sugars in hogsheads, boxes and barrels, Maryland Tobacco, white Bread in barrels and kegs: Also, 17 Acres of LAND near the City.

Goods sold on Commission by

PETER LOHRA and Co.

At their STORE, the North-West corner of Arch and Water-streets. Those who may please to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and dispatch.

FOR SALE,

The old established Ferry, a little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jersey side, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer disposing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleasantly situated, having a handsome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, opposite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect, and is of course capable of very great improvment.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may know the terms (which will not be unreasonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.

Trenton, September 16. tbc6t.

AS the Subscriber intends to embark for Europe in a very short time, he requests that those Persons, who have any unsettled Accounts with the late Partnership of CARSON, BARCLAY and MITCHELL, that of BARCLAY and MITCHELL, with the Estate of William Mitchell, deceased, or with the Subscriber, will bring them in, as soon as convenient, that they may be settled and discharged.

Sept. 22. THOMAS BARCLAY.

GEORGE KLINE,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

Has removed his Printing-Office and Book-Store into Third-street, near Arch-street,

WHERE the ART of PRINTING in its various and useful Branches (both German and English) is performed by him, upon very reasonable terms. Those Gentlemen who may please to favour him (being a young Beginner) with their commands, will find Dispatch, Punctuality, and the best Work, attended with grateful Respect.

He has for Sale, German and English SCHOOL BOOKS, by the thousand, dozen or single, Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, Stationary &c. &c. and gives the highest Price for clean LINEN RAGS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about seventeen years of age: she is sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

A genteel Furnished Lodging

To be Let. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to hire, a servant Man,

who can drive Postillion, take care of horses, and will attend on Table, and do other work in a family. To such a person good wages will be given. Enquire of the printer.

Best LIVEROIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

IN the month of September last was left at Christiana-bridge, in the county of New Castle, with the subscriber a small BATTEAU, which was taken up adrift in the Delaware river. The owner by proving his property, may have her again, by paying the charges to

WILLIAM PATTERSON.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of captain Philip Lacy, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid; and those that are indebted to said estate, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber.

WILLIAM PRICHETT, Administrator.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

The Merchant Mills in Bristol,

on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling House and a Lot of five acres. The character of these Mills and advantageous situation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are so well known as to render a particular description unnecessary. No engagements will be made for a month, that those at a distance may have an opportunity of applying to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Baltimore town, on the night of the 17th instant, September, A Negroe MAN, named WILLIAM, a stout well-made Fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a subtle, cunning Fellow; He carried off a good suit of cloaths, but as he will probably change them for others, it is needless to describe them. He is remarkably fond of playing on the violin. He was raised by Colonel South, at New-York, and afterwards lived with the Reverend Mr. Woodruf, and it is expected he will push for the former place. Apply to JOHN PRINGLE, Philadelphia, or GEORGE HUNTER, Baltimore.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of business on Commission. Buys and sells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As also,

Pennsylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the highest price given.

He gives constant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to seven in the afternoon.

RAN AWAY the 1st of October, 1781, from the subscriber, an APPRENTICE GIRL, named ELIZABETH PHILIPS, about 16 years of age, short and well set, dark complexion; she took with her a large bundle of clothes. Whoever apprehends the said girl and brings her home, or secures her in the Workhouse, shall have ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

GERRALD FORRESTER.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE OCTOBER 16, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 795.

A Further SALE of the
PUBLIC LOTS of this City,
For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 18th of October inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,
A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue, light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys,
Tickſets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys,
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Penturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,

Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Luteſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarſnets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Toſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reaſon to believe, that there are divers perſons, in the extreme parts of this ſtate, who are ſtill ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe and intereſt due on lands heretofore ſold, and granting patents for the ſame, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the weſt wing of the State-houſe, and the Surveyor General's at his own houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Seventh-ſtreet.

STRAYED, on the 5th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, a light Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, ſtrong and heavy made, a ſwitch tail and hanging mane; he paces, trots and canters: has no white marks, but may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a lump or ſwelling on the out part of the fetlock joint of one of his fore legs. The perſon who returns him ſhall be well rewarded for his trouble. RICHARD RUNDLE.

TO BE SOLD,
A very handſome Suit of Chintz
Bed and Window Curtains,
compleat. Enquire of LE BLANC and WAGNER in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,
Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,
By Lacaze and Mallet,
In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending after Settlements.

LONDON, June 14.

ADMIRAL Digby takes with him to America ſix ſhips of the line, all copper-bottomed, to reinforce the ſquadron on that ſtation.

June 16. Admiral Digby has received orders to prepare himſelf with all poſſible expedition to embark for New York, to take upon him chief command of the fleet on that ſtation, in the room of vice admiral Arbuthnot, who has received his orders of recall, and will return immediately upon Mr. Digby's arrival. The admiral takes with him ſix ſhips of the line in reinforcement to the fleet in the American quarter, which conſiſts, at this time, of nine ſhips of the line, two of 50 guns, four of 44, and 24 frigates and ſloops of different rates. Admiral Digby is to be accompanied by his royal pupil, prince William Henry.

June 19. It was this day currently reported that monſieur la Motte Picquet had ſailed from Breſt the 6th inſtant with 19 ſhips of the line, and that the diſpatches ſent off from the admiralty on Sunday morning laſt, to admiral Darby, were in conſequence of the miniſtry receiving a certainty of the above circumſtance.

Admiral Darby has but thirteen ſhips of the line, and ſix ſmall ſhips, ſo that if the above news be true, except a timely reinforcement is ſent him, it will be his prudence to avoid fighting againſt ſuch odds.

Sir William Andre, captain in the 26th regiment of foot, has obtained his majeſty's permiſſion to ſerve a volunteer in America.

Cunningham, the noted pirate, and ſeveral of his comrades, have made their eſcape from Mill priſon, by a certain application among the ſoldiers who mounted guard over them: in conſequence of which, a ſerjeant, a corporal, and four or five privates, are now in confinement, and will be tried by a general court martial.

The Sullivan armed ſchooner is arrived at Portſmouth from Gibralter with diſpatches ſo late as the 14th of May, which gave a good account of the garriſon at that time: that the blockade by ſea is much leſs than ever; and that the inhabitants, whoſe houſes were deſtroyed lately, are building dwellings out of the reach of the enemy's bombs, where they hope to live in quiet during the remainder of the ſiege, which the Spaniards do not ſhew any diſpoſition to give up entirely.

A cutter is arrived at Portſmouth, with advice, that the French have lying in the outer road at Breſt at ſingle anchor, 20 ſail of the line and ſeven frigates.

June 21. The hon. Mrs. Walſingham has at length received the melancholy tidings of the loſs of her huſband, the captain of the Thunderer; the captain of a veſſel being arrived, who was in company with her when ſhe foundered at ſea, and every ſoul periſhed. Captain Walſingham was not dead preceeding the fatal accident, as it was reported, though in a very infirm ſtate of health.

June 25. No official accounts are yet received at the admiralty, relative to the action of admiral Hood with monſieur de Graſſe on the 29th of April off Martinique: But the private letters mention, that it was (like many former actions) a drawn battle, and not much to the honour of the French, who had 24 ſhips to 18: Notwithſtanding which, they did not chooſe to renew the engagement, though they were to windward; but both fleets are gone into port to refit; which we can do much eaſier and quicker than the French, as we have great plenty of naval ſtores. Four of our ſhips have ſuffered conſiderably, and one of them (the Ruſſel) is quite diſabled.

The report of a battle between the marquis la Fayette and general Arnold, is premature. General Phillips was not killed in action, but died of a fever and fluxr. Lord Cornwallis has effected a junction with general Arnold.

The laſt letters from India mention, that a terrible ſtorm lately happened off the iſland of Ceylon, which had done great damage to the Dutch ſettlements of Trinconomale; that ſeveral ſhips were driven from their anchors, and foundered at ſea, and a number of grabs and galliworts were beat to pieces, by which a great number of European ſeamen as well as Indians periſhed.

Admiralty Office, June 27, 1781.

Captain Smith, of his majeſty's ſhip the Centaur, who was coming from St Kitt's to England in the Snake ſloop, with diſpatches from ſir George Brydges Rodney, had the misfortune to be taken on his paſſage by two American privateers, and was under the neceſſity of throwing all his diſpatches overboard; but being afterwards put on board a Daniſh ſhip, and landed at Plymouth arrived here this morning.

What he relates upon memory is, that on Saturday the 28th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning the Ruſſell and Amazon, cruizing between St. Lucia and Martinico, got ſight of the enemy's fleet, with a very large convoy; upon which ſir Samuel Hood with his ſquadron made ſail to windward, in hopes of being able to prevent the enemy from getting into fort Royal.

On the next morning, between ſeven and eight o'clock, the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of twenty one ſail of the line, four frigates and a cutter, were ſeen off St. Ann's Bay, bearing down round the Diamond Rock to cover their convoy, at that time ſtanding cloſe along ſhore under the batteries, in order to get into Fort Royal Bay. At half paſt eleven the enemy, being between the Britiſh fleet and the ſhore, were joined by four ſhips of the line from Fort Royal Bay, immediately after which, the enemy having the weather gage, and both fleets ſtanding to the S. E. with their larboard tacks on board, the action began and continued till ten minutes after three in the afternoon, when the van of the enemy made ſail and hauled their wind, and the firing ceaſed on both ſides. The van and center ſhips of the Britiſh fleet, from the ſituation of the two lines, had neceſſarily the greateſt ſhare in the action.

Sir Samuel Hood kept ſight of the enemy till one o'clock on Wedneſday afternoon; but notwithſtanding his conſtant endeavours, was never able to bring them a ſecond time to action. Sir George Rodney, with the Sandwich and Triumph, together with the Ruſſell, Centaur, Torbay, and Intrepid, which had repaired their damages, was to ſail from St. Kitt's the 10th of May, to join ſir Samuel Hood, and had ſent orders to the Panther, then cruizing to windward, to do the ſame; ſo that his fleet now conſiſts of 21 ſail of the line, with which he intended to proceed off fort Royal, and offer the enemy battle.

General Vaughan came from St. Euſtatius to St. Kitt's, in the Sandwich, intending to proceed from thence to Barbados.

Killed 41. Wounded 130.

N. B. Among the killed are captain Nott and lieutenant Plowden of the Centaur, and Mr. Johnſon, maſter of the Ruſſel.

HAGUE, July 5.

SUNDAY morning a courier from Peterſburgh arrived here in 15 days. The diſpatches he has brought for the ſtates general are relative to the mediation of the empreſs for a general peace, in favour of which the emperor has likewiſe declared, as far as we can learn, to baron de Hop, miniſter from the ſtates general at Bruſſels, his readineſs to employ all his efforts, though war would be very advantageous to his dominions in the Netherlands.

Paris, June 24. M. Joli de Fleury, adminiſtrator general of the finances, has aſſured the nation, that for three years to come he can ſupport the expences of the war, whether common or extraordina y, without laying any new impoſitions on the peop'e. He has been ſo honourable as to declare, that he is chiefly indebted to his preceſſor (Mr. Neckar) for theſe advantages. It is reſerved for the reign of Louis XVI. to ſhow the nation; that the prince who will take the pains to inform himſelf, and give himſelf up to the care of government, may change his miniſters without changing the ſyſtem of ſtate.

LONDON, June 12.

Lord Cornwallis's laſt diſpatches contain another melancholy proof of the inefficacy of this American war. He has travelled to Wilmington at the expence of ſome of the flower of the Britiſh forces, without getting one ſtep towards a pacification or impreſſion on the minds of the Congreſs or army, the leaſt idea of returning under the dominion of this country. Thus from year to year, are we to be amuſed with marches and counter marches, till population and our finances fail us.

Every commendation that is due to the bravery, the ſkill, and activity of lord Cornwallis and lord Rawdon, carries within it the ſtrongeſt proof of the ſuperior number of American forces in that quarter.

The mere virture of our officers is too infirm a ground for us to reſt the hopes of our armies upon in an enemy's country. The exertions of this principle may do honour to individuals, but a reliance on this alone reflects eternal diſgrace on the miniſter, who makes it his only truſt for the ſafety of our troops.

In what a ſituation ſhould we have been in to ſtand againſt the force of general Greene, with leſs able officers than lord Cornwallis and lord Rawdon; and while we have only the bravery of officers, and not an equality of force to rely upon, how much have we to fear for thoſe moments when the moſt active virtue may be found aſleep, or fortune may refuſe to grant her extraordinary protection.

We hear that the object on which Mr. Fox is to ground his motion of this day relative America, is the produce of our ſucceſſes, and how far they have contributed, or are likely to contribute to a pacification.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, June 8.

"This day an expreſs arrived from Hull, with intelligence that lieutenant John Cheſhyre of his majeſty's ſhip Ariadne, made oath on Tueſday evening before the mayor of Hull, that on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, being 30 leagues E. S. E. of Flamborough Head, the ſhip's company diſcovered a large ſhip and a cutter, to which they gave chaſe; that they ſoon diſcovered the ſhip to be a Dutch two decked ſhip of 50 guns at leaſt, who in return chaſed the Ariadne, and the cutter after having ſpoke the ſhip, her conſort ſtood to the ſouthward; that ſhortly after, the Dutch ſhip, finding ſhe could not come up with the Ariadne, hauled her wind and ſtood in for Flamborough Head, and the Ariadne ſtood for the Humber, where ſhe arrived on Tueſday evening."

We hear that the trial and acquittal of ſir Hugh Paliſer will be reſorted to by the council for a late cautious commander, in order to form his defence by——Such are the good effects of precedents!

June 29. Admiralty Office, June 23, 1781.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Arbuthnot, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Staten Iſland, the 6th of May, 1781.

"His majeſty's ſhips, Roebuck and Medea, returning this evening from reconnoitring the harbour of Rhode-Iſland, fell in with and have brought in with them, the rebel frigate of war Protector, of 26 guns and 250 men, belonging to the colony of Maſſachuſetts. She is a very fine ſhip almoſt new, the ſcantlings and ſize of our frigates of 28 guns, was on her return from the Weſt Indies, her firſt cruiſe to Boſton; had been out 8 months, and had taken four ſmall veſſels, three of which were in ballaſt, and the other of ſmall value."

Admiralty-Office, June 25, 1781.

Extract of a letter from vice-admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Royal Oak, off New-York, April 10, 1781.

"I have great ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that the rebel frigate Confederacy arrived at this port yeſterday morning, having been captured off the Capes of the Delaware, on the 14th inſtant, by his majeſty's ſhips the Roebuck and Orpheus.

"She was bound from Cape Francois to Philadelphia, commanded by Mr. Harding, and had on board 300 men at the time ſhe was taken.

"The rebels have ſuffered a great loſs in this ſhip, as ſhe had a very conſiderable quantity of cloathing for the rebel army, and Weſt-India produce.

"Her length is equal to that of our old 70 gun ſhips, and will mount 28 eighteen pounders on her main deck; is well conſtructed and proportioned, and only two years old."

ST. JOHN'S (ANTIGUA,) September 1.

The following is an extract of a letter dated London, 4th July, written by a perſon poſſeſſed of the means to acquire information infinitely more authentic than that of the coffee-houſe politicians, to a gentleman in this iſland, whoſe kindneſs in furniſhing us with it, we gratefully acknowledge.

"Our public affairs remain, I think, in the ſame endleſs labyrinth of war and difficulties; and I can aſſure you that there is but one door at which the white-robed goddeſs Peace, can enter, and that is VIENNA. I happened very lately to come at a piece of intelligence reſpecting the diſpoſition of that court, and I can aſſure you it is perfectly amicable to this; and a great train of commercial politics is laid: the Dutch will ſoon receive a card from the emperor requeſting them to deſtroy all their forts upon the Scheld, which they will politely comply with, and the graſs will no longer grow in the ſtreets of Antwerp. My intelligence is good, I am ſure; and I think the iſſue will be, that peace will come gliding down the Scheld early in 1782."

JAMAICA, May 26.

Monday afternoon laſt a Dutch privateer of ſixteen guns, chaſed aſhore, in Cow-bay, an American brigantine, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Soutnampton.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) Auguſt 4.

On Wedneſday foren on a ſevere ſtorm of wind, accompanied with heavy and inceſſant rain, came on here, and continued all that night, and a great part of the following day: The wind during that time veering from N. E. to S. E. It blew with ſuch violence during the night, that numbers of the ſhipping and ſmall craft in this harbour, and that of Port Royal, were driven aſhore, and ſome of them irrecoverably loſt. From the bulks at the eaſt end of the town, to Paſſage Fort, not leſs than 90 veſſels of different ſizes are on ſhore, many of which have ſuſtained very conſiderable damage, but we have not been able to collect their names, much leſs to aſcertain the hurt received by each. Of the fleet at Port Royal above 30 are on ſhore from Paſſage fort to the 12 Apoſtles, among them are the Green-Iſland, Watt; Carnatic, Gibbon; Mary, Frizwell; John, Watſon; Thetis, Hardy; Jamaica, late Grimſby; Mentor, Whiteſides; Kingſton, Hurſt; Orange Bay, Roſs; London, Peck; Henry, Logan; Montague, Caſey; Arundel, Mann; George and John, Dears; Chambers, Langley; Hope, Simes; Diſpatch, Towers; Friendſhip, Ronaldſon; Nancy, Brown; Fame, Eaton; True-Briton, Stewart; Clarendon, Jordan; Lark, Backhouſe; and Ranſom, Bagnold. Some of them 'tis feared will never be got off, and others will not without much trouble and damage.

The gale was ſeverely felt at Savannah la Mar, where three houſes were deſtroyed, and ſeveral much damaged. The canes corn, and plaintains in Weſtmoreland are moſtly deſtroyed.

Kingſton, Auguſt 11. The weather on Wedneſday night, with wind and rain, by degrees grew ſo violent as to alarm the whole of the inhabitants of this place; they were no leſs concerned for their ſafety than for the ſituation of the whole country, leaſt it ſhould fall in ſome meaſure under a ſimilar calamity to that it had experienced after the third of October laſt: by every account which has yet arrived from the country, the damage done, though very great, is nevertheleſs not ſo much as was at firſt expected; and we hope what further accounts we may receive will ſtill make it leſs conſiderable.—Three veſſels have been drove aſhore by the violence of the wind, in the harbour of Martha Brae; the ſhip Roebuck, Williams, belonging to New-York, the ſloop Beaver, and a ſchooner belonging to Meſſrs. Sinclair and Ward, of Kingſton; the former is totally loſt, the latter will be got off.

It appears that the ſtorm did not reach a great way to windward, as nothing of it was felt by the fleet.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that his majeſty's ſhip Fox was ſpoke with off the north-eaſt end of Cuba, on Friday laſt; and that the Pomona had been cruizing in company with her, and was then watering in a bay at a ſmall diſtance.

The right honourable lord Charles Greville Montague, with his corps, conſiſting of about 550 effective men, is arrived in the tranſports from South-Carolina, laſt from the Windward Iſlands.

Yeſterday arrived his majeſty's ſhip Diamond, C. Parker, eſquire, from a cruiſe; the Hero letter of marque, captain Beaver, with the loſs of her maſts and four of her crew in the late gale; alſo an American brig, prize to the Sprightly letter of marque.

BOSTON, October 4.

Poor Rivington, aſhamed it ſeems, to tell his own ſtory, has got a painter to give no very imperfect picture of the late action at Cheſapeake. The French we know always fight at a diſtance, and to no purpoſe. This comes of courſe in Rivington's paper. However, the painter acknowledges, diſtant as the French fought, that after the action, the Britiſh ſhips, ſome of which complained before, had their complaints greatly aggravated; and many others, that were well before, were now ſo complaining as to be in the utmoſt hazard; a circumſtance that required immediate attention. But what adds to the woefulneſs of the picture is, that all theſe complaints of the Britiſh fleet, were ſtill further aggravated, not from the fear of another engagement with the count de Graſſe, who had already made them ſo ſick, but from the apprehenſion of an equinoctial ſtorm. What could a Britiſh fleet do under ſuch aggravated and ſuperaggravated complaints, but retire to New-York to conſult the beſt phyſicians and ſurgeons there, after burning one of their number, of which there were no hopes. And what is to be done at New-York, but to make a repreſentation of the aggravated complaints of the whole Britiſh cauſe in America to adminiſtration, and earneſtly to implore the advice and aſſiſtance of all the ſtate phyſicians in the kingdom.

His moſt chriſtian majeſty having ſeen fit to eſtabliſh an independent conſulſhip for the four eaſtern ſtates, the honorable Monſ. De Letombe, conſul general of the ſame, arrived in this town from Philadelphia on Friday laſt, with his vice conſul, to enter upon that important office.

Extract of a letter by captain Newnham, from a capital houſe in Amſterdam.

"Our ſentiments perfectly coincide with yours, reſpecting the preſent ſtate of public affairs; and as we have the ſame hopes, from the plan of the armed neutrality, which you have formed, we have no doubt of ſeeing them ſoon realized, and America hailed as independent through all the globe.

The impolitic, unjuſt and cruel conduct of England, have one more to deſtroy its power, than all its enemies. Every commercial power in Europe, whoſe flag has been wantonly and repeatedly inſulted, all unite in cruſhing thoſe haughty iſlanders which ere long, we doubt not, to ſee ſufficiently humbled, and compelled to give up claims, they would have been wiſe to have deſiſted from ſooner."

Much has been ſaid by the Britons and their partizans, againſt the national character of the French. They cannot, however, perſuade us not to credit our ſenſes. We have found the character of this nation directly the oppoſite of what our enemies have affected to repreſent it. We have found in France not only a faithful, but a moſt generous ally. In the aids they have ſent us in ſpecie, in warlike ſtores, and in land and ſea forces, they have gone far beyond what their engagements with us encouraged us to expect, and have aſtoniſhed the world. It is a fact to be depended on, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty has 10,000 land forces, and 35,000 men in the fleet, that are at this moment employed for the ſuccour of United States. The manner in which this deciſive ſuperiority of force was ſent us, has been ſo ſure, and ſo unexpected by the enemy, as to demonſtrate the meaſures of the court of France, to be as politic as they are juſt and generous.

NEW-LONDON, October 5.

Friday evening laſt a flag returned here from New-York, but brought no priſoners.—There is an embargo upon all ſhipping there, and a hot preſs, ſince the return of admiral Hood's ſquadron.

Monday night, the ſhip Hunter, captain Sage, returned from a cruize.

Tueſday arrived captain Lyon, in a ſloop belonging to New-Haven, in 17 days from St. Croix: He informs that there are 60 Dutch privateers out of Curracoa, cruizing againſt the Britiſh ſhipping.

Yeſterday morning the brig Marquis la Fayette, captain Hinman, returned from a cruize. A few days ago, being chaſed by a frigate, he was obliged to throw over eight guns.

NORWICH, October 4.

Tueſday laſt the honourable ſuperior court finiſhed their ſeſſions in this town; during which Eliſha Witter, of Preſton, was tried for the murder of Mrs. Mary Spalding, when the jury brought in the verdict not guilty; it appearing to them, by the witneſſes, that he was in a ſtate of infanity. He now ſtands committed till March term, to take his trial for the murder of Mrs. Spalding's child, and his own infant.

HARTFORD, October 9.

Admiral Digby arrived at New-York the 25th ult. with three ſhips of the line, one frigate, and no more. His royal highneſs prince William Henry, third ſon of his Britannic majeſty, came paſſenger in the fleet.

The Britiſh naval force now at New-York, fit for ſervice, is 20 ſail of the line. Count de Graſſe has 37 ſail of the line;—a great ſuperiority, notwithſtanding the arrival of admiral Digby, on which the enemy built their principal hope.

FISH-KILL, October 4.

By recent accounts from the northward, we learn, a detachment of ſir John Johnſton's corps (about 250) arrived at St. John's, from Montreal, about the laſt of Auguſt, where it is probable they were joined by ſome other corps, Indians, &c. Captain Forbes, of the 34th regiment, who commands at St. John's, lately ſent a party towards Saratoga, to take a priſoner or two, for the purpoſe of obtaining intelligence; but notwithſtanding his very particular inſtructions, a copy of which is tranſmitted, on the morning of the 25th ult. a captain Dunnam of the militia, and two men only, took five of the party, and conducted them ſafe to Saratoga, in a manner which does this little party much honour. Scouts are out in ſearch of the remainder.

The following is a copy of the inſtructions.

SIR,

"You will proceed with your party to Saratoga, and bring me from thence one or more intelligent priſoners: You muſt be neceſſarily aware of the addreſs, activity and courage, required to conduct an enterprize of this nature, with honour to yourſelf and advantage to your cauſe. You will carry in your mind that the weaker your force, the ſtronger muſt be the ſhew and vigorous exertions of your courage: This will deceive your enemy, who will naturally multiply numbers when they ſee a party attack with confidence. I have dwelt upon this point, as I have for good reaſons, given you but a ſmall party.

"In caſe of being obſerved, before you have executed your buſineſs, and by the diſpoſition of the enemy precluded from a poſſibility of a retreat, you may ſhew them theſe orders, to evince that you are come openly and avowedly in arms, to do the duty you are commanded on; and not like lurking ſpies, or ſecret aſſaſſins, as ſuch are but too often, for the honour of war, ſent from the enemy into this province.

"Avoid even the ſhadow of cruelty, and every kind of miſchief unauthoriſed by the laws of war. The diſtreſſing of individuals is but partial evil, and avails nothing. No deſtruction muſt be levied that will not affect the collective body of the enemy."

D. FORBES, capt. 34th regiment,
Commandant St Johns.

To Mr. Loveleſs.

Extract from GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Continental Village, October 5.

"The general congratulates the army on the ſucceſs of the American arms in the reduction of fort Slongo, on Long Iſland, the morning of the 3d inſt. This enterprize was planned by major Tallmadge, and executed by major Treſcott, with an addreſs and gallantry which does them great honour.

"The general preſents his thanks to major Tallmadge, major Treſcort, and the other brave officers and men, both ſoldiers and boatmen, who ſignalized themſelves on this occaſion. It adds much to the pleaſure of this ſucceſs, that it was obtained without the loſs of a man killed on our ſide; and only one wounded. Of the enemy, two captains, one lieutenant and eighteen rank and file were made priſoners, beſides ſeveral killed and wounded. Two iron double fortified fourpounders were deſtroyed: The colours of the fort, one

brafs three-pounder, a number of fma'l arms, ammunition, &c. are trophies of victory.

" October 7. Laft evening the prifoners taken in fort Slongo, with the colours of the garrifon, were bro't to head-quarters under proper efcort, and the former are this day forwarded to Fifh Kill."

TRENTON, October 10.

Extract of a letter from New-Brunfwick, Octo. 7.

" On Friday night laft captain Adam Hyler, from New Brunfwick, with one gun boat and two whale ditto, within a quarter of a mile of the guard fhip at Sandy-Hook, attacked five veffels, and after a fmart conflict, of 15 minutes, carried them; two of them were armed, one mounting 4 fix pounders, one 6 fwivels and one 3 pounder. The hands made their efcape with their long-boats, and took refuge in a fmall fort, in which was mounted 12 fwivel guns, from which they kept us a conftant firing, notwithftanding which he boarded them all without the lofs of man; on board of one of them was 250 bufhels of wheat and a quantity of cheefe, belonging to captain Lippincot, bound to New-York; he took from them 50 bufhels of wheat, a quantity of cheefe, feveral fwivels, a number of fufees, one cafk of powder and fome dry goods, and ftripped them of their fails and rigging, not being able to bring the veffels into port, in confequence of a contrary tide and wind; after which he fet all on fire fave one, on board of which was a woman and four fmall children, which prevented her from fharing a fimilar fate."

Philadelphia, Octo. 16.

Extract of a letter from the army near York, dated October 1, 1781.

" On the 28th of September the whole army marched from Williamfbugh and approached within two miles of the enemy at York—at which diftance a fhew was made of fome oppofition on our left, but upon the count Rochambeau, who commands the left wing, moving a few pieces of field artillery under the direction of the Baron Viominil, and firing a few fhots, the enemy retired.—On the 29th the American troops moved forward, and took their ground in front of the enemy's works, on their left—no oppofition except a few fcattering fhots from a fmall work by Moore's mill, on Wormley's creek, and a battery on the left of Pidgeon Quarter—a fmall fire all day from our riflemen, and the enemy's Yagers—30th in the morning we difcovered, that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior line of works, and withdrawn themfelves to thofe near the body of the town—by this means we are in poffeffion of very advantageous grounds which command in a very near advance, almoft the whole remaining line of their defence—the greateft expedition is ufing to bring up the heavy artillery and to open our batteries, which will be executed in a few days."

Extract of a letter, dated camp, before York, October 1, 1781.

" Nothing very remarkable has happened fince we moved down, which was on the 28th ult. The night before laft the enemy abandoned fome advanced redoubts, which gives us an opportunity of commencing the fiege with lefs difficulty.

" Yefterday colonel Scammel, who was officer of the day in reconnoitering the enemy, was unfortunately wounded and taken prifoner.

" The report of captain White, of colonel Hazen's regiment, being drowned, was premature."

Extract of a letter, dated camp, before the enemy's lines at York, October 1, 1781.

" After a variety of fatigue and every other concomitant trouble, we are at laft feated now before Mr. Cornwallis's lines. The French army is operating on their right, and the American army on their left. Immediately on our advance, the enemy abandoned all their out works, which gives the allied arms the greateft advantage, as they have left us a very formidable retween in their front, fo that our parties at work may be fupplied with water under cover.

" This day and all laft night we were working at our firft parallel, and the French are landing their heavy artillery as faft as poffible.

" The enemy feem to be very paffive, not defturbing us very much; a little firing of artillery, &c.--but this is the confequence of all oppofition made to approaches.

" In fix days from this date we will be (in all human probability) in their works.

" The French troops are a glorious body of men, they fear nothing, but advance with celerity to the conqueft; a conduct that ever attends minds animated with glory and fame. May never dying laurels be theirs and the Americans reward.

" Poor Scammel is wounded and prifoner, taken the firft night after we fat down. Eight hundred yards is the furtheft diftance from any part of our works to theirs."

Laft week was fent into a port in Jerfey, a brig from Briftol, for New-York. taken by two whaleboats belonging to that ftate. She is loaded with provifions and a fmall quantity of dry gods.

On the 23d ultimo departed this life, at Shrewfbury in New-Jerfey, Mrs. SEARLE, wife of the honourable James Searle, efq: Who is now abfent in Europe on public bufinefs. This lady was no lefs beloved in her life than fincerely lamented at her death, by all who had the happinefs of her acquaintance. She was truly amiable in all her deportment, and has left a difconfolate huiband to mourn a lofs altogether irreparable.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, dated Camp before York-Town, October 5, 1781.

" You muft before this time have heard of our fafe arrival in Virginia, and our junction with the troops from count de Graffe's fleet. On the 28th ultimo we marched from Williamfburgh, and made our appearance before the enemy's works at this place—On the 29th we encamped within lefs than a mile of their firft chain of redoubts, and our movements indicating a ftorm, they evacuated them the fame night—On the 30th his excellency reconnoitered their fecond line, and on the 1ft of the current began a number of redoubts within the lines which they had evacuated. From that time to the prefent we have been employed in compleating thofe works and making faficines and gabions for further operations. We expect in two or three days, at fartheft, to begin the fiege with ardor, by breaking ground within lefs than 400 yards of their principal batteries. Since we began the redoubts they have kept up a continual cannonade upon us, without our taking fo much notice of them as to return a fingle fhot, except from a few rifle-men, and have killed only fix of our men. The American troops compofe the right wing of the army in the following order—Muhlenberg's and Hazen's brigades to form the divifion on the right, under the marquis de la Fayette—Wayne's and the Maryland brigade the divifion of the center, commanded by baron Steuben—Dayton's and Clinton's that on the left—General Lincoln commands the whole wing—Stephen's and Lawfon's brigades of Militia form the fecond line.—His excellency count Rochambeau commands the left wing, and makes his own difpofition.—The park of artillery and corps of fappers and miners are pofted between the two lines. I fend you an extract from the General Orders of yefterday."

" Camp before York-Town, October 4, 1781.

The general congratulates the army on the brilliant fuccefs of the allied troops near Glofter. He requefts the duke Lawzene to accept his particular thanks, for the judicious difpofition and decifive vigor with which he charged the enemy, and to communicate his warmeft acknowledgments to the gallant officers and men, by whom he was fo admirably feconded; he feels peculiar fatisfaction at the inconfiderable lofs on our part, that no ill effects are to be apprehended from the honourable wounds which have been received in this affair, and that at fo fmall an expence, the enemy, amounting to fix hundred horfe and foot, were completely repulfed, and re conducted to their very lines."

The corps of the allied army were the duke Lawzene's legion, and the militia grenadiers of Mercer.

The following is a lift of our killed and wounded, and as far as can be gathered of the enemy's.

Duke Lawzene's legion, 3 huzzars killed.

Captanis Billey, Dillon, and Deteftor, with 11 huzzars wounded; the officers very flightly. 3 horfes killed and 4 wounded.

The enemy's lofs in killed and wounded, exceeds 50, including the commanding officer of the infantry killed, and lieutenant colonel Tarlton badly wounded.

Deferters come into our camp every day, and we have certain accounts of the enemy's killing about 400 of their horfe and throwing them into York river."

Advices from Virginia, as late as the 5th inftant, inform us that colonel Tarlton, at the head of a body of horfe and infantry, on the 3d inftant made a fally from Glouceffer, upon a party of our forces near that town; but the duke de Lauzun, who commanded our troops, gave them a very warm reception, as appears by the general orders of his excellency the Commander in Chief, inferted above, to which our readers are referred.

Yefterday morning arrived here the privateer Fair American, captain Eldridge, from a cruize, and bro't with her the following veffels:

The floop Polly, belonging to this port, laden with flour, bound to Cape-Francois, taken by Britifh cruifers, but retaken by captain Eldridge;
Brig King George, from London;
Brig Ann, from London;
Brig Nancy, from Lonbon;
Brig York, from Newry.

Thefe laft four veffels failed from England about 12 weeks fince, in company with near 90 fail more, 25 of which bound to Charleftown, and the remainder to New-York, about 40 fail of which captain Eldridge faw, on Saturday laft, go into Sandy Hook. The prizes will prove very valuable, as their cargoes confift of a variety of articles, fuch as cheefe, butter, porter, beer, flour, ironmongery, dry goods, &c. &c.

A fhip of 12 guns, from London, belonging to the above mentioned fleet, was a few days ago carried into Egg-Harbour, She is laden with articles fimilar to the other prizes, the lofs of which will be greatly felt by the enemy.

About two weeks ago one of the above prizes fpoke with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, in the Windward paffage, which had fuffered very much in a hard gale of wind. Thirty fail of this fleet were ftranded on what is called the Keys, and one of the convoy, a 90 gun fhip, was among the number. this information was given by the people of the Ann to captain Eldridge.

The following gentlemen were chofen at the laft general election in the refpective counties under mentioned.

Berks County,

Councillor. Sebaftian Levan.

Repreſentatives. Balfer Gehr, Benjamin Weifer, Gabriel Heifter, Joſeph Heifter, Daniel Hunter, John Biſhop.

Sheriff. Philip Kreamer.
Coroner. Peter Nagel.
Commiſſioner. Daniel Meſſerſmith.

Lancaſter County,

Councillor. James Cunningham.

Repreſentatives. John Whitehill, Chriſtopher Kucher, Jacob Cook, Jacob Carpenter, Abraham Scott, James Jacks Matthias Slough, William Brown, Jacob Krug, James Mercer, James Porter.

Sheriff. Joſeph Work.
Coroner. John Offner.
Commiſſioner. Samuel Boyd.

Northampton County,

Repreſentatives. Jonas Hartzell, William M'Farren, Peter Kohler, Robert Lattimer, Jacob Strowd.
Sheriff. Robert Traill.
Coroner. Geoge Palmer.
Commiſſioner. William Henry Lawall.

TO BE SOLD,

A two ſtory brick Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, adjoining the City Tavern, for terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL.

On THURSDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marſhal's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

TEN Bundles of Frying-Pans, Locks, Gimblets, a Caſk of Smoothing Irons, four Caſks of Nails, a Keg of red Paint, a few Boxes Window Glaſs, two Ship Screws, a Keg of Peas, a Keg of Gruts, ſix Coils of Cordage, a Box of Pipes, five Boxes Candles, ten Jars Butter, &c. &c. Being Goods remaining unſold, or which have been Sold before and not paid for, of the Cargo of the Ship Dimſdale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 16. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Having compleated the Sales of the Prize Sloop PHOENIX, taken by the Privateers Holker and Fair American, all Perſons who have Demands for Charges, or who are authoriſed or entitled to receive Shares of ſaid Prize, are deſired to make their Claims, at my Office, within THREE Days from the Date hereof.

Octo. 16. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 20th of October, inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the POLLY, formerly commanded by John Hall, lately taken at ſea on her paſſage from Philadelphia for Cape Francois, by the Britiſh privateer ſhip Goodrich, commanded by John Buchanan, and ordered for New-York, and afterwards retaken, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Phineas Eldridge (qui tam &c.) and alſo for the trial of a certain Negro ſlave, named Cæſar Decatur, taken on board the ſaid ſloop at the time of the recapture, and brought into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by the ſaid Phineas Eldridge (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Octo. 15. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A NEW IMPRESSION of William Scull's MAPS of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On a Neat White Paper.

THE late erected county of Waſhington, weſtward of the Monangahela river is added to this edition, and the Weſtern Bounday delineated agreeable to a ſettlement made with the Virginia Commiſſioners at Baltimore, in September 1779.

The above Maps may be had at Mr. William Poyntell's ſtore in Second-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet; and at Mr. John Linnington's, in Second-ſtreet above Race-ſtreet.

A Silver plated Tea Urn,

ALSO,

Two large plated Salvers,

And a hollow-worked plated Bread-Baſket,

WITH

Two Caſes of Knives and Forks,

And ſeveral jappanned Waiters,

All the above of the neweſt Faſhions and moſt elegant Patterns,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Pole,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Court Houſe.

WANTED,

A ſtrong, handſome Horſe for the ſaddle, about 15 hands high, that paces well or trots very eaſy: his age muſt not exceed ſeven years. Apply to Mr. Davis Beven, in Second ſtreet, between Pine and Union ſtreets. Oct. 10.

Loſt by the Subſcriber, on Wedneſday morning laſt, in the market, a Piece of Fine Country made Blue Cloth, yard wide, about ſix and an half yards. Whoever will leave it with the Printer ſhall have Four Dollars Reward.

Twenty Silver Dollars Reward.

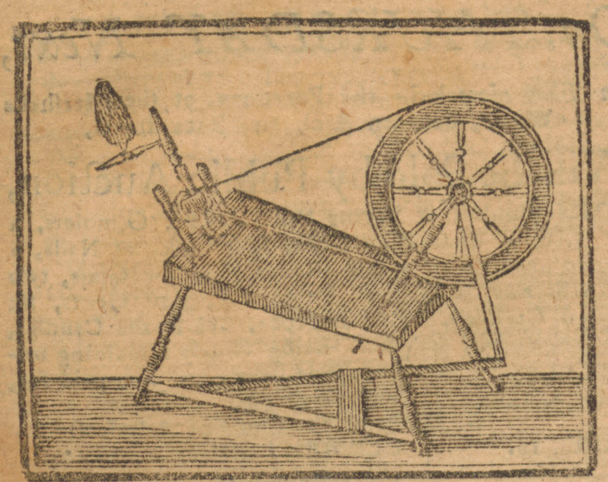
RAN away, laſt night, from Mount-Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, a MULATTO Slave named WILL, twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he is a ſenſible well-made fellow, has been uſed to farming, but theſe twelve months paſt has work'd in a forge, at a finery; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old greyiſh coloured coat, black cloth or flannel jacket, country-linen ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of pumps, with arrow rim'd ſilver buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Ten Dollars, and if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Sept. 25. JAMES FRANKLIN.

N. B. He lately cut one of his ankles with an ax, which is not quite healed up.

*** Wanted a Dry Nurſe. Enquire of the Printer.

Best possible image.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels form Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings,
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, wtih numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſel and company, commonly known by the name of Nottingham company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt mills, all in good repair, that part of the premiſes, called the Long-Caln, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The Iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind, ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths: or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid, to be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit, if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds, with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate, to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at captain Phillips's, the noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which, being part of the premiſes, will alſo be ſold.

By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 27.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Public Inn of one of the ſubſcribers was robbed by three armed villians, who called for ſome liquor, which when ſupplied with, they preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, and aſked if there were not travellers lodged there? he anſwered in the affirmative. They immediately ruſhed up ſtairs, where two others of the ſubcribers lay, whom, after abuſing, they robbed to a conſiderable amount. They alſo robbed the Nottingham Poſt of his watch, money and papers, at the ſame time and place. The prepetrators of this attrocious crime were perſons of the following deſcription, viz. One of them 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, young look; had on, a brown jean coat, French made, with a large cape, a ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls. One other, a well made fellow, with a pale green coat, French made, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls, a large brim'd hat, and light ſhort hair. The other one, a ſlim made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexon; had on, a dark blue cloth coat, French made, jean waiſtcoat and overalls.—The articles which were ſtolen, were four Silver Watches, four Silver Table Spoons, cyphered S P, five Silver Tea ſpoons, marked S P, a Pin-cuſhion Hoop and Chain, and about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds in gold and ſilver money, and about Forty Pounds in Pennſylvania State money. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the above-mentioned articles recovered, ſhall have the above reward, and for the articles ſtolen, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in proportion for any part of them recovered.

SAMUEL PAINTER,
JOHN GARDNER,
JOSEPH WHEELER.

N. B. Two of the perſons ſuppoſed to have committed the above robbery are John Turner, and——Howell, both expreſs riders when the army lay at the Valley Forge, and were ſeen in that neighbourhood on Tueſday the 4th of September, where they left Major Dick's horſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about nine acres and thirty-eight perches, ſituate in Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia city, bounded by Taccony road, the meeting road and Taccony creek; being a fine ſituation for a country ſeat, in the neighbourhood of the manſion houſe of Edward Stiles, Eſq; Alſo, another LOT, of near five acres, adjoining the above.

For terms apply to Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, living back of the city tavern in Philadelphia; or to Mr JOSEPH PAUL, in Frankford; or RICHARD WHITEHEAD, ſcrivener, at his office, the north-weſt corner of Vine and Water ſtreets.

To be Sold, A Quantity of

Excellent Red Herrings,

Enquire at the north-weſt corner houſe of Arch and Fifth-ſtreets: Likewiſe ſome fine Pickled Mackarel.

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut-ſtreet, has for SALE,

COARSE, Laval, Nombattu, Linens,
Bedticks,
Womens and Mens coarſe and fine cotton Hoſe,
Briſtol window Glaſs of different ſizes,
Spaniſh Brown, yellow Oaker, and Venetian Red,
Red Paints, ground in oil,
Engliſh Tin, &c. &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and To be SOLD,
By GEORGE KLINE,
PRINTER and BOOKSELLER,
In Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Poetical Epiſtle,

To His Excellency
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,
Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America,
From an Inhabitant of the State of Maryland.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Moloſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Souchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſons,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groſs, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,
In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Six Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of a paſture on the Wiſſahechen road, on the night of the 4th inſtant: a Bright Bay MARE, riſing four years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, a natural trotter, branded P. on the near ſhoulder, has a ſcar on her near fore foot, and a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will diſcover the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction, or Three Pounds for the mare if returned to the owner. EDWARD GARRIGUES.

The Subſcriber has in his poſſeſſion two BASKETS and two CHEESES. The Owner is deſired to apply within one month from the date hereof, to prove his property, pay the charge of this advertiſement, and take them away.

Philad. Sep. 22, 1781. GEORGE A. BAKER.

A Glazier's Diamond.

LOST, laſt evening, in Market, between Second and Front ſtreets, a Glazier's Diamond. Whoever finds the ſame ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, on delivering it to the Printer hereof. Oct. 11.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 795

On THURSDAY Next,

the 18th instant,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marshal's Wharf, between Arch and Race-streets,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

TEN Bundles of Frying-Pans, Locks, Gimblets, a Cask of Smoothing Irons, four Casks of Nails, a Keg of red Paint, a few Boxes Window Glass, two Ship Screws, a Keg of Peas, a Keg of Gruts, six Coils of Cordage, a Box of Pipes, five Boxes Candles, ten Jars Butter, &c. &c. Being Goods remaining unsold, or which have been Sold before and not paid for, of the Cargo of the Ship Dimsdale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

Octo. 16. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Having compleated the Sales of the Prize Sloop PHOENIX, taken by the Privateers Holker and Fair American, all Persons who have Demands for Charges, or who are authorised or entitled to receive Shares of said Prizes, are desired to make their Claims, at my Office, within THREE Days from the Date hereof.

Octo. 16. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 20th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the sloop or vessel called the POLLY, formerly commanded by John Hall, lately taken at sea on her passage from Philadelphia for Cape Francois, by the British privateer ship Goodrich, commanded by John Buchanan, and ordered for New-York, and afterwards retaken, sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Phineas Eldridge (qui tam &c.) and also for the trial of a certain Negro slave, named Cæsar Decatur, taken on board the said sloop at the time of the recapture, and brought into this port and libelled against as prize, by the said Phineas Eldridge (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Octo. 15. JAMES READ, Register.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reason to believe, that there are divers persons, in the extreme parts of this state, who are still ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase and interest due on lands heretofore sold, and granting patents for the same, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the west wing of the State-house, and the Surveyor General's at his own house, on the north side of Market-street, near Seventh-street.

The Justices of the Peace for county of Philadelphia, at a meeting on the 5th of October, agreed that the price of Sweeping each Chimney in the said city and county, should be ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Second-street, one door from the corner of Pine-street,

Best double and single Gloucester CHEESE,
One hogshead of GIN,
Madeira and Lisbon WINE, by the quarter cask or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
English CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An assortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.

DAVIS BEVAN.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Rambler,

As she now lays at Morton's wharf; she is Virginia built, sails remarkably fast, and carries about 260 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Octo. 5. JOHN PURVIANCE.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 18th of October instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy Negro Boy,

about 14 years old, is to serve till he is 28 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

From the LONDON PUBLIC ADVERTISER, of June 25.

ODE to WOMEN.

By the Rev. Mr. LOGAN, one of the ministers of Leith.

YE virgins! fond to be admir'd,
With mighty rage of conquest fir'd,
And universal sway;
Who heave the uncover'd bosom high,
And roll a fond, inviting eye,
On all the circle gay!

You miss the fine and secret art,
To win the castle of the heart,
For which you all contend;
The coxcomb tribe may crowd your train,
But you will never, never gain
A lover, or a friend.

If this your passion, this your praise,
To shine, to dazzle, and to blaze,
You may be call'd divine;
But not a youth beneath the sky,
Will say in secret, with a sigh,
"O were that maiden mine!"

You marshal, brilliant, from the box,
Fans, feathers, diamonds, castled locks,
Your magazine of arms;
But 'tis the sweet sequester'd walk,
The whispering hour the tender talk,
That gives you genuine charms.

The nymph-like robe, the natural grace,
The smile, the native of the face,
Refinement without art;
The eye where pure affection beams,
The tear from tenderness that streams,
The accents of the heart;

The trembling frame, the living cheek,
Where, like the morning, blushes break
To crimson o'er the breast;
The look where sentiment is seen,
Fine passions moving o'er the mien,
And all the soul expresst;

Your beauties these: with these you shine,
And reign on high by right divine,
The sovereigns of the world;
Then to your court the nations flow,
The muse with flowers the path will strew,
Where Venus car is hurl'd.

From dazzling deluges of snow,
From summer noon's meridian glow,
We turn our aking eye;
To nature's robe of vernal green,
To the blue curtain all serene,
Of an autumnal sky.

The growing charm invites the eye,
See morning gradual paint the sky,
With purple and with gold!
See spring approach with sweet delay!
See rosebuds open to the ray,
And leaf by leaf unfold!

We love th' alluring line of grace,
That leads the eyes a wanton chace,
And lets the fancy rove;
The walk of beauty ever bends,
And still begins but never ends,
The labyrinth of love.

At times, to veil, is to reveal,
And to display is to conceal,
Mysterious are your laws!
The vision's finer than the view,
Her landscape nature never drew,
So fair as fancy draws.

A beauty, careless betray'd,
Enamours more, than if display'd,
All woman's charms were given;
And, o'er the bosom's vestal white,
The gauze appears a robe of light,
That veils, yet opens, heaven.

See virgin Eve, with graces bland,
Fresh blooming from her maker's hand,
In orient beauty beam!
Fair on the river margin laid,
She knew not that her image made
The angel in the stream.

Still ancient Eden blooms your own,
But artless innocence alone
Secures the heav'nly post;
For if, beneath an angel's mien,
The serpent's torturous train is seen,
Our paradise is lost.

O nature, nature, thine the charm!
Thy colours woo, thy features warm,
Thy accents win the heart!
Parisian paint of every kind,
That stains the body or the mind,
Proclaims the harlot's art.

The midnight minstrel of the grove,
Who still renews the hymn of love,
And woos the wood to hear;
Knows not the sweetness of his strain,
Nor that, above the tuneful train,
He charms the lover's ear.

The zone of Venus, heavenly fine,
Is nature's handy work divine,
And not the web of art;
And they who wear it never know,
To what enchanting charm they owe,
The empire of the heart.

From the LONDON EVENING POST of July 5

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

ANONYMOUS.

THEY, who content on earth to stay,
To earth their views confine;
With rapture MILLER will survey
This Paradise of thine!

I, too, my willing voice would raise,
And equal rapture show;
But that the scenes which others praise,
For me are much too low.

I grant the hills are crown'd with trees,
I grant the fields are fair;
But, after all, one nothing sees
But what is really there.

True taste ideal prospects feigns,
Whilst on poetic wings;
'Bove earth, and all that earth contains,
Unbounded fancy springs.

To dwell on earth, gross element,
Let groveling spirits bear;
But I, on nobler plans intent,
Build Castles in the Air.

No neighbour there can disagree,
Or thwart what I design;
For there, not only all I see,
But all I wish, is mine.

No surly Landlord's leave I want
To make, or pull down fences;
I build, I furnish, drain, and plant,
Regardless of expences.

One thing, 'tis true, excites my fear,
Nor let it seem surprising;
Whilst Ministers from year to year,
New taxes are devising;

Lest, earth being tax'd, as soon it may,
Beyond what earth can bear;
Our Financier a tax should lay
On Castles in the Air.

Well with the end the means would suit,
Would he, in these our days,
Ideal plans to execute,
Ideal taxes raise.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CORKE, May 7.

Laſt week three veſſels laden with coals from Workington to this port, were taken by the count de Guichen privateer, viz. the Malty of Workington, Robert Jackſon, commander, ranſomed for 150 guineas; the Lark, of ditto, ranſomed for 300 guineas; the Glory, of ditto, ranſomed for 150 guineas.

Laſt week two inhuman villians attacked a ſoldier of the 66th, near the magazine, and houghed him in ſo barbarous a manner that he is quite diſabled.

DUBLIN, May 12.

It is a piece of juſtice due by parliament to its own dignity, and the intereſt of a nation, that if Portugal continues obſtinate in the refuſal of Iriſh goods, the act made laſt ſeſſion in favour of port wine may be repealed, and ſuch duties laid on, as may amount to a prohibition. This will be ſerving them in kind, and make that a neceſſity on their ſide, which they would now intimate a bounty.

The bill introduced by Mr. Dempſter in England, to lay a tax upon our printed linens, muſt be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences, by giving a bounty on their own, and putting a duty on our linens. Not to mention its ill effects upon the trade and improvements made in that particular branch of buſineſs, it is in the higheſt degree a violation of that compact which we made with Great Britain, when our woollen manufacture was ſacrificed to the then precarious advantages which we could expect to derive from the linen manufacture.

The reports ſo induſtriouſly propagated for ſome time paſt, that the officers of the revenue have received an intimation from government to ſeparate from the volunteers, are totally without foundation. Indeed the impolicy of ſuch a meaſure, ſhould it ever have any foundation, muſt be evident to the moſt undiſcerning; for, whether we conſider the reſpectability of the Iriſh military aſſociations, by an incorporation of the firſt men in the kingdom, or the aſtoniſhing regularity of their general demeanor, we muſt confeſs that no age or nation ever beheld a ſimilar example. It muſt be therefore evident, that government, who profit moſt by their formidable aid, in maintaining the quiet and defence of the kingdom, would be the laſt in forming an objection; and that none but the real enemies of Ireland could think of ſetting them at variance.

LONDON, July 30.

On Thurſday evening meſſrs. Gouverneur and Curſon, partners and late merchants in the iſland of St. Euſtatius, were brought in cuſtody of two of his majeſty's meſſengers, from on board the Vengeance man of war at Spithead, to the earl of Hillſborough's office in Cleveland-row, where, after undergoing an examination, they were ordered into the cuſtody of Mr. Mann, the meſſenger; and Friday night, at 10 o'clock, they were brought to the American department at Whitehall, where their conduct underwent a more ſevere and regular enquiry before the attorney and ſolicitor generals, meſſrs. Chamberlayne and White, ſolicitors, and Mr. Sampſon Wright, the preſiding magiſtrate at Bow-ſtreet. This examination laſted a conſiderable time, and ſeveral papers were produced and read; after which Mr. Gouverneur was committed to New-Priſon, charged with high treaſon, in carrying on a correſpondence with the American agent, Adams, at Amſterdam, and with furniſhing the coloniſts with ammunition and every other ſpecies of military ſtores for the ſupport of the war. He was conducted to the place of his confinement by two of the meſſengers, under a warrant ſigned by Mr. Wright; but his colleague, Mr. Curſon, being very much indiſpoſed, was indulged with the liberty of remaining in the cuſtody of Mr. Mann, the meſſenger. They are both young men, about 30 years of age, Curſon tall and ſlender, Gouverneur about 5 feet 8 inches, and ſtout made. They were dreſſed plainly, but had the entire appearance of gentlemen, in light brown cloaths and white hats. The houſe, of which they were the heads, was deemed the firſt in the iſland of St. Euſtatius, and the firm of the partnerſhip was eſtimated at not leſs a ſum than 300,000l.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twentieth of October, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or veſſel called NANCY, burthen about one hundred and ſeventy tons, taken at ſea on her paſſage from London for New York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

Octo. 16. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twentieth of October, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the ANNE, burthen about two hundred tons, lately commanded by Thomas Montgomery, taken on her paſſage from London for New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a Degree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Octo. 16. 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a court of admiralty will be held at the State Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 20th of October inſtant, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the KING GEORGE, burthen about ons hundred and thirty tons, lately commanded by James Hogg, taken at ſea on her paſſage from London to New York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday the twentieth of October, inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or Veſſel called the YORK, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, lately commanded by Charles Grant, taken at ſea on her paſſage from Torbay for New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,
October 16. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

TO BE SOLD,

A two ſtory brick Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, adjoining the City-tavern. Alſo, a good frame Building, two ſtories high, forty four feet in length, by twenty feet in breadth. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, Octo. 18.

The following is a liſt of prizes taken by the ſquadron under the command of count de Graſſe, now in Cheſapeake-Bay, viz.

1. The Cormorant ſloop of war, ſheathed with copper, 18 guns, 8 and 6-pounders, 130 men, taken by the Citoyen, commanded by monſ. D'Aity.

2. The Queen Charlotte packet, ſheathed with tin, 18 6-pounders and 50 men, having a number of paſſengers, and among them lord Rawdon, on board; taken by the Le Glorieux, commanded by monſ. Deſcar.

3. The Sandwich armed ſhip, commanded by captain Bett, of 12 18-pounders, 12 12 pounders, and 119 men; taken by Le Souverain, commanded by monſ. De Glandevis.

4. The Good Intent, of 6 men and 4 negroes, bound from Bermuda to Charleſtown, taken by the La Railleuſe.

5. The brig Worthy, with a pretended flag, carrying ſick men of lord Cornwallis's army, from James river to York, taken by the frigate L'Adromaque, commanded by monſr. De Ravenil.

6. The armed ſhip the Loyaliſt, ſheathed with copper, of 24 6-pounders, taken by the frigate L'Argrette, commanded by monſ. De Traverſay.

7. A ſloop manned with 100 pirates, who were indiſcriminately plundering veſſels of all nations on the coaſts and rivers of America.

8. The Iris frigate, 32 12-pounders, ſheathed with copper.

9. The Richmond frigate, 32 12-pounders, ſheathed with copper. [Theſe two frigates were taken by the fleet of count de Graſſe, on their return to Cheſapeake, after the action on the 5th September.]

10 and 11. Two tranſports with proviſions and ſtores, part of admiral Hood's ſquadron, taken by the fleet of count de Barras.

The following are the Titles of the Laws enacted in the laſt ſitting of the General Aſſembly of this State.

1ſt. AN Act to incorporate the German ſociety, contributing for the relief of diſtreſſed Germans, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

2d. An Act to make more effectual proviſion for the defence of this ſtate.

3d. An Act to alter and ſupply an Act intitled, "An Act for recruiting the Pennſylvania line, in the army of the United States."

4th. An Act to veſt the title of a meſſuage and lot of ground, in the town of Liſburn, in John Rankin, Eſquire.

5th. An Act to give relief to certain perſons taking refuge in this ſtate, with reſpect to their ſlaves.

6th. An Act to diſſolve the marriage of Jacob Billmeyer, with his wife Mary Billmeyer, late Mary Eichelberger.

7th. A Supplement to the Act intitled, "An Act to amend the Act intitled, "An Act for the more effectual ſupply and honourable reward of the Pennſylvania troops, in the ſervice of the United States of America;" and the Act intiled, "An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this State, in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

Tueſday morning Captain Pierce, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Greene, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with the following Diſpatches from the General to his Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Maybrick's Creek, South Carolina,
Sept. 5th, 1781.

SIR,

I Did myſelf the honour to inform your excellency, in my letter from Camden, that general Marion was diſpatched on a ſecret expedition towards Ponpon. The general ſucceeded in the enterpriſe, and merits the higheſt encomiums for his good conduct, judgment, and perſonal bravery. Incloſed is his report, from which your excellency will learn the particulars of the expedition.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient
And moſt humble ſervant,
NATH. GREENE.

His excellency
The Preſident of Congreſs.

St. Steven's, September 3, 1781.

SIR,

IN my laſt I acquainted you of my being ready to march to the ſouthward, to the ſupport of colonel Hardin. On the 22d of Auguſt I began my march, and the next day arrived at the Round-O, where I expected to make a junction with the colonel, but found him very ſick and his troops not collected. I halted the 24th, and the next day marched to the Horſe-Shoe; on the 26th, at night, I was joined by colonel Stafford with 150 men, and major Hardin with 80, which made our numbers about 400. The 27th I croſſed the Great-Swamp at the head of Aſhepo, and encamped within 5 miles of the enemy, at Middleton's plantation, on the ſouth of Godfrey-Savanna. The day before I detached colonel Hugh Horry to Chehaw, where, I was informed, were three ſchooners taking in rice, with a guard of 30 men, but unluckily they heard of my approach, and went down the river before the party arrived there. I ſent out parties to reconnoitre the enemy, who found them in poſt too ſtrong to make any attempt: their force, by information, conſiſted of 180 Heſſians, 150 Britiſh, 130 tories, and 80 of the queen's rangers equipped as dragoons, under the command of major Frazier. I was determined to take advantage of ſituation; the cauſeway at Godfrey-Savanna was a good one, and I placed a guard there (my whole body laying two miles from it) with orders to defend that paſs until I could come up. The night of the 27th, about 12 o'clock, my patroles met the enemy, two miles from this paſs, moving down upon me, and before I could get my troops in motion the guard quitted the paſs without firing a gun; the enemy paſſed it and proceeded to Mr. Hyrne's plantation, near the Fiſh-Ponds. The morning of the 28th I marched after them, but found they were poſted too advantageouſly to attack. I drew up in order of battle in a wood, in ſight of them, ſome few ſhot paſſed between my reconnoitering parties and their piquets; they had two men wounded: I remained ſeveral hours on the ground, but finding nothing was to be done I retired to my camp. The enemy immediately marched to Aſhepo; on the 29th they paſſed the river and marched to col. Hayne's plantation; I, at the ſame time, paſſed the Fiſh-Ponds, five miles above Aſhepo, and encamped within three miles of them; the 30th I went below them, and formed an ambuſcade in a thick wood, within a mile of Parker's ferry, about 40 yards from the road which the enemy muſt paſs. Here I was informed of there being upwards of 100 tories, under a col. Cunningham, from Dorcheſter and Stono, laying on the banks of the river at Parker's ferry, waiting for lieutenant colonel Berrin, who commanded the enemy's force; my right diviſion, of about 80 men, was commanded by major Hardin, who I ordered to retire 100 yards from the line, and to march up when the firing began on the left; my ſwordſmen, of 60 horſe, I ſent under major Cooper, to fall in the rear of the enemy to draw their attention that way, and to follow them whenever they moved, and to keep in ſight, with poſitive orders to charge their rear, at all hazards, ſo ſoon as the firing became general. In this poſition I waited until ſunſet, when part of the tories, from the ferry came on, which I intended ſhould paſs, but they diſcovered one of my men, and challenged, no anſwer being given they fired, and I could not reſtrain the men longer, they returned it, which made them run back on the ſpur. I ſent a few horſe after them which forced them acroſs the river; the enemy hearing the fire and being on their way down, immediately ſent their cavalry to their ſupport; they came on in full ſpeed, and received the fire of our whole line. The infantry immediately appeared before us, and a heavy fire commenced, which continued for ſome time; but unluckily ſome villains cried out, they were flanking us on the right, which threw us into confuſion, and while we were rallying and forming, the enemy took that opportunity, carried off their field-pieces and wounded, and retreated on a trot, leaving 20 men and 23 horſes dead on the ſpot. We immediately marched up and took poſſeſſion of the ground, and remained there three hours; but my people having been without proviſions for 24 hours, I retired two miles to refreſh them. Early the next morning I ſent a party to bury the dead; but the enemy coming up with their field-pieces and a ſuperior force, they withdrew.

I have the pleaſure of informing you, that colonel Stafford, who ſuſtained the heavieſt fire, and colonels Erwin and Horry behaved like the ſons of liberty.

The enemy loſt no time, but paſſed the river and retired towards Charleſtown. A party ſent after them found a number of horſes dead and wounded on the road, amounting to upwards of 40 in the whole. The enemy had upwards of eighty men and ſeveral officers wounded.

I ſtayed the 31ſt to give ſome orders to colonel Hardin, and put that part of the country in a better and more regular way of doing their duty: and on the firſt inſtant, at 11 o'clock, I left the Round-O, and marched forty-two miles that night. Yeſterday I arrived here and found the enemy at Eutaw. As ſoon as my horſes are a little recovered from their fatigue, I ſhall endeavour to annoy them.

I have the honour to be, with reſpect,
Your obedient ſervant,
FRANCIS MARION.

Hon. Major Gen. Greene.

Head Quarters, Martin's Tavern, near Ferguſon's Swamp, South-Carolina, September 11, 1781.

SIR,

IN my diſpatch of the 25th of Auguſt I informed your Excellency, that we were on our march for Friday's Ferry, to form a junction with the State troops and a body of militia collecting at that place, with an intention to make an attack upon the Britiſh army laying at Col. Thompſon's, near M'Cord's Ferry. On the 27th, on our arrival near Friday's Ferry, I got intelligence that the enemy were retiring.

We croſſed the river at Howell's Ferry, and took poſt at Motte's plantation. Here I got intelligence that the enemy had halted at the Eutaw Springs, about 40 miles below us; and that they had a reinforcement, and were making preparations to eſtabliſh a permanent poſt there. To prevent this I determined rather to hazard an action, notwithſtanding our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. On the 5th we began our march, our baggage and ſtores having been ordered to Howell's Ferry under a proper guard. We moved by ſlow and eaſy marches, as well to diſguiſe our real intention, as to give General Marion an opportunity to join us, who had been detached for the ſupport of Col. Harding, a report of which I tranſmitted in my letter of the 5th, dated at Maybrick's Creek. General Marion joined us on the evening of the 7th, at Burdell's plantation, 7 miles from the enemy's camp.

We made the following diſpoſition, and marched at 4 o'clock the next morning to attack the enemy. Our front line was compoſed of four ſmall battalions of militia, two of North and two of South-Carolinians; one of the latter was under the immediate command of Gen. Marion, and was poſted on the right, who alſo commanded the front line; the two North-Carolina battalions, under the command of Col. Malmady, were poſted in the centre, and the other South-Carolina battalion, under the command of Gen. Pickens, was poſted on the left. Our ſecond line conſiſted of three ſmall brigades of continental troops, one from North-Carolina, one from Virginia, and one from Maryland. The North-Carolinians were formed into three battalions, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ath, Majors Armſtrong and Blount, the whole commanded by General Sumner, and poſted upon the right. The Virginians conſiſted of two battalions commanded by Major Snead and Captain Edmonds, and the whole by Lieut. Col. Campbell, and poſted in the center. The Marylanders alſo conſiſted of two battalions, commanded by Lieut. Col. Howard and Major Hardman, and the brigade by Col. Williams, Deputy Adjutant General to the army, and were poſted upon the left. Lieut. Col. Lee with his Legion covered our right flank, and Lieut. Col. Henderſon with the State troops, commanded by Lieut. Cols. Hampton, Middleton and Polk, our left. Lieut. Col. Waſhington with his horſe, and the Delaware troops under Capt. Kirkwood, formed a corps de reſerve. Two three pounders under Capt. Lieut. Gaines, advanced with the front line, and two ſixes under Capt. Browne with the ſecond.

The Legion and State troops formed our advance, and were to retire upon the flanks upon the enemy's forming. In this order we moved on to the attack. The Legion and State troops fell in with a party of the enemy's horſe and foot about four miles from their camp, who miſtaking our people for a party of militia charged them briſkly, but were ſoon convinced of their miſtake by the reception they met with, the infantry of the State troops kept up a heavy fire, and the Legion in front under Captain Rudolph charged them with fixed bayonets, they fled on all ſides leaving four or five dead on the ground, and ſeveral more wounded. As this was ſuppoſed to be the advance of the Britiſh army, our front line was ordered to form and move on briſkly in line, the Legion and State troops to take their poſition upon the flanks. All the country is covered with timber from the place the action began to the Eutaw Springs. The firing began again between two and three miles from the Britiſh camp. The militia were ordered to keep advancing as they fired. The enemy's advanced parties were ſoon driven in, and a moſt tremendous fire began on both ſides from right to left, and the Legion and State troops were cloſely engaged. General Marion, Col. Malmady and Gen. Pickens conducted the troops with great gallantry and good conduct, and the militia fought with a degree of ſpirit and firmneſs that reflects the higheſt honour on this claſs of ſoldiers. But the enemy's fire being greatly ſuperior to ours, and continuing to advance, the militia began to give ground. The North-Carolina brigade under Gen. Sumner was ordered up to their ſupport. Theſe were all new levies, and had been under diſcipline little more than a month; notwithſtanding which they fought with a degree of obſtinacy that would do honour to the beſt of veterans; and I could hardly tell which to admire moſt, the gallantry of the officers, or the bravery of the troops. They kept up a heavy and well-directed fire, and the enemy returned it with equal ſpirit, for they really fought worthy of a better cauſe, and great execution was done on both ſides. In this ſtage of the action the Virginians under Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the Maryland troops under Col. Williams, were led on to a briſk charge with trailed arms, through a heavy cannonade and a ſhower of muſquet balls. Nothing could exceed the gallantry and firmneſs of both officers and ſoldiers upon this occaſion---they preſerved their order, and puſhed on with ſuch unſhaken reſolution, that they bore down all before them. The enemy were routed in all quarters. Lieut. Col. Lee had with great addreſs, gallantry and good conduct, turned the enemy's left flank, and was charging them in rear at the ſame time the Virginia and Maryland troops were charging them in front. A moſt valuable officer Lieut. Col. Henderſon got wounded early in the action, and Lieut. Col. Hampton, who commanded the State cavalry, and who fortunately ſucceeded Lieut. Col. Henderſon in command, charged a party of the enemy, and took upwards of 100 priſoners. Lieut. Col. Waſhington brought up the corps de reſerve upon the left, where the enemy ſeemed diſpoſed to make further reſiſtance, and charged them ſo briſkly with the cavalry and Captain Kirkwood's infantry, as gave them no time to rally or form.

Lieutenant Colonels Polk and Middleton, who commanded the State infantry, were no leſs conſpicuous for their good conduct than their intrepidity; and the troops under their command gave ſpecimens of what may be expected from men naturally brave, when improved by proper diſcipline.

Captain-Lieutenant Gaines, who commanded the three-pounders with the front line, did great execution, until his pieces were diſmounted.

We kept cloſe at the enemy's heels after they broke, until we got into their camp, and a great number of priſoners were continually falling into our hands, and ſome hundreds of the fugitives ran off towards Charleſtown. But a party threw themſelves into a three-ſtory brick houſe which ſtands near the Spring; others took poſt in a picquetted garden, and in the impenetrable ſhrubs; and the rear alſo being ſecured by the ſprings and deep hollow ways, the enemy renewed the action.

Every exertion was made to diſlodge them: Lieut. Col. Waſhington made moſt aſtoniſhing efforts to get through the thicket to charge the enemy in the rear, but found it impracticable, had his horſe ſhot under him, and was wounded and taken priſoner.

Four ſix-pounders were ordered up before the houſe, two of our own, and two of the enemy's which they had abandoned; and they were puſhed on ſo much under the command of the fire from the houſe and the party in the thickets, as rendered it impracticable to bring them off again when the troops were ordered to retire. Never were pieces better ſerved, moſt of the men and officers were either killed or wounded.

Waſhington failing in his charge upon the left, and the legion baffled in an attempt upon the right, and finding our infantry galled by the fire of the enemy, and our ammunition moſtly conſumed, though officers and men continued to exhibit uncommon acts of heroiſm, I thought proper to retire out of the fire of the houſe, and draw up the troops at a little diſtance from the woods, not thinking it adviſeable to puſh our advantages further, being perſuaded the enemy could not hold the poſt many hours, and that our chance to attack them on the retreat was better than a ſecond attempt to diſlodge them, in which, if we ſucceeded, it muſt be attended with conſiderable loſs.

We collected all our wounded, except ſuch as were under the command of the fire of the houſe, and retired to the ground from which we marched in the morning, there being no water nearer, and the troops ready to faint with the heat and want of refreſhment, the action having continued near four hours. I left on the field of action a ſtrong picquet, and early in the morning detached Gen. Marion, and Lieut. Colonel Lee with the legion horſe between Eutaw and Charleſtown, to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the relief of the enemy, and alſo to retard their march ſhould they attempt to retire, and give time for the army to fall upon their rear, and put a finiſhing ſtroke to our ſucceſſes. We left two pieces of our artillery in the hands of the enemy, and brought off one of theirs.

On the evening of the 9th the enemy retired, leaving upwards of 70 of their wounded behind them, and not leſs than a 1000 ſtand of arms that were picked up on the field, and found broke and concealed in the Eutaw ſprings. They ſtove between 20 and 30 puncheons of rum, and deſtroyed a great variety of other ſtores which they had not carriages to carry off. We purſued them the moment we got intelligence of their retiring. But they formed a junction with Major M'Arthur at this place, Gen. Marion and Lieut. Col. Lee not having a force ſufficient to prevent it. But on our approach they retired to the neighbourhood of Charleſtown. We have taken 500 priſoners, including the wounded the enemy left behind; and I think they cannot have ſuffered leſs than 600 more in killed and wounded. The fugitives that fled from the field of battle ſpread ſuch an alarm that the enemy burnt their ſtores at Dorcheſter, and abandoned the poſt at Fair Lawn, and a great number of negroes and others were employed in falling trees acroſs the road for ſome miles without the gates of Charleſtown. Nothing but the brick houſe, and the peculiar ſtrength of the poſition at Eutaw, ſaved the remains of the Britiſh army from being all made priſoners.

We purſued them as far as this place, but not being able to overtake them we ſhall halt a day or two to refreſh, and then take our old poſition on the high hills of Santee. I think myſelf principally indebted for the victory we obtained to the free uſe of the bayonet made by the Virginians and Marylanders, the infantry of the legion, and Capt. Kirkwood's light infantry; and tho' few armies ever exhibited equal bravery with ours in general, yet the conduct and intrepidity of theſe corps were peculiarly conſpicuous. Lieut. Col. Campbell fell as he was leading his troops to the charge, and tho' he fell with diſtinguiſhed marks of honour, yet his loſs is much to be regretted: He was the great ſoldier and the firm patriot.

Our loſs in officers is conſiderably more from their value than their number, for never did either men or officers offer their blood more willingly in the ſervice of their country. I cannot help acknowledging my obligations to Col. Williams for his great activity on this and many other occaſions in forming the army, and for his uncommon intrepidity in leading on the Maryland troops to the charge, which exceeded any thing I ever ſaw. I alſo feel myſelf greatly indebted to Captains Pierce and Pendleton, Major Hyrne and Capt. Shubrick, my Aids de Camp, for their activity and good conduct throughout the whole of the action.

This diſpatch will be handed to your Excellency by Capt. Pierce, to whom I beg leave to refer you for further particulars. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
NATHANIEL GREENE.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Names of continental commiſſioned officers killed and wounded in the action of Eutaw, September 8, 1781.

Maryland Brigade. Captains Dobſon and Edgerly, and Lieutenants Dewall and Gould, killed. Lieut. Col. Howard, Capt. Gibſon, Capt. Lieut. Hugon, Lieuts. Ewing, Woolford, Lynn, and Enſign Moore, wounded.

Virginia Brigade. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Captain Oldham, and Lieut. Wilſon, killed. Capts. Edmonds and Morgan, Lieuts. Miller and Jarritt, wounded.

North-Carolina Brigade. Capts. Goodman, Goodwin and Porterfield, and Lieut. Dillon, killed. Capt. Hadley, Lieuts. Dixon, Andrews, Dudley, Enſigns Lamb and Moore, wounded.

South-Carolina Line. Lieut. Col. Henderſon wounded.

Cavalry. Lieut. Col. Waſhington wounded and priſoner of war; Capt. Watts, Lieuts. Gordon, Simons, King, and Steward, wounded. Mr. Carliſle, volunteer, killed.

Artillery. Capt. Lieut. Finn, wounded; Lieut. Carſon ditto mortally; Lieut. Drew wounded; Lieut. M'Guire wounded and priſoner of war.

Legion Infantry. Lieut. Manning wounded; Mr. Carrington, volunteer, wounded.

South-Carolina State Officers. Major Rutherford, Lieut. Polk, and Adjutant Luſk, killed. Lieut. Col. Henderſon, commandant of brigade, Lieut. Col. Middleton, Capts. Moore, Giles, N. Martin, Cowan, Lieuts. Eakins, Culpepper, Hammond, and Spragins, wounded.

South-Carolina Militia. Lieuts. Holmes and Simons, killed. Brigadier Gen. Pickens, Lieut. Col. Horry, Capts. Gee and Pegee, and Lieut. Boon, wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing of the Southern army, commanded by the Honourable Major General Greene, in the action of Eutaw, the 8th day of September, 1781.

Maryland Brigade.—2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 21 rank and file, killed.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 64 rank and file, wounded.—9 rank and file miſſing.

Virginia Brigade.—1 Lieut. Col. 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed.—2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 24 rank and file wounded.—4 rank and file miſſing.

North Carolina Brigade.—3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 43 rank and file, killed.—1 Captain, 5 Subalterns, 10 Serjeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.--10 rank and file miſſing.

Delaware Battalion ----2 rank and file killed.---6 rank and file wounded.---1 Serjeant, 1 rank and file miſſing.

Legion Infantry.-- 4 rank and file killed,---1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 10 rank and file, wounded.---1 rank and file miſſing.

Cavalry of the Legion.——5 rank and file killed.---1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 9 rank and file wounded.——1 rank and file miſſing

Dr. Waſhington's detachment of 1ſt and 3d Regts.--1 Serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed —1 Lieut. Col. 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.---3 rank and file miſſing.

Artillery Companies.---1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 8 rank and file, wounded.---3 rank and file miſſing.

TOTAL of Continental Troops. 1 Lieut. Col. 6 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 98 rank and file, killed,—2 Lieutenant Colonels, 7 Captains, 20 Subalterns, 24 Serjeants, 200 rank and file, wounded.—1 Serjeant, 32 rank ank file, miſſing.

6 Horſes killed, ſeven ditto wounded.

Return of State Troops and Militia,

South Caralina State Troops. 1 Major, 2 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 6 rank and file, killed. 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 26 rank and file, wounded.

South Carolina Militia. 2 Subalterns, 4 rank and file, killed. 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 34 rank and file, wounded. 8 rank and file miſſing.

North-Carolina Militia. 6 rank and file killed. 31 rank and file wounded.

TOTAL of State Troops and Militia. 1 Major, 4 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 16 rank and file, killed. 3 Lieut. Cols. 6 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 8 Searjeants, 91 rank and file, wounded. 8 rank and file miſſing.

TOTAL of Continental, State Troops and Militia. 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 6 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 114 rank and file killed. 5 Lieut. Cols, 13 Captains, 25 Subalterns, 32 Serjeants. 300 rank and file, wounded. 1 Serjeant, 40 rank and file, miſſing.

One Brigadier-General of Militia wounded.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of George Bakeoven, in Kenſington, on Monday the 22d day of this inſtant, October, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Lot or Piece of GROUND, ſituate in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, and near the Point-no-Point road, containing 40 feet front on the north ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, adjoining land of John Chevalier and wife, Richard Footman and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 20 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, per annum, being ſixpence per foot. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Edward Morris, at the ſuit of Lætitia Biles and others, adminiſtrators of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

Jewels and Diamonds
FOR
SENTIMENTALISTS

Conſiſting of a very conſiderable variety of the moſt excellent ancient and modern authors, in arts, ſciences, poetry, plays, novels, and entertainment,
Will begin to be exhibited by AUCTION,
On Tueſday the 23d of October,
1781,
And will be continued for ſeveral evenings ſucceſſively, at the Book-ſtore of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

N. B. Printed Catalogues of the books will be ready for thoſe gentlemen who chooſe to call or ſend to the place of ſale, on Monday the 22d. Hours of ſale from Six to Nine each evening.

Was left at the ſubſcriber's ſtables in Fourth-ſtreet, at the time the French army marched through this city, by a perſon unknown, a Black Horſe, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to call, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold, in three weeks from the date of this advertiſement, for the coſt, by

PAUL C. BRETON.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1781.

Best possible image.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,

A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtate.—

Among which are

BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes, &c. A L S O,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

TO BE SOLD,
THE FOLLOWING

Plantations and Tracts of Land.

FOUR PLANTATIONS in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, viz. One in the tenure of Stephen Neiſler, containing 250 acres; one in the tenure of James Walton, containing 200 acres; and two others, containing 175 acres each, in the tenure of Iſaac Walton and Ludowick Fluke, all adjoining each other: On each of them are a dwelling Houſe, Barn, Orchard, and other improvements; the upland is moſtly good, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow is already well improved, and more may be made; near one half of the land is in wood, and a great part of it well timbered.

Six Hundred Acres of WOODLAND, near the upper end of Penn's-Neck, Weſt New-Jerſey, chiefly rich Swamp, whereon is a great quantity of excellent Timber, within one mile of a good Landing on the river Delaware, from whence the wood may be conveyed to Philadelphia at a moderate expence; and it is expected a great part of this Tract may be drained and converted into meadow, one of the branches of Salem creek leading into it.

Four Hundred Acres of MARSH, laying on Hope-creek, below Alloway's-creek, and bounding on the river Delaware.

A TRACT of near 1100 Acres, in Weſt Jerſey, ſituate at Hyppaunk, at the head of Muſcanecung river, and bounding on the Great-Pond; this chiefly, Woodland, on part of which meadow may be made: there are ſome improvements thereon; now in the tenure of Chriſtian Smith. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE LOGAN,
CHARLES LOGAN,
THOMAS FISHER.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber,

THAT beautiful ſituated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and ſixty five acres of land: One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the beſt order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining ſixty-five are wood land about two miles from the houſe. A beautiful two ſtory frame houſe well finiſhed, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms ſuitable for ſervants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and ſeparated by lattice, one of them was deſigned for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine ſpring-houſe on a never failing ſtream, a few yards from the houſe, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, ſtables, cow-houſe with ſtalls for twenty ſix cattle, cyder-houſe, two large ſheds, barracks, coach-houſe, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this ſeaſon: peach orchard, pears, plumbs and cherries of the beſt kind; a good garden near the houſe. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Briſtol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jerſey. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN CLARK.

The Partnerſhip between

the ſubſcribers being diſſolved by mutual conſent, ſuch perſons as have any demands againſt the ſame, are requeſted to apply for payment; and thoſe who are indebted thereto will pleaſe to ſettle their accounts with EDWARD FOX, at their late Store above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1781.

ALEXANDER NELSON,
EDWARD FOX.

Whereas in purſuance of an Act

of General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 3d day of April, 1779, entitled, "An Act to raiſe the Supplies for the Year 1779," the following Tracts of Land have been duly advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Packet, and Notice given of a Day of Appeal, and the Sums of Money aſſeſſed on ſaid Lands. And whereas the ſaid Aſſeſſments are ſtill unpaid, and others ſince accrued thereon. NOTICE is hereby given, That the undermentioned Tracts of Land (or ſo much thereof as will be neceſſary) will be put to Public SALE, on the 22d day of October next, at the Court Houſe, in Reading, in the County of Berks, and then and there Sold to the higheſt Bidder: Such Titles will be made to the Purchaſers as the Law directs. Given under our Hands, the 19th Day of September, 1781.

THOMAS JONES, junr.)
THOMAS PARRY,) Commiſſioners,
HENRY HALLER,) Berks county.

Brunſwig Townſhip.

Tracts of Land.	No. Acres	Property of
1	200	Michael Bright.
1	300	Widow Duncan, Phila.
1	200	Frederick Klechner.
1	300	Francis Parvin.
1	300	James Hutton.
1	unknown	Tho. & Jno. Middleton.
1	200	Catharine Lightfoot.
1	300	Benj. & Iſaac Wright.
1	unknown	Mordecai Ellis.
1	do.	John Kuſter.
1	do.	James Starr.
		Pinegrove.
1	200	John Garber.
1	100	George Sies.
1	40	George Wagner.
		Cumris,
1	150	Anthony Reincha.
		Alſace,
1	unknown	Henry Smith.
		Brecknoc,
1	unknown	Adam Behm.
		Carnarvon,
1	50	Thomas Morgan.
		Amity,
1	3	Nicholas Broſſius.
		Greenwich,
1	140	Thomas Foulk.
1	150	Andrew Reſh.
		Robeſon,
1	300	Thomas Lightfoot.
		Union.
1	100	Richard Graham.
		Bethel,
1	50	Jacob Albert.
1	30	John Gunkle.
1	unknown	Peter Smith.
		Colebrookdale,
1	70	John Mifflin.
		Ruſcombmannor,
1	50	Standly Kirby.
1	75	Rudolph High.
		Albany,
1	200	Jacob Zuimerman & co.

New-Jerſey, Middleſex County.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Decamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Iſalton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 10 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinley; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the townſhip of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſes before the day of ſale.

September 4th, 1781. JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

The Subſcriber begs leave to in-

form the PUBLIC, and his FRIENDS more particularly, that he is removed to that commodious and well-known ſtand, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where he is furniſhed with large and excellent LIVERY STABLES. All Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being received in the beſt Manner, and the greateſt Care and Attention paid to themſelves and horſes: By their humble Servant, ISAAC ALLEN, Junior.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber living on Doctor Bond's place, about 3 weeks ago; a brown COW, with a white face, and a white ſpot on her rump. Whoever informs where the Cow may be had, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to ANDREW ROOT, living on ſaid place.

*** Wanted a Dry Nurſe. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black Horſe-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, the following

Houſes, Lots, &c.

1. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-ſtreet, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the Houſe is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each flour, one of which (below ſtairs) has been uſed as a ſhop; alſo, a brick Kitchen, two ſtories high, adjoining ſaid meſſuage: the whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.

2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spaniſh ſilver milled Dollars, iſſuing out of a Lot of Ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, north of Arch-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.

3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this ſide of Potſgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill; the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling Houſe, having 3 rooms on the firſt floor, and old Stable and Cow-houſe. It is a pleaſant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a ſmall expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.

4. A Plantation in Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made; as the place abounds with excellent ſprings: there are on the premiſes a good Stone Dwelling Houſe, two ſtories high, with good rooms, and a Log Houſe adjoining, a good Spring-houſe cloſe by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-houſe, Hay-houſe, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; alſo, a Still-houſe, with two ſtills fixed, all in good repair: likewiſe a Place fit for a Tanyard.

The Subſcriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. Beſides the Eſtates above deſcribed, He has for Sale ſeveral other Eſtates, both in the City and Country, a particular Deſcription whereof may be ſeen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing, upon Application to his ſaid Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, ſeveral SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thouland Pounds.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, on the 15th of September, an apprentice lad, named ISRAEL ROBINSON, a wheelwright by trade, about 19 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a fair complexion, ſandy coloured hair, well built and much addicted to ſwearing: Had on and took with him a blue grey homeſpun coat and jacket, with wooden buttons, one fine and two coarſe ſhirts, one pair of large ſtriped overalls, two pair of coarſe linen trowſers, two round hats, the one new the other old; a pair of new ſhoes, with French plated buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid by

PETER SPRINGER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehana, A Negroe MAN, named JACOB, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high: Had on when he went away, a white cloth jacket, tow trowſers and linen ſhirt, a half-worn felt hat and old ſhoes; he is a ſtout made fellow, and very bow-legged, ſays he is a ropemaker by trade; he was taken in a veſſel belonging to the enemy off Egg Harbour, laſt winter or ſpring and was ſold out of Monmouth jail; it is likely he will try to get on board of ſome veſſel, as he has been ſome time at ſea; he was lately ſold by Yoſt Drieſbock to William Bryan. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward. WILLIAM BRYAN.

N B The Reward will be paid in Philadelphia, by RICHARD GLOSSOCK.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Smart, Active Lad, black or white, about thirteen or fourteen years of age.

Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted in the country an elderly WOMAN, who can teach children reading and moſt kind of needle-work, knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer.

A young Woman, who can be well recommended, with a young Breaſt of Milk, wants a Place in a Gentleman's houſe as NURSE or HOUSEKEEPER. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1781

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 797.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour,
On MONDAY,
The Twenty-ninth Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning,
The Ship Major Pierſon,
With her Tackle and Apparel; together with her
CARGO,
Conſiſting of
Flour, Malt, Hops, Cordage, Rum, Wine, Iron, Dry-Goods, &c. &c.
To continue till all is Sold. For Caſh only.
JOHN BURROWES, Marſhal.
State of New-Jerſey, Octo. 16.

A Further SALE of the
Public Lots of this City,
For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this ſtate, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-houſe, on THURSDAY, the 25th of October inſtant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the ſame as the laſt ſales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of George Bakeoven, in Kenſington, on Monday the 22d day of this inſtant, October, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Lot or Piece of GROUND, ſituate in Kenſignton, in the Northern Liberties, and near the Point-no-Point road, containing 40 feet front on the north ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, and 200 feet deep, adjoining land of John Chevalier and wife, Richard Footman and others, ſubject to a ground-rent of 20 ſhillings, Pennſylvania currency, per annum, being ſixpence per foot. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Edward Morris, at the ſuit of Lætitia Biles and others, adminiſtrators of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed.
WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

AUCTION of BOOKS.
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FOR
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JOHN HAYARD, Auctioneer.
N. B. Printed Catalogues of the books will be ready for thoſe gentlemen who chooſe to call or ſend to the place of ſale, on Monday the 22d. Hours of ſale from Six to Nine each evening.

Philadelphia October 8, 1781.
LAND-OFFICE,
THE Officers of the Land office, having reaſon to believe, that there are divers perſons, in the extreme parts of this ſtate, who are ſtill ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe and intereſt due on lands heretofore ſold, and granting patents for the ſame, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the weſt wing of the State-houſe, and the Surveyor General's at his own houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Seventh-ſtreet.

Beſt LIVEROIL,
In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

VIENNA, April 7.

FOR many years paſt it has appeared that our auguſt monarch is endowed with the cleareſt ideas of religious toleration and of the rights of the church: It muſt have been obſerved in the rules which his Imperial majeſty made in favour of his proteſtant ſubjects: He has given a freſh proof of his ſentiments by two proclamations or orders, ſtuck up at the gates of this city, one dated the 24th, the other the 26th of laſt month, and are as follows:

We Joſeph II. by the grace of God, emperor of the Romans, &c. ordain and will, for the preſent and for ever, by virtue of the ſupreme power veſted in us, that the monaſteries, the abbies, or commonalities, or houſes, of religious orders reſiding in our dominions, ſhall conform themſelves to the laws and ſtatutes following, relative to any connection they may have with any ſuperiors of commonalities or religious houſes out of our dominions.

1ſt. That all religious houſes eſtabliſhed in my hereditary dominions in Germany, without any exception, do abſolutely renounce for ever, every connexion or union whatſoever, with the provinces, monaſteries, or houſes, and ſuperiors of religious orders, on any pretext whatever (correſpondences as to prayer or ſuffrages excepted) that are not under my juriſdiction.

2d. We order that in two months at fartheſt from the publiſhing hereof, each order or religious houſe do communicate to us their opinion on the manner that the houſes of religious ſtrangers in our dominions may unite with the ſame order, or form ſeparate congregations.

3d. We expreſſly ordain, that from the day of this publication, that all houſes of religious orders do ceaſe hereafter to have with their fathers general (if they acknowledge ſuch, and who has not a fixed reſidence in our dominions) any connexions as to the ſpiritual and diſcipline, and much leſs as to the temporal, conſequently in any point, and under any pretext whatſoever; our will is on the contrary, that all religious orders be conducted hereafter by their future provincials, and theſe laſt to be ſubject to the archbiſhops, biſhops and governors of our provinces; but the archbiſhops and biſhops principally to have the inſpection and adminiſtration.

4th. It follows of courſe that no province, confraternity or congregation, or any other union (excepting as to prayer or ſuffrages, as is mentioned in the firſt article) can aſſociate hereafter with any houſe that is not in our juriſdiction; and all correſpondence, under what name ſoever, is forbid with the ſuperiors of religious houſes in foreign countries, we forbid them in conſequence to attend hereon any general chapter or aſſembly out of our dominions, and much leſs to receive under any pretence whatſoever, any foreign ſuperiors, letters of obedience, viſitors, correctors, &c.

5th. We forbid that any ſtranger be appointed ſuperior to any religious order eſtabliſhed in our hereditary dominions; and our will is that no perſon ſhall hereafter be named to that place but thoſe that are born therein; for which purpoſe there ſhall hereafter be held provincial chapters, where nothing ſhall be treated of but elections of provincials, local ſuperiors, definitiors; and as often as theſe chapters are to aſſemble, notice ſhall in time be given to the civil government of the place in which it is to be held: In theſe aſſemblies care is to be taken to ſeparate that which concerns the temporal and the exterior diſcipline, and of this laſt a ſeparate regiſter is to be kept; and until the election of a provincial ſuperior be made in lieu of the viſitors declared by the commiſſaries general, it is our will that the fathers of the provincial or ſuch others of our ſubjects who by their inſtitution it may ſuit, to govern alternately their reſpective houſes till ſuch election takes place.

6th. Conſequently, there will never hereafter be any neceſſity for perſons of the order to undertake pilgrimages towards Rome, or any other ſtates, and much leſs to ſend ſuccours; the one and the other are equally forbid.

7th. We will that all monaſtaries of maids and women be compriſed in theſe our injunctions, and that none of them, under pain of depoſition, ſhall depend on any ſuperior, or have any connection, as well for the interior diſcipline as the temporal, except it be one of our ſubjects.

8th. We will eſpecially that no religious order do preſume a right to bring from foreign countries breviaries, miſſals, choir books, or other works relative to any conſtitutions of the orders, eſpecially when ſuch meaſures ſhall be taken as ſhall exclude their importation: It is likewiſe ordained, that without our permiſſion, no money, even in ſmall quantities, ſhall be ſent out of our dominions on that account.

Such is our will and good pleaſure. Given in our reſidence at Vienna, the 24th March, 1781, the 17th year of our election in quality of emperor of the Romans, and the firſt of our acceſſion to our hereditary revenue.

The ſecond ordinance is as follows.

We Joſeph, &c. &c. do hereby make known to all ſuperiors, eccleſiaſtic and ſecular, of what condition and dignity they may be, enjoying our protection, that as all the bulls, briefs, and other decrees, iſſued from the pontifical ſee, may have an influence on the public, we judge it neceſſary that before their publication their contents in all caſes without exception be firſt preſented to us, in order to obtain our ſupreme conſent or the regium exequatur.

For theſe reaſons, we order all the archbiſhops, biſhops, and ordinaries, in all our hereditary dominions, as alſo all other eccleſiaſtical or religious ſuperiors, and each and every one of them, of what condition or dignity they may be, That all pontifical ordinances, either in form of a bull, brief, decree, conſtitution, or appearing under any other form whatſoever, as ſoon as they are addreſſed to the public, to the commonalties, as well eccleſiaſtics as ſeculars, or to particular perſons, tending to the collations of benefices, of penſions, honours, powers of right to particulars, or to the ſecularization of a profeſſion of any order whatſoever, relative to either dogmatical or eccleſiaſtical matters, or the diſcipline, they ſhall always before their publication be firſt only preſented to the civil regency in each province, with an authentic copy, atteſted by a public notary of the province, accompanied with a requiſition in order to obtain our Regium Exequatur to the object in queſtion. The regency ſhall without delay, take advice of the attorney of our chamber, or of the fiſcal, to have their opinion in a fixed but ſhort time, if in the ſaid pontifical letters any thing is contained contrary to the rights of the public, or the conſtitution of the province. The advice or opinion with the exhibitum muſt be preſented to the Aulique chancery of Bohemia and Auſtria, to wait the deciſion thereon, and theſe laſt ſhall be charged to communicate it to the ordinary or to the ſuperiors of orders, ſending them the originals, with our ſupreme reſolution in writing, ſuch as we ſhall think proper.

2d. The ſame thing is to be underſtood in regard to ordinances and conceſſions coming from ordinaries, foreigners whoſe right and dioceſes may extend to this country in all caſes and matters as above mentioned, our ſupreme conſent, or placitur regium, muſt be obtained.

3d. The regencies in the provinces, and the attornies of our chamber and fiſcals, are hereby enjoined ſtrictly to watch that this law be executed, and in caſe of tranſgreſſion, immediately to inform our chancery; as from this day every conceſſion, perſonal dignity or act, not conformable to the preſent ordinance, will be deemed null, void, and puniſhable.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Rambler,
As ſhe now lays at Morton's wharf; ſhe is Virginia built, ſails remarkably faſt, and carries about 260 barrels of flour. For terms apply to
Octo. 5. JOHN PURVIANCE.

Goods ſold on Commiſſion by
PETER LOHRA and Co.
At their STORE, the North-Weſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and diſpatch.

FOR SALE,
The old eſtabliſhed Ferry, a little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jerſey ſide, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer diſpoſing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, having a handſome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, oppoſite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect, and is of courſe capable of very great improvment.
Any perſon inclining to become a purchaſer, may know the terms (which will not be unreaſonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.
Trenton, September 16. tbc6t.

A genteel Furniſhed Lodging
To be Let. Enquire of the Printer.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.

WE are informed that the Engliſh admiral, Parker, continues cruiſing with his ſquadron in the North Sea, off the coaſt of Jutland. His fleet conſiſts of ſix ſhips of the line, one of which is of 100 guns, four frigates and two cutters. There are beſides, in this road, three frigates and a cutter, belonging to the ſame ſquadron, for which proviſions and tobbacco are freighted here to be ſent to the cutter.

Hague, July 28. A report prevailed here yeſterday that there has been an action between our fleet commanded by the rear-admiral Zoutman, and the Engliſh ſquadron under admiral Parker, but we have not yet received any authentic information of it.

Amſterdam, July 25. We have advice this day from Beverwyk, and ſeveral other parts of North-Holland, that a heavy cannonade was heard yeſterday morning, which continued the whole day, and occaſioned the report of an engagement between the fleet of the Republic and that of England; but letters from Helder and other maritime places are ſilent on the ſubject.

LONDON, July 18.

By this day's Holland mail is the following important intelligence from Peterſburgh: It is given out here as a fact, that our court in union with another power, has declared that ſhe never will conſent that France ſhould have any influence on the reſolutions of the ſtates-general, at the ſame time England ſhould remain without aſſiſtance; and that the independence of North-America ſhould not be acknowledged till the other powers had granted to their American colonies, a like liberty of commerce. It is conjectured that this declaration will produce great changes. But time will ſhow how much credit is to be given to this news.

We have at laſt the ſatisfaction to aſſure our readers that the whole of the Jamaica fleet arrived yeſterday in the river.

Yeſterday advice was received at the admiralty of the capture of an American, and a French privateer, the former mounted 22 nine pounders on one deck, and ſeveral howitzers, and the latter 16 ſix-pounders, and 4 three-pounders on her quarter-deck; the above ſhips were cruizing, and had taken ſeveral veſſels on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and were in purſuit of a deep laden brig in Sligo-Bay, when chaſed and taken by two frigates on that ſtation.

Yeſterday the ſubſcribers to the twelve millions, to be raiſed for the ſervice of the preſent year, made good their fifth payment of fifteen per cent. of the ſaid capital, at the bank.

July 27. Information having been received of the ſuperior ſtrength of the Dutch ſquadron, which ſailed lately into the north ſeas for the protection of their homeward bound Eaſt-India trade, which are coming north about, two more line of battle ſhips are diſpatched as a reinforcement to admiral Parker, who is now cruizing in the Baltic for the ſecurity of our neutral trade. The Berwick has been previouſly diſpatched to the aſſiſtance of ſir Hyde.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that a fire had lately happened in the harbour of Revel, which deſtroyed three Ruſſian men of war, and ſeveral merchant ſhips.

It is with pleaſure we inform the friends and relations of the priſoners at Cordova, in Spain, that the cartel is at laſt ſettled between the Spaniſh court and ours; and that veſſels will ſail from Plymouth in a few days, with 800 Spaniſh priſoners, for which 1200 Britiſh are to be immediately exchanged.

July 30. The Harlequin privateer of Liverpool, captain Fraga, has taken and ſent into Cork a French ſnow, from France to Boſton, valued at 500,000 livres.

Advice is received from Breſt, that a Spaniſh packet boat, called the Andaluzia, captain Cordova, bound from thence to Cadiz with diſpatches, run on a rock near the mouth of the harbour, and was loſt, and moſt of the crew were drowned.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, July 2.

"The ſailing of the fleet for the Eaſt-Indies is delayed, on account of an accident which has happened to one of the convoy, the La Divine Grace frigate, of 40 guns, which was burnt a few days ſince; the San Leonard of 36 guns is to ſupply her place, and is begun to be equipped."

Early laſt Friday morning, monſ. Francis Henry de la Motte was, by an order from Lord Hillſborough, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, delivered into the cuſtody of the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, who conveyed him from the tower to Newgate, and from whence, about a quarter after nine he ſet out for the place of execution, being preceded by the city marſhal, the two ſheriffs in their carriages, attended by their officers, and a prodigious number of conſtables.—Mr. de la Motte was dreſſed in a ſuit of black, and his hat, which had a gold button and loop, was partly flapped, and drawn over his face. His deportment was manly and ſerious; he ſeemed to have fixed his attention on the awful ſcene before him, and to be totally abſtracted from ſurrounding objects, as he ſcarce ever took his eyes from a devotional book he held in his hands. Upon his arrival at the place of execution, he was immediately removed from the ſledge into the cart, which was drawn under the gallows. He continued therein about two minutes, which he ſeemed to ſpend in fervent devotion; when bowing reſpectfully twice to the ſheriffs, he turned to the executioner, and deſired him to perform his office immediately. After hanging near an hour the body was cut down, and laid on the block, when (the fire being previouſly kindled) the executioner ſevered the head from the trunk, and making an inciſion in his breaſt, took out the heart, which, after a ſlight expoſure, was committed to the flames. The body was after this, being firſt ſlightly ſcored, together with the head, put into a very handſome coffin, and delivered to an attendant undertaker for interment.

The manner of conducting M. de la Motte from the tower to Newgate, was very private, only two hackney coaches being employed for the ſheriff and his officers, but the concourſe of people who aſſembled to ſee him from the windows and in the ſtreets, from Newgate to Tyburn, was amazing, and moſt of them were diſappointed, for M. de la Motte having hat flapped, his face could not be ſeen but by thoſe who were very near the ſledge, as it paſſed along.—When councellor Layer was executed in 1723, he was conducted from the tower to Tyburn on a ſledge, had on a black ſuit of cloths, a tye wig, and his hands in his hat, which lay before him, by which means the populace had an opportunity of ſeeing him.

By a private, though authentic letter, by the lateſt conveyance from the Eaſt-Indies, we learn, that the company's ſervants have formed great expectations that the beſieged at Wandiwaſh will be able to impede the further progreſs of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic, at leaſt till ſuch time as a grand deſign ſome time in contemplation, ſhall have ripened into maturity for action, and which it is thought will ever eclipſe the boaſted puiſſance of that Aſiatic adventurer.

Auguſt 1. Advice was received by the Flanders mail, that the Dutch have reinforced the garriſon of Fluſhing, added ſome new works to the fortifications, and are building two redoubts, which command the entrance of the harbour.

It is ſaid there are private letters received from France, dated Sunday, the 22d of July, one of which to a merchant in this city, gives an account that on the 12th inſt. ſome incendiaries attempted to ſet fire to a large range of buildings at St. Maloes, where the flat bottom boats are kept. It was diſcovered by a centinel upon the Dauphin battery time enough to ſave the buildings, though upwards of 80 fine new boats were deſtroyed, or greatly damaged.

Extract of a letter from Kinſale, July 21.

"Yeſterday captain Donovan, of the Walker Revenue Cutter, ſecured and lodged in Skibbereen jail, a quartermaſter of the Tartar privateer, who was concealed in the harbour of Baltimore, on board a pilot boat, for the purpoſe of cutting out a Dutch prize lying in the ſaid harbour, which privateer is now off the coaſt; the people of the pilot boat are alſo ſecured. The fellow taken belonging to the Tartar, has been ſome time reconnoitring the coaſt."

Auguſt 2. Yeſterday morning fifty ſail of ſhips from New York and the Baltic arrived at their moorings in the river.

The Lion an American prize of 18 guns, laden with ſugar, coffee, &c. taken by the La Prudente frigate is arrived at Portſmouth.

Yeſterday captain Ferguſon attended at the admiralty, and had a long conference with their lordſhips reſpecting the ſtate of our naval affairs in the Weſt Indies.

A veſſel is arrived in the river from Liſbon, in 16 days, by which there are letters with advice, that a Spaniſh privateer called the N. S. Rodondella del Valverde, took fire in an engagement with the Harpooner privateer of Guernſey, off the coaſt of Portugal, was conſumed, and ſome of the crew periſhed in the flames, the reſt got on ſhore.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 9, 1781.

LIEUTENANT RIVETT, of his majeſty's cutter, the Surpriſe, arrived here this afternoon, with a letter from vice-admiral Parker, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

Fortitude, at Sea, Auguſt 6.

SIR,

YESTERDAY morning we fell in with the Dutch ſquadron, with a large convoy, on the Dogger Bank. I was happy to find I had the wind of them, as the great number of their large frigates might otherwiſe have endangered my convoy. Having ſeparated the men of war from the merchant ſhips, and made a ſignal to the laſt to keep their wind, I bore away with a general ſignal to chaſe. The enemy formed their line, conſiſting of 8 two decked ſhips, on the ſtarboard tack, our's, including the Dolphin, conſiſted of 7. Not a gun was fired on either ſide, until within the diſtance of half muſquet ſhot. The Fortitude being then abreaſt of the Dutch admiral, the action began and continued, with an unceaſing fire, for three hours and 40 minutes, by this time our ſhips were unmanageable. I made an effort to form the line, in order to renew the action, but found it impracticable. The Bienfaiſant had loſt his main topmaſt, and the Buffalo his fore yard; the reſt of the ſhips were not leſs ſhattered in their maſts, rigging and ſails, the enemy appeared to be in a bad condition. Both ſquadrons lay to a conſiderable time near each other, when the Dutch, with their convoy, bore away for the Texel; we were not in a condition to follow them.

His majeſty's officers and men behaved with great bravery, nor did the enemy ſhew leſs gallantry. The Fortitude was extremely well ſeconded by captain Macartney, in the Princeſs Amelia, but he was unfortunately killed early in the action: lieutenant Hill has great merit in ſo well ſupporting the conduct of his brave captain.

As there was a great probability of our coming into action again, captain M'Bride very readily obliged me by taking the command of that ſhip, and I have appointed Mr. Waghorne, my firſt lieutenant, to the command of the Artois. This gentleman, although much hurt in the action, refuſed to leave my ſide while it laſted.

Captain Græme, of the Preſton, has loſt an arm.

Incloſed I tranſmit a return of the killed and wounded, and an account of the damages ſuſtained by the ſhips.

The enemy's force was, I believe, much ſuperior to what their lordſhips apprehended. I flatter myſelf they will be ſatisfied that we have done all that was poſſible with our's.

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient and
moſt humble ſervant,
H. PARKER.

P. S. The frigates, this morning, diſcovered one of the Dutch men of war ſunk in 22 fathom water, her top-gallant-maſts were above the ſurface, and her pendent ſtill flying, which captain Patton has ſtruck and brought to me on board. I believe ſhe was the ſecond ſhip in the line, of 74 guns.

A return of the killed and wounded in the action on the 5th of Auguſt.

Ships Names.	Number of men. Killed.	Wounded.	Total. 87
Fortitude	20	67	27
Bienfaiſant	6	21	76
Berwick	18	58	75
Princeſs Amelia	19	56	50
Preſton	10	40	84
Buffalo	20	64	44
Dolphin	11	33	
	104	339	443

OFFICESS.

Fortitude. Lieutenants Waghorne, Harrington and Hinckley, the boatſwain and pilot, wounded.

Bienfaiſant. Gunner wounded.

Berwick. Lieutenants Skipſey and Mazwell, captain Campbell and lieutenant Stewart of marines, and ſix midſhipmen, wounded; pilot and two midſhipmen killed.

Princeſs Amelia. Captain Macartney and gunner, killed; lieutenants Hill, Smith and Legget, wounded.

Preſton. Captain Græme and 3d lieutenant, wounded.

Buffalo. Firſt lieutenant and boatſwain, wounded.

Dolphin. Lieut. Dalby, killed; boatſwain wounded.

N. B. Lieutenant Rivett relates, that the homeward bound trade from the Baltic, conſiſting of upwards of 100 ſail, proceeded on their way to England, under proper convoy, before the action began, and may be hourly expected. Admiral Parker's ſquadron, at the time of action, conſiſted of the under-mentioned ſhips and frigates, viz.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Fortitude	74	Vice admiral Parker, Captain Robertſon.
Princeſs Amelia	80	Macartney.
Berwick	74	Ferguſon.
Bienfaiſant	64	Brathwaite.
Buffalo	60	Truſcor.
Preſton	50	Græme.
Dolphin	44	Blair.
Artois	40	M'Bride.
Latona	38	Sir Hyde Parker.
Belle Poule	36	Patton.
Cleopatra	32	Murry.
Surprize (cutter)	10	Lieutenant Rivett.

For the Pennſylvania Packet.

The following orders iſſued by general LACY, at Newtown, Buck's county, on Sunday the 7th of October, 1781, two days before the late general election, are offered for the conſideration of the free and independent electors of the county of Philadelphia, by an INDEPENDENT WHIG.

MILITIA ORDERS, Newtown, October 7, 1781.

Parole —— Counterſign ——

THE general taking into his ſerious conſideration, the nature and importance of the addreſs, from the officers of the Philadelphia county militia, requeſting permiſſion to attend the general election on Tueſday next has thought proper to grant their requeſt.

The general directs, that the inhabitants of the diſtrict voting at Wentz, march under the command of colonel Betting, thoſe voting at Germantown, under the command of colonel M'Veagh.

The captains who march to-morrow, will parade their men at the quarter guard houſe, where all their arms will be delivered up and kept till they return. Th'o the general has thought proper to indulge the ſoldiery on this ſpecial occaſion, yet he muſt recommend to the officers to pay the moſt particular attention to the conduct of their men, on the march, and that they expreſsly obſerve to them, that they are ſtill under the MILITARY LAW, as much as when in Camp, and that their whole behaviour muſt be conformable thereunto.

The general taking alſo into conſideration the wants of many of the men, and the particular ſituation of many of their farms, at this ſeaſon, has thought proper to direct, that after they have ſeverally voted, AND NOT BEFORE, the commanding officers grant permiſſion to the ſoldiery to return to their homes, where they will have permiſſion to remain until next Saturday night, but under the ſtricteſt injunctions to return on Sunday morning, to whatever place the commanding officers may think proper to appoint.

All thoſe who ſhall neglect returning at the time fixed upon, ſhall be deemed deſerters, and returned to the general as ſuch. The general expects the men will pay the moſt IMPLICIT obedience to orders; and that no man will preſume to leave his company without permiſſion from his commanding officer. The captain of each company will make a return of the number of knapſacks wanted for his men, when they ſhall be delivered by the quarter-maſter. Three days rations will be iſſued this evening; which it is expected the men will cook this night, as the camp-kettles muſt be delivered up before they leave this in the morning.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 24th of October, inſt. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the private armed Schooner or veſſel, called the General ARNOLD, burthen about fifty tons, lately commanded by James Watſon, taken at ſea on a cruiſe from New-York, ſent in o this Port, and libelled againſt by Charles Wells, (qui tam &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,

Octo. 19, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Was LOST on the Commons,

A Silver mounted Piſtol.

Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Sheriff's Office, ſhall receive One GUINEA Reward.

Philadelphia, Octo. 20.

By accounts from the camp before York dated the 10th inſt. we learn, that on the 6th inſt. our forces began their firſt parrallel about 500 yards from the enemy's works, and compleated it on the 10th, with ſeven or eight redoubts and batteries, which incircles the enemy compleatly. On the evening of the 9th our battery on the right began a bombardment and cannonade, and continued all night; and at ſix the next morning the French opened on the left with 24 and 18 pounders, 13 inch mortars, &c. and continued at the date of our advices; which add that health and high ſpirits prevailed in our camp, and the enemy were in a fair way of being ſpeedily reduced to the neceſſity of aſking terms.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Wells, from Nantes, which ſhe left the beginning of September, when the combined fleets of France and Spain, conſiſting of forty odd ſail of the line, were at ſea, and had perfect poſſeſſion of the Britiſh channel; the fleet of which nation were in port, not being in a condition to oppoſe their enemies.

The Nonſuch a few days ago took, and brought in with her the privateer General Arnold, belonging to New-York.

Extract of a letter from the eaſtward, October 18.

"The Britiſh fleet, in number 99, all got down to the Hook laſt night, and, I expect, will ſail this day for Virginia. There are 25 line of battle ſhips, ſome fifties and ſome forties; with frigates of leſs force. There are a number of fire-ſhips, three or four of which are frigate rigged, and under that diſguiſe expect to be able to grapple as many French line of battle ſhips, in time of action. Three line of battle ſhips are alſo prepared with carcaſes fixed on barbed irons, which they expect to fire into the ſails and rigging, and which, by means of the barbed irons, are to hang and ſet fire to the ſhips. There are from four to five thouſand troops on board, and I am pretty well aſſured to be commanded by ſir Henry in perſon."

His excellency Cæſar Rodney, Charles Ridgely, Richard Baſſet, Phillip Barret, William Molleſton, Edward White, and Iſaac Carty, eſquires; are elected repreſentatives in the general aſſembly of the Delaware ſtate, for the county of Kent.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, October 16, 1781.

Reſolved, That the reaſons inducing Congreſs to ſupercede, by their order of the 5th of Auguſt, 1780, captain George Turner from his office of commiſſary of priſoners, did not proceed from any mal-practice or diſhonourable procedure of captain Turner in his ſaid office, but from motives not affecting his integrity or capacity.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The following is received by the Ship Nonſuch, Captain Wells.

LONDON, Auguſt 11.

On the evening of the 8th admiralty, received a letter from Mr. Keith Steward, commanding the Berwick of 74 guns, dated the 1ſt inſtant, on the coaſt of Norway, informing them he had joined admiral Hyde Parker, who had under his convoy a fleet from the Baltic for England, and that they were in hopes of ſoon meeting the Dutch fleet, admiral Zoutman, who was convoying a fleet of 150 ſail to the Sound. Admiral Parker's ſquadron conſiſts of 7 ſhips of the line, beſides five ſtrong frigates; the Dutch ſquadron of the ſame number of veſſels, only fewer cannon.

The Africa and Samſon, of 64 guns each, were a few days ago ordered to go and reinforce admiral Parker; if they are yet detained in the Thames its owing to the want of ſailors or contrary winds. The trial our officers have, more than once, made of Dutch valour and their excellent manœuvres, leads us to imagine, that if the two admirals meet, it will be attended with a ſevere and bloody action, in which we ſhall come of ſecond beſt.

11th. We were right in ſaying that the Dutch, if ſlow in the beginning, would be very obſtinate and determined after they had once began; we wiſhed to feel their pulſe but we are not well pleaſed with its beating: let my lord Sandwich now find veſſels to make up another ſquadron in the North Sea; thoſe, with an inferior force, have been able to defend the fleet we had determined to take or deſtroy, now appears to be very capable of taking or deſtroying our's. After a bloody battle of near four hours continuance, on the 5th inſtant, between admirals Parker and Zoutman, the latter was obſerved to remain a conſiderable time near us, to ſee if we were willing to renew the combat: admiral Parker finding himſelf piqued with this defiance, made an effort to re form the line, but he found it was impoſſible; the ſignals he made for recommencing the action was anſwered by as many ſignals of diſtreſs as he had veſſels: he was therefore obliged to retire, and got into the port of Leith, to repair or rather to put his crippled veſſels in a ſituation to regain ſome port in England; whilſt the Dutch fleet continued their route with the greateſt ſecurity. The Berwick of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Keith Stewart, engaged three of the enemies veſſels at once, who would certainly have taken her had not the Princeſs Amelia, of 80 guns, not ſeaſonably have reſcued him. If the Berwick had not joined admiral Parker on the 1ſt inſtant, whoſe orders were to attack at all events, its probable he would not have been able to have preſerved his fleet; the Dutch ſquadron being much ſtronger than was imagined.

If the Dutch give us ſo much employment this year in our ſeas, what will they do the next; and how ſhall we carry on the only commerce left us? but we have now an anxiety not ſo diſtant, which is, a very conſiderable fleet expected from the Baltic, and no new ſquadron to ſend to protect it, there not being ſix veſſels in our ports fit to ſend to ſea, unleſs Darby ſhould come acroſs it.

Captain Macartney was killed with an 18 pound ſhot while ſtanding on the quarter deck, he was brother to lord Macartney, who left England in February laſt as governor of Madraſs.

As we are aſſured the combined fleet left Cadiz the 21ſt July laſt, we are willing to flatter ourſelves that admiral Darby has detained admiral Digby with the three ſhips of the line deſtined for America, in order to increaſe his ſquadron to 25 ſail, and that our fleet is now looking out for the 49 ſail of the line which compoſe the combined fleet, with a reſolution to give them battle wherever they ſhall meet them. However its more than probable Digby is gone to America; he left England on the 21ſt July, and if count de Graſſe had not forwarded a reinforcement to Rhode-Iſland till that date, Digby will find himſelf too late on that ſtation by at leaſt three weeks, during which time the French fleet will be miſtreſs of thoſe ſeas, admiral Graves having but ſeven ſail of the line.

The Hector of 74 guns, captain Hamilton, is arrived from Jamaica, which place he left the 20th June, he was not any part of the expected fleet: this ſhip, however, could be of but little ſervice to its ſafety, having returned in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, and with only 20 guns, this is one of the ſhips which ſuffered in the laſt hurricane. The Jamaica fleet, which was to ſail the 25th or 30th, is daily expected, the paſſage ſeldom longer than from 9 to 10 weeks; the Hector loſt a great number of men on her paſſage, the reſt of the crew are ſo ſick and diſabled that there is ſcarce one of them fit to be preſſ'd for the new armaments, and the Hector is judged to be unfit for ſervice.

It is reported that admiral ſir Peter Parker has come home in this ſhip. It is certain he is expected, letters of recal having been ſent to him.

It is expected that Darby will come in with the Jamaica fleet, and that ſoon after five ſhips of the line will be ſent to reinforce Rodney in the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of one of his majeſty's ſhips, dated Barbadoes, 29th June, 1781.

"The great ſuperiority of the French fleet have diſcouraged not only the ſailors, but the planters in the iſlands, and they expect ſoon to change their maſters. Is it poſſible ſuccour is not yet ſent us; what, from the great Weſt-India fleet, cannot a ſingle frigate be ſpared us! From New-York we cannot expect any.—In a little time I imagine we ſhall have no iſlands to guard; and then the marine will have twenty veſſels at its diſpoſition."

The moſt enthuſiaſtic admirers of admiral Rodney know not at preſent what plea to make for his conduct, he has been accuſed in full parliament, as well as general Vaughan, his colleague, of cruelty and cowardice in the affair of St. Euſtatia; and even lord George Germain could not defend him particularly in what regarded pillaging the Jews. To aſſure himſelf of his plunder he has not even quitted St. Euſtatia, but ſent admiral Hood with an inferior force againſt the French, who have beaten him; having aſſembled all his force, he at length put to ſea, but with all his arrogance he could not prevent the French from attacking St. Lucia, and making themſelves maſters of Tobago; he was therefore obliged to return to Barbados. They ſay in order to excuſe him, that his force was inferior; but this did not hinder admiral Hood from fighting with only part of the fleet—Perhaps at this moment we ſuffer ſome new loſſes in the ſtation truſted to him, and the brave Rodney, who with double the force, has beaten the Dutch Langara and taken St. Euſtatia, where it was not neceſſary to have fired a gun, will return home to tell lord Sandwich that the French manœuvred their ſhips with inconceivable addreſs, and that he is under the greateſt obligations to him for bringing off his ſquadron, and not ſuffering the whole to be taken by the new maſters of the ocean.

Admiral Parker's loſs in the action with the Dutch 104 killed and 339 wounded.

Dutch ſquadron in the action with adm. Parker, on the 5th Auguſt, 1781.

Ships.	Guns		Men.
2	of 68	Each	450
1	76		550
3	56		300
1	40		270
5	36		230
3	24		150
2	16		70
17	704		4360

Adm. Parker's ſquadron in the action with the Dutch, on the 5th Auguſt, 1781.

Ships.	Guns.		Men.
2	of 74	Each	575
1	80		650
1	64		400
1	60		400
1	50		350
1	44		300
1	40		300
1	38		280
1	36		250
5	32		

Surprize cutter 10 guns.
730 guns.

Will be ſold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inſt. October, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A *Lot of Ground,*

Containing Six and half Acres, on Caiſer's lane, about three quarters of a mile from Germantown; about one half is moſt beautiful watered Meadow, one acre of Woodland, the reſt Upland. Moſtly under good Fence. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Six Silver Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 7th of September laſt, off the Commons of this city, from the Subſcriber living in Fifth ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet; two MARES, the one a bay with a lage blaze in her face, and never was docked, and was branded on her near ſhoulder but dull to be ſeen, ſhe is about ten or eleven years old, thirteen and half hands high and a natural trotter; the other a grey, qute blind, about thirteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares and brings them home or ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, viz. four for the bay Mare and two ſilver DOLLARS for the grey, and all reaſonable charges paid by SAMUEL DICKINSON.
October 18, 1781.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On Wedneſday the 24th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, the PRIVATEER BRIGANTINE

Fair American,

With all her Guns, Ammunition, and Proviſions, Sails, ſtanding and running Rigging, &c. as ſhe came from ſea, agreeable to inventory to be ſeen at the place of ſale. Philadelphia, October 19th, 1781.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

At their STORE in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, have for SALE,

BURLINGTON Pork,
Hogs Lard in kegs,
Spaniſh Brown and Yellow Oker in kegs,
Pepper,
Laval Linens,
Super fine Broad cloths of different colours,
Shalloons,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlaſtings,
Black Caſſimanco,
Orange colour and white Chineſe Ribbons,
Black and white Modes,
Black half ell Paduaſoy,
Pink coloured ell wide Perſians,
Crimſon Cotton Velvets,
Womens lamb and kid Mutts,
Scarff Twiſt of different colours,
Fine white Threads,
Book Muſlin and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
White Barcelona ditto,
A few pieces of double purple Calicoes, and elegant Furniture Cottons,
Fine Linen Stripes,
Shirt Buttons,
A ſmall Anchor, with an iron Stock, ſuitable for a ſhallop,
Two elegant braſs hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins,
Sundry Sails ſuitable for a Brig,
A large Screw Jack for ſtowing ſhips holds,
Black Lead Pencils,
Small Pins,
Silk Knee Garters of various colours,
Striped Waiſtcoat Buttons,
Bees Wax,
Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
A Copper Still of about 50 gallons, with a Worm ſuitable,
Iron Pots, Kettles, and Cart Boxes,
Gun Flints,
Cinnamon,
Japanned Plate Warmers,
A large quantity of Logwood to be ſold by the ton.

ALSO to be SOLD,

A ſorrel Colt, three years old,

A natural pacer, ſuitable for a woman's hackney,
And a genteel Chariot, almoſt new.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine-ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed off the Commons, near the old Center-houſe, laſt Tueſday night, A Black MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a heart and a croſs in it, ſhe paces and trots, and liſts her feet remarkably high and is ſhod all round. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, at the Middle-ferry Bridge, ſhall receive the reward and reaſonable charges.
JOSEPH OGDEN.

To be diſpoſed of,

A large quantity of Scaffold Poles,

One dozen of elegant Urns, proper for decorating any public Building, and a number of ſmaller ditto. Alſo 12 Pillaſters, with carved capitals, eight of which would form a beautiful ſummer-houſe, of an octagon figure, and the other 4 an equal right angled or oblong ſquare. There is likewiſe a quantity of rail and balluſters, plain and carved modelions, proportioned nearly to the height of 17 feet, ſome ſmall rope, and ſundry other articles. Apply to THOMAS NEVELL.

TO BE SOLD, A

Healthy, likely, Negro Wench,

about 28 years of age, a very good cook, can waſh, iron, ſpin, and clean houſe, is fit for either town or country; ſhe is ſober and honeſt. The reaſon for her being ſold will be given candidly. Enquire of the Printer.

Twenty Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from Mount-Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, a MULATTO Slave named WILL, twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he is a ſenſible well-made fellow, has been uſed to farming, but theſe twelve months paſt has work'd in a forge, at a finery; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old greyiſh coloured coat, black cloth or flannel jacket, country-linen ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of pumps, with narrow rim'd ſilver buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Ten Dollars, and if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by
Sept. 25. JAMES FRANKLIN.
N. B. He lately cut one of his ankles with an ax, which is not quite healed up.

Wanted, a Wet Nurſe that can

be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twentieth of October, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or veſſel called NANCY, burthen about one hundred and ſeventy tons, taken at ſea on her paſſage from London for New York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam &c.) to the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

Octo. 16. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twentieth of October, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the ANNE, burthen about two hundred tons, lately commanded by Thomas Montgomery, taken on her paſſage from London for New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a Degree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
Octo. 16. 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a court of admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 20th of October inſtant, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the KING GEORGE, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, lately commanded by James Hogg, taken at ſea on her paſſage from London to New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday the twentieth of October, inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the brigantine or Veſſel called the YORK, burthen about one hundred and twenty tons, lately commanded by Charles Grant, taken at ſea on her paſſage from Torbay for New-York, ſent into this port and libelled againſt, as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the Prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,
October 16. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 20th of October, inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the POLLY, formerly commanded by John Hall, lately taken at ſea on her paſſage from Philadelphia for Cape Francois, by the Britiſh privateer ſhip Goodrich, commanded by John Buchanan, and ordered for New-York, and afterwards retaken, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Phineas Eldridge (qui tam &c.) and alſo for the trial of a certain Negro ſlave, named Cæſar Decatur, taken on board the ſaid ſloop at the time of the recapture, and brought into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by the ſaid Phineas Eldridge (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,
Octo. 15. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a careſull driver. Enquire of William Sowerſby, at the white-horſe and fountain, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where horſes are taken to ſtand at livery. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend on the greateſt care and attention.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Wench,

Who is an excellent Servant, as ſhe underſtands waſhing and ironing, cooking, and other houſe work very well. Enquire of the Printer.

Strayed, or taken away from the

commons of Philadelphia, a Small BRINDLE COW, has ſhort horns, four white feet, white face, brown round her eyes, white belly, tip of her tail white, has been miſſing upwards of ſix weeks, was then with calf. Whoever brings her home to the owner, captain GEDDES, in Vine ſtreet, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, pue reaſonable expences. Oct. 1. 1781.

City Auction.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be diſpoſed of, either at public or private ſale—The public ſale will be held weekly on Tueſday—The ſtore well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-houſe, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the ſale of whatever articles may be ſent there; proper ſtores are provided for receiving rum, ſugar, &c. every attention will be ſhewn to the diſpoſal of goods and merchandize that may be ſent for either public or private ſale, and due diſpatch and punctuality obſerved in ſettlement, Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with dry goods for public ſale, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſtore in time for adverti ſing, which will be on Saturday preceding the ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.
Philadelphia, 29th Auguſt, 1781.

To be Diſpoſed of by private SALE,

At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

PLAIN and ſtriped Luteſtrings,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muſlins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Coarſe and fine Laval Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Silefia Sheetings,
Ruſſia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Oznabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Looking-Glaſſes,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Dancing School.

MR. M'DOUGALL begs leave to inform the Public, that he has opened his School in Carter's alley, for the Tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of dancing. Thoſe who may pleaſe to ſend their children, may depend on their being taught in the moſt genteel method, and proper attention paid to their manners. An Evening School will likewiſe be opened for grown gentlemen.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781.

ALL Perſons having any demands on the eſtate of SAMUEL PURVIANCE, late of Pittſgrove, in the county of Salem, and State of New-Jerſey, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, for ſettlement; and all thoſe Indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, by bond, book-account, or otherways, are requeſted to make immediate payment. ANDREW PURVIANCE, Executor.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS CUTHBERT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſir'd to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and they will be paid by the ſubſcribers

THOMAS CUTHBERT,
ANTHONY CUTHBERT, } Executors.

Philadelphia, September 8th 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about ſeventeen years of age; ſhe is ſold for want of employ.
Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to hire, a ſervant Man,

who can drive Poſtillion, take care of horſes, and will attend on Table, and do other work in a family. To ſuch a perſon good wages will be given. Enquire of the printer.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of captain Philip Lacy, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM PRICHETT, Adminiſtrator.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their ſtore in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worſted Hoſe,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Callicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbatu, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
3 4, and yard wide Brittanias, Checks,
Damaſk table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and ſprig'd Muſlin,
Mantuas.
Ell wide Perſian Taffaties
Roſe, black, and blue 3-4 Perſians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogſheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

TRANSACTS all kinds of buſineſs on Commiſſion. Buys and ſells Bills of Exchange on any part of Europe. As alſo,

Pennſylvania and other State Money,

And which he receives in payment for

Bills of Exchange,

At the higheſt price given.

He gives conſtant attendance at his Office, from nine to one in the forenoon; and from three to ſeven in the afternoon.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Tract of near 820 A-

cres of Land, lying on Conedogwinet-Creek, Cumberland county, about ſix miles from Shippenſburgh, in Letterkenny townſhip: It is exceeding well timbered, and watered by ſeveral ſtreams, and the creek runs above a mile through it; there is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a ſquare log-houſe on it; about five or ſix acres of good meadow made, and a large quantity of rich bottom, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow; this bottom is rich ſtrong land. This tract would divide well in three plantations, and each have a ſufficiency of bottom and upland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes may be informed of the terms, which will be eaſy, by applying to ROBERT JONES, in Union, between Second and Third-ſtreets; or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office, in Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where a draught of the land may be ſeen.

October 5.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horſes ſuitable for carrying paſſengers and their baggage, Will ſet out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thurſday mornings, preciſely at ſix o'clock, breakfaſt at Cheſter at the houſe of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning's breakfaſt at Suſquehannah Tueſday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, ſhift paſſengers, and return from thence the ſame at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wedneſday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; ſo that any paſſenger ſetting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth-Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each paſſenger from Philadelphia to Suſquehannah four hard dollars, from Suſquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like ſum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one-eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the perſon ſending the ſaid letter. NATHANIEL TWINING,
Sept. 25, 1781. GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

To be Let for a Term of Years,

The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,

on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No engagements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

FOR SALE, BY

TENCH COXE,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, four Doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Pontiry, Nombattu and

ſhirting Linens, white Swanſkins, white and brown Sugars in hogſheads, boxes and barrels, Maryland Tobacco, white Bread in barrels and kegs: Alſo, 17 Acres of LAND near the City.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 797.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has removed into Front-street, near the Draw-bridge, and next door to the honourable Robert Morris's, where he continues to carry on the Gold and Silver Smith's business, in all its various branches; and has for sale the following articles, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms, viz.

COFFEE-POTS,
Waiters,
Tea Canisters,
Cream Urns,
Salts,
Soup Ladles,
Punch Ditto,
Ditto Strainers,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Tea Tongs,
Carved and plain Shoe Buckles,
Ditto, ditto, Stock Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Knee Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Belt Ditto,
Coat and Waistcoat Buttons,
Spurs,
Small Swords,
Cutteau de Chasse,
Scissars chains,
Hoops and ditto,
Shoe clasps.
Steel-top thimbles,
Silver top thimbles,
Gold stock buckles,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto ear bobs,
Ditto rings,
Ditto broaches,
Paste shoe-buckles,
Ditto Knee ditto,
Ditto stock ditto,
Ditto Ear-bobs,
Ditto broaches,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto rings,
Ditto seals,
Ditto hair-pins,
Morrocco pocket-books,
Elegant etwee cases,
Smelling-bottles,
Hunting-knives and forks,
Ink-pots,
Snuff boxes,
Spectacles,
Chapes & tongues, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful thanks to his former customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their Favours. All those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction.——His plate, from the largest to the smallest article, he will warrant good, both in quality and workmanship.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1781.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 24th of October, inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the private armed schooner or vessel, called the General ARNOLD, burthen about fifty tons, lately commanded by James Watson, taken at sea on a cruise from New York, sent into this Port, and libelled against by Charles Wells, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

Octo. 19, 1781. JAMES READ, Register.

Will be sold by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. October, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon,

A *Lot of Ground*,

Containing Six and half Acres, on Caiser's lane, about three quarters of a mile from Germantown; about one half is most beautiful watered Meadow, one acre of Woodland; the rest Upland. Mostly under good Fence.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

Jewels and Diamonds

FOR

SENTIMENTALISTS

Consisting of a very considerable variety of the most excellent ancient and modern authors, in arts, sciences, poetry, plays, novels, and entertainment,

Will begin to be exhibited by AUCTION,

On Tuesday the 23d of October,

1781,

And will be continued for several evenings successively, at the Book-store of ROBERT BELL, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

N. B. Printed Catalogues of the books will be ready for those gentlemen who choose to call or send to the place of sale, on Monday the 22d. Hours of sale from Six to Nine each evening.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CORK, May 17.

THE L'Eagle, commanded by Don Alborada, of 40 guns, 28 twenty four pounders on one deck, 2 eighteen and 10 twelve pounders on her quarter deck, 6 cohorns and 20 swivels, with 450 men, took off Kinsale last Sunday evening, the Easter from Limerick to Cork, 90 tons burthen, laden with provisions, and refused to ransom her for 800 guineas. Count Clonard's second son is colonel of marines on board. She took before this vessel, the Revenge privateer of London, of 16 guns and 60 men; the Smeraca of London, from Cork to Quebec; the Sophia from Geneva, prize to the Ferrit of Liverpool; a brig 200 tons, laden with linens and wheat, all which she took under her convoy to port L'Orient. The captains, passengers, and crews of all were put on board a pilot boat, and landed at Kinsale.

DUBLIN, May 12.

The manufacturers of England, not satisfied with having made for so long a time, a monopoly of our markets, from the predilection which they have observed among the Irish for their different manufactures, have now resolved to raise their superfine cloths, one shilling and a penny per yard, with poundage for collector's fees. If any thing can rouse the abdicated patriotism of the Irish to consume their own manufactures, it must surely be this; where imposition is forced upon our credulity, and a tax is laid upon our folly.

Extract of a letter from Youghall, May 2.

"A lugger privateer has been on the coast between Waterford and Youghall since Saturday the 28th of April. On Tuesday this 1st instant, the Elizabeth, captain Jones, with culm arrived, after being taken and ransomed, and brought an account that the privateer had taken 6 vessels. On Wednesday the William of Bristol, bound to Youghall and Newfoundland, arrived here after being taken and ransomed. Afterwards they took a fine ship from Glasgow, which (as it was said) made the 14th vessel they had captured.

The Nemesis frigate, and Viper cutter, lying inattentive at Waterford."

We hear that a French privateer called the de Bourgois, of St. Maloes, mounting 20 guns, has captured off New Port Prat, and its adjoining coast six sail of homeward bound merchantmen. Alas! poor Ireland: what care is taken to corrupt your senators, whilst your trade and commerce remain unnoticed and unprotected!

May 17. The number of effective men returned to the committee for conducting the Belfast Volunteer review, to be held on the 18th of July next, amounted on the 1st instant to 5201 men.

The different provincial reviews must be considered the greatest meetings ever known in this kingdom; they are superior to the meetings of the lords and commons, because they admit not of a dissentient voice,—to protect and not betray the nation. There is no man bribed to come out in uniform. They have but one object, and that is discharged by obeying the dictates of their conscience. The idea of coercion is unknown among them. The very soul and safeguard of their country. It furnishes the best recorded instance of 100,000 men being actuated by one motive, the unbought, unanimous defenders of their country.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 23.

"The general conversation in this capital turns now on ecclesiastical instead of political matters; much is said of the philosophical way of thinking of one of the greatest princes of the age. His late injunctions on the religious orders makes it presumed that he may perhaps make a farther reform; they go so far as to say that he is greatly irritated against the court of Rome, and that his intention is to make the clergy in his dominions absolutely independent of the Papal See. Amsterdam Gazette."

In a letter received from a merchant in town from Lisbon, it is positively asserted, that the court of Portugal has promised to admit the manufactures of Ireland to their market, and that the late disagreeable interruption to our commerce will be speedily obviated, and all complaints removed.

It is whispered that a member nearly allied to the last administration and several others have been so exorbitant in their demands to government for an engagement of their interest, that administration have given a firm refusal to their proposed terms. We may expect therefore, that the next parliamentary campaign will be a very warm one. Yet what reliance can be had on men who unite only with the patriotic party, because their demands were not complyed with! their opposition springs from revenge and disappointment, and merits the destruction of all parties.

It is well, saith a correspondent, if the bill lately brought into the English parliament by Mr. Dempster, relative to granting a bounty on exportation of their printed linens do not tend with other partial and ill timed circumstances, to revive unfortunate jealousies between the sister kingdoms. The old haven of England's monopolising spirit is but too evident—she cannot suffer even her near relation to meet her on equal terms at any market: but let her be careful that her selfish policy do not awaken this kingdom to such a sense of her ungrateful injury, as to rouse a resentment that cannot be allayed.

The conduct of many of the inferior revenue officers is become intolerable, and insupportable to the subject. The late seizure of pot-ale, the utensils and still in the county of Kildare, has occasioned the blood of his majesty's subjects to be inhumanly spilled, and calls loudly for vengeance. It is true that the commissioners are men of acknowledged humanity, who cannot account for the misconduct of any set of men retained in the service of the revenue; but they should recollect that a continuation of the scandalous disorders, which have been lately complained of, and unredressed must excite universal indignation. Inferior officers employed, who abuse their power at the expence of the subject, ought to be brought to condign punishment.

The continual depredations that are made on our coasts by the enemies ships are truly alarming, and more and more arise the urgent necessity of the parliament of Ireland taking the earliest opportunity of voting supplies for building and manning ten or twelve stout frigates for the sole purpose of constantly cruizing round the kingdom, scouring the channel of hostile privateers, and defending the new-born commerce of the nation. Since England cannot spare frigates on this important service, what arguments can possibly influence us against adopting so pressing and evident a measure?

By a letter received from Cork we learn, that a vessel is just arrived there from America, which mentions that three ships of war of the French, one of 40 guns and the other of 38 and 32 guns, had been taken by some of our men of war on that station.

Reports are again revived, and with some degree of confidence, that a dissolution of parliament will take place before October next. But as it is difficult to conceive what essential service such a manœuvre could be of to government, or rather that it would evidently tend to strengthen the country interest, we must suppose it only one of those rumours which expire on the day of its birth.

It must be a pleasing circumstance to the real friends of Ireland, to perceive the general animation that at present pervades the volunteer armies of the kingdom. Provincial reviews are adopting this summer throughout the nation. No falling off or wavering in the cause that first inspired them to take up arms; on the contrary an increase of ardor operates on all, and stimulates them to an attainment of expertness in military manœuvres, as may prepare them for all contingencies.

May 19. We are informed that a considerable number of citizens have already given notice, that they are preparing accommodations for the country volunteers, who intend being reviewed here on the 5th of June, which induces a general expectation, that none of those spirited friends of the constitution will be laid under the embarrassment of seeking out lodgings on that occasion.

Several gentlemen of the military who were present at our volunteer corps' field exercise on Tuesday last, preparatory to their general review the 5th of June, admire the plan of the review, but lament that the volunteers have not among themselves officers of military knowledge sufficient to command brigades. On Tuesday the right brigade, commanded by colonel Paddor, went through the whole business of the day with great correctness, whilst the left brigade began and ended in continued blunders. It would greatly tend to the honour and advancement of our volunteers, if they would, for the 5th of June, elect from their body, colonels and majors of brigade, such gentlemen as are competent to that duty, though such gentlemen (from the volunteer general laws of ballotting every three months for officers) may now be ranked as privates in the corps.

Should a landing of the enemy be effected in any part of this kingdom, there is no doubt but the volunteers of the county or province where it might happen, would, with the greatest alacrity take the field to oppose the invaders; but for want of artillery, they could not face them in the open country, and their operations would be chiefly confined to skirmishes, harassing the enemy on their march, and cutting off supplies, if possible. How extraordinary it is, that the volunteer army of Ireland have, in general, neglected to provide themselves with suitable artillery, without the assistance of which modern warfare cannot be attended to.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon, at the Coffee Houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Sloop Polly,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory, to be ſeen at the Place of Sale,

With her Cargo,

NOW ON BOARD,

Conſiſting of 351 barrels and 22 half barrels of ſuperfine FLOUR, and 600 hogſheads of STAVES; being a Prize retaken by the Privateer Brigantine Fair American, and now lying at South ſtreet Wharf.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 20. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, at the Marſhal's Wharf, between Race and Arch ſtreets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,

Of the Cargo of the Brigantine

YORK, a prize taken by the privateer Brigantine Fair American, Phineas Eldridge commander, Conſiſting of

Flour, Beef, Pork, Butter, &c.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 20. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marſhal's Wharf, between Arch and Race ſtreets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,
OF THE

CARGOES

Of the Brigantine ANNE, and Brigantine KING GEORGE:

And on TUESDAY, the 30th Inſtant,
At South ſtreet Wharf, Will begin the SALE of the

Cargo of the Brigantine Nancy,

Being Prizes to the privateer Brigantine Fair American. The ſaid Prize VESSELS and the Brigantine YORK, with their Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, will be SOLD at the COFFEE HOUSE, of which NOTICE will be given, and the Inventories ſhewn at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 22. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour,

On THURSDAY,

The Twenty-fifth Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning,

The Ship Major Pierſon,

With her Tackle and Apparel; together with her

CARGO,

Conſiſting of
Flour, Malt, Hops, Cordage, Rum, Wine, Iron, Dry-Goods, &c. &c.

To continue till all is Sold. For Caſh only.
JOHN BURROWES, Marſhal.
State of New-Jerſey, Octo. 16

Taylor and Miller,

At their STORE in Water ſtreet, between Cheſnut- and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Crooked Billet Alley, Have for SALE,
Imported in the Ship Nonſuch from France,

A Variety of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE, blue, drab, green, ſcarlet and mixed Broadcloths, blue, brown and drab Coatings, Flannels and Swanſkins, Callimancoes of different colours, copper plate Furniture Patterns, black and white Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, Taffaties, Sattins, Silks, Damaſcus, Sarſnets, Modes, Laces, a great variety of Linens, amongſt which are Lavals, Britannias and Plattillas, Oznabrigs and Sail Duck.

They have, alſo, for Sale,
Tanners Oil, in barrels, Spaniſh Sugars, Gun Flints, Sail Needles, Braſs Locks, Window Glaſs, Madeira and other Wines, &c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,

In Second ſtreet, the ſecond door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, has juſt opened an Aſſortment of

Superfine and ſecond Cloths,

of the moſt faſhionable Colours,
Caſſimers, Mens Silk and Worſted Stockings, Corduroys, Laſtings, &c. &c.

To be SOLD,

A healthy, honeſt, ſober Negro Wench, who is a very good houſe ſervant—as ſhe can waſh, iron, ſew, cook, &c. &c. Enquire of the printer.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the twenty fourth of October, inſtant, at nine o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of three Negroes, to wit, Ned, Fortune, and Iſhmael, taken on board the armed Schooner or Veſſel, called the General ARNOLD, lately commanded by James Watſon, at ſea, ſent into this port in the ſame veſſel, and libelled againſt as prize, by Charles Wills, (qui tam, &c.) to the end, that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any there be, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

Octo. 22. By Order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Alexandria, October 17, 1781.

I HEREBY give public Notice, that the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at this place and Port Tobacco, in Maryland, by the ſubſcriber, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISONS, and owned by R. T. Hooe, of the town aforeſaid, Richard Harriſon, of the city of Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain, and Joſeph W. Harriſon, of Alexandria; alſo, the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at the city of Cadiz, by the ſame Partners, under the management of Richard Harriſon, and by the name of HARRISON and COMPANY, is now diſſolved: And I hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the Concern, at Alexandria or Port Tobacco, to make payment of their reſpective debts to me or my agents, at the aforeſaid places, and not to any other perſon or perſons; any fair and juſt claims againſt the Concern, I am ready and willing to pay at any moment.

BUSINESS, in future, will be carried on in Virginia and Maryland, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISON, and management of R. T. Hooe; and at Cadiz, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HARRISON and COMPANY, and management of Richard Harriſon.

Given under my hand, the day and year aforeſaid.
ROBERT T. HOOE.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,

Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

LAW-BOOKS.

At PRICHARD's Book-Store, oppoſite the Baptiſt-meeting Houſe, Second-ſtreet near Arch-ſtreet, may be had (if ſoon applied for) ſeveral valuable and ſcarce Setts of the moſt modern and beſt approved Authors, viz.

LORD Raymond's Reports, Domat's and Wood's Civil Law, Burrow's and Andrew's Reports, Burn's Juſtice, Ruffhead's Statutes, Gilbert's Law of Devices, Cunningham on Bills of Exchange, ditto, his Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Lilly's Entries, Peer Williams, Coke's and Kelyn's Reports, Talbot's Caſes in Equity, Comyn's Digeſt, Hale's Pleas of the Crown, Crown Circuits Companion, Johnſon's folio Dictionary, Merchant's Dictionary.

N. B. The above Works are in good order, and in general elegantly bound; they will be diſpoſed of on the eaſieſt Terms for Caſh only.

TO BE LET, A

Graſs-Lot of about four acres,

ſituate near the Houſe of Employment.

A vacant LOT on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, 66 feet front on Market-ſtreet and 306 feet in depth, ſuitable for a Board Yard, &c.

A WHARF and LOT on the Jerſey ſhore, adjacent to Samuel Cooper's ferry, with the Stores thereon erected; this place might ſuit a Boat builder or Board and Stave-merchant.

TO BE SOLD, A

Ground Rent of 16 pounds 10

ſhillings per annum, well ſecured. Apply to WILLIAM ATTMORE, in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe.

A Town Lot,

IN a central Situation and genteel Neighbourhood, To be SOLD: Alſo, A large and convenient HOUSE, to be LET; together with Ten Acres of GROUND, within three miles of the city, on a healthy ſituation, commanding an agreeable and extenſive View. Likewiſe ſeveral LOTS of LAND, from 10 to 25 Acres, To be LET. Enquire of the Printer.

Came to the paſture of the ſubſcriber,

A Bay HORSE and Bay MARE, the Horſe has a white ſtripe down his forehead, his hind feet white, the MARE has the ſame marks, but not ſo much white in her forehead. The owner may have them again, by proving their property and paying charges. WILLIAM ELKINS, in Walnut ſtreet, near the corner of Fifth ſtreet. Sept. 24.

Wanted, a Chamber Maid, and plain Cook, in a ſmall orderly family.
Enquire of the Printer.

BOSTON, October 11.

Laſt Tueſday a veſſel arrived at Newbury-Port, in 50 days from Bilboa, the maſter of which gives the following very important and intereſting intelligence—"That after he came to ſail, on his intended voyage, he was hailed by a principal merchant from the ſhore, informing, that an account was that moment received from France, of an engagement between the combined and Britiſh fleets—that the former had taken ſeven ſail of Britiſh men of war, and that the combined fleets were triumphant in the Engliſh channel."

Extract of a letter from a principal merchant at Bilboa, to a gentleman here, Auguſt 21, 1781.

"We have only time to inform you, that our expedition againſt Mahon, departed from Cadiz the 22d of laſt month; and as the troops ſhewed the greateſt ſpirits that could be wiſhed for, we hope ſoon to have the very high ſatisfaction of communicating to you the pleaſing and agreeable news of its having fell into our hands."

A Spaniſh news-paper of a late date, brought by the veſſel arrived at Newbury-Port from Bilboa, contains an account that ſtocks had fallen in England 17 per cent. owing to advices lately received, which though the miniſtry endeavoured to ſuppreſs, had yet obtained credit; that Hyder Ally had taken Madraſs, and cut to pieces a body of Britiſh troops that had been newly ſent to that quarter. The ſame paper mentions an account, received in Europe, by a Daniſh East India man, that commodore Johnſtone had arrived with part of his ſquadron at St. Helena, in a moſt ſhattered condition, having had a ſecond engagement, in which the French had taken two ſhips belonging to the East-India company, and a tranſport, and taken or ſunk a ſhip of the line.

NEWPORT, October 6.

Laſt Tueſday morning was brought in here a ſloop and a ſmall two maſt boat belonging to the enemy, captured by the armed boat Seven Brothers, captain Hoxie, of this port.

The ſame day arrived a flag of truce from Bermuda, with a few American priſoners.

NORWICH, October 11.

By a gentleman from the weſtward we are informed, that a party of our light horſe, at the lines, are ordered to the ſtate of Vermont; there being ſome diſcoveries lately made, which gave the people of that country reaſon to fear an attack was intended on their ſettlements, by a gang of tories and Indians from Canada, ſuppoſed to be commanded by the noted Johnſon.

NEW-LONDON, October 12.

Laſt week, the brigantine la Impromteu, captain Peo, arrived here in 52 days from Bergen, in Norway.

Thurſday of laſt week, an officer, ſewed in a hammock, was found drove aſhore on the ſouth ſide of Fiſher's iſland: He had on a ſuperfine red broadcloth coat, and was otherwiſe well dreſſed.

Laſt Saturday captain Iſrael Biſhop, in the brig Betſey of this port, arrived at Newport, in 31 days from Grenada, and came to town laſt Monday: He informs us, that in lat. 31, 15 lon. 72, 5. on the 24th ult, he ſaw a fleet of upwards of 100 ſail: their courſe S. E. by S. wind E. N. E. they chiefly conſiſted of brigs, ſloops and ſchooners and none of them appeared to be larger than ſloops of war and frigates; one of the latter chaſed him four hours.

On Saturday laſt the privateer ſhip Pilgrim, arrived at Salem from France, and brought in a ſhip from Jamaica, with 500 hundred hogſheads of ſugar and rum. This is the 19th prize taken by Pilgrim ſince ſhe left Salem, moſt of which were ſold in France.

Saturday evening arrived here the brig Delight, Captain Samuel Johnſton, in 21 days from Martinique. On the 3d inſtant lat. 38, 50. he fell in with a fleet of 42 ſail, all of which appeared to be capital ſhips, except 5 or 6 frigates, and two brigs, one of the frigates gave him chaſe at 6 o'clock in the morning and continued it til half paſt 11, when ſhe haul'd her wind for the fleet, which was then ſtanding cloſe haul with their ſtarboard tacks on board, the wind at N. N. W.

About ten days before captain Johnſton ſailed, a fleet of 110 ſail of merchantmen, under convoy of two frigates, arrived at Martinique from France.

Wedneſday was ſent into Stonington, a ſchooner which had a quantity of grain and proviſions on board; ſhe had been taken in the Vineyard ſound by ſome boats manned by refugees, who were conducting her to New-York, but got a ground on Gardiner's iſland, where ſhe was retaken by captain Thomas Parks.

Wedneſday was ſent into port by the Fair American, captain Samuel Champlin, a ſloop from Corke, 12 weeks out, laden with 1100 firkins of butter, pork, ſoap, candles, &c. ſhe left Corke in company with 40 ſail of victuallers, under convoy of a ſingle frigate, which was in ſight when this veſſel was captured. Captain Champlin was left in chaſe of a brig, another of the fleet.

HARTFORD, October 16.

We are well aſſured that the enemy have fitted up a number of fire ſhips at New-York, that are to be ſent under convoy of the whole Britiſh fleet to the Cheſapeak, if poſſible to drive the French fleet from their moorings; and that ſir Harry has detached 4000 of his beſt troops on this ſervice.

FISH-KILL, October 18.

Accounts from the northward, give us ſtrong indications of an hoſtile viſit in that quarter. It is ſaid they have advanced to the ſouth end of Lake George, in ſome force, but their numbers not aſcertained.—Energetic meaſures are taking by the militia in that vicinity; a brigade of regular troops, part of which are already at Albany, paſſed through this town laſt Monday, on their way to Fiſh Kill Landing, and there to embark on board of veſſels provided to carry them up.

The Britiſh priſoners now in the provoſt in this town, part of them lately taken at fort Stonge, on Long Iſland, having formed a deſign to obtain their liberty;

with indefatigable diligence, and with a cow's horn only, dug under ground till they were nearly clear of the pickers. One of their number, whether more timid or more honeſt than his companions we cannot tell, informed the provoſt maſter of the plot, and prevented their eſcape.—They vowed vengeance againſt the informer, and abuſed him much, which rendered his removal neceſſary to ſave his life: when their reſentment againſt his perſon was prevented, they unanimouſly agreed to call him by the name of BENEDICT ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

The following is a liſt of American officers exchanged the 3d ult. ſeveral of whom were out on parole, and thoſe who are upon Long-Iſland may be hourly expected; as the officers for whom they are releaſed are gone into the Britiſh lines.

Brigadier-general Irvin.

Colonels, Potter, Alliſon, Hannum, Ely, Baylor, Ogden, Marbury.

Lieutenant-colonel Weibert.

Captains, Craig, Sullivan, Green, Miel, Drew, Chandler.

Lieutenants, Hicks, Gil Craig, Reynolds, Van Taſſell, Burley, Maynard, Gentworth, Bryſon, Oſmin, Spencer, Carpenter, Wright, Thomas, Bruſh, Meeker, Chandler, Vreeland, Starr.

Enſigns, Boughton, Greeman, Livingſton.

Cornet Vermilliar.

Surgeons, Mann, Henry.

AB. SKINNER, com. gen. priſ. U.S.

The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to inſert the above.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

Yeſterday arrived from a cruize, the private ſhip of war Goodrich, captain Buchanan, by him we are informed, that on the 29th ult. in lat. 35 10, diſtant about 30 leagues from Cape Hatteras, he ſaw a fleet of upwards of 70 ſail, ſteering E. S. E. ſome of them two deckers, three of which had flags at the fore top gallant maſt heads, one of them ſuppoſed to be a two decked ſh. gave chaſe to the Goodrich.

This fleet anſwers to the deſcription given of an homeward bound Havanna ſquadron, with treaſure under it's convoy, infinitely exceeding in value any former homeward bound fleet from New to Old Spain. An accident may happen, and Don Solano be introduced en paſſant to an entre into the harbour of Plymouth.

That on Wedneſday morning laſt, after chaſing all the preceding night he came up with, off Cape Henlopen, the rebel ſhip St. James, of 28 guns, viz. 22 twelve, and 6 ſix pounders, with 10 braſs cohorns, bound from Philadelphia to Port l'Orient, having on board ſix hundred hogſheads of tobacco.—He brought her to action within piſtol ſhot, and continued to engage her in that ſituation for two glaſſes; an unfortunate ſhot which carried away his tiller ropes and block early in the action, gave the enemy an opportunity of diſabling his rigging ſo much, that after nearly ſilencing our fire, ſhe made ſail and effected her eſcape. The Goodrich having her main maſt badly wounded in three places, and her ſtanding and running rigging much ſhattered, could not ſet ſufficient ſail to come up with her. Captain Buchanan had one midſhipman, his boatſwain, and one ſeaman killed, and ſeven ſeamen ſlightly wounded. His officers and men behaved with great coolneſs and intrepidity, and were anxiouſly buſied in repairing the rigging, &c. for renewing the action. The rebel ſhip having directed her fire at the Goodrich's rigging, muſt have ſuffered greatly in her hull, which, when ſhe bore away ſeemed much ſhattered.

When we conſider the very gallant defence made by admiral Byron, with ſeventeen ſail of the line againſt twenty-ſix ſail of French ſhips, off the Grenades, and the retreat of the Gallic ſquadron, we have no fear for the fate of the Britiſh fleet under admiral Graves.

CHATHAM, October 17.

Laſt Sunday the Britiſh fleet, under the command of admiral Digby, fell down to the watering place. It conſiſts of twenty-four line of battle ſhips, two fifty's, ſeveral frigates, and twenty-ſix fire ſhips. Each ſhip of the line is to take a number of infantry on board to act as marines. They are deſtined for the Cheſapeak, to endeavour to relieve lord Cornwallis, but we hope the French fleet will be in perfect readineſs to receive them, and that diſgrace and infamy will attend their expedition.

Laſt Saturday night 11 men and a boy deſerted from the Intrepid. They brought off the boat to Elizabeth-Town.

TRENTON, October 17.

Extract of a letter from New Brunſwick, dated October 15, 1781.

"On the 13th inſtant, captain Adam Hyler, of this place, with one gun boat and two whale-boats, boarded one ſloop and two ſchooners, which all the hands except two had previouſly left, and which lay under cover of the light-houſe fort at Sandy-Hook, and brought them off; but the ſloop being ſuch a dull ſailer, and being much annoyed from a galley lying near the fort. One of the ſchooners running aground by accident, was ſtripped and left; the other, a remarkably fine faſt ſailing Virginia built pilot boat, mounted with one four pounder, was brought with the two priſoners to this place."

ANNAPOLIS, October 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, at Trout-Springs, September 12, 1781.

"The battle of Eutau, which was fought the 8th inſtant, happened upon the ſame ſpot of ground on which, according to the tradition of this country, a memorable battle was fought above a century paſt, between a body of ſpeculating Europeans, and the natives of the ſoil. In the firſt, we are told, ſix hundred men fell, and we find an Indian mount erected as a monument to perpetuate their glory. In the ſecond, double that number were killed and wounded; but whether this Chriſtian nation will give ſuch an honorable teſtimony of the great worth of thoſe who now keep in the bed of honour, is a matter not to be expected. Our victory was complete, though the fate of the day mingled ſorrows in the triumph. I will encloſe you a liſt of the killed and wounded of the Maryland brigade, &c. which will give you a tolerable idea of the importance of this action. The enemy will, very probably, leave Monk's corner to day.

"General Greene, who is one of the braveſt and beſt ſoldiers himſelf, is highly ſatisfied with the behaviour of the troops in general, but particularly with our brigade; he ſaw them make a charge with trailed arms through the enemy's fire, and was ſo delighted with their firmneſs and vivacity, that he rode up to me, and complimented them in the field. He has alſo done it in general orders, and made the Virginians a compliment in the ſame ſtile. They behaved with equal courage.

"If any former miſconduct or accident in war has left a ſtain upon the Maryland troops, their exemplary conduct upon this occaſion ſhould obliterate it for ever. Around the monument which I mentioned, four of our excellent officers and many of our brave brother ſoldiers fell. Let them reſt in that ancient bed of honour. May their virtues only be remembered, and their ſpirits enjoy eternal glory."

BALTIMORE, October 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Williamſburg, dated October 5, 1781.

"No very material news from below. The enemy keep a continual firing from their works on our men; however, they have killed but a few. We ſhall, in a day or two, be ready for them, and hope to give a good account of them ſoon.—We killed and took 50 of Tarleton's men in Glouceſter, on Thurſday. This officer had his horſe ſhot under him, and, it is ſaid, is wounded."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at head-quarters, dated camp, at York Town, October 5, 1781.

"I have only time to inform you, that to morrow, it is expected, all our batteries will open on his lordſhip, and I expect, in a ſhort time, will make the Town too hot for him.—Our works are within 5 or 600 yards of the town. We have about 15,000 regular troops, and about 5 or 6000 militia."

On Sunday laſt the ſchooner Somerſet, captain Jones, arrived here, in 7 weeks, from Nantz.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, Auguſt 15.

"Lately arrived here from America—Captains Cole, Hanſon, Daſhiell, Carty, Thomas, Joſiah, and——, in the ſhip Delaware."

Captain Folger, who arrived here yeſterday, in the ſchooner Antelope, in 35 days from Nantz, adviſes that the combined fleets of France and Spain, commanded by the count de Guichen, and Don Louis de Cordova, conſiſting of 48 ſail of the line, were cruizing, when he ſailed, between Uſhant and Cape Clear, and, it was reported, had taken a number of rich Britiſh merchantmen from the Weſt Indies—That the Britiſh fleet of 28 ſail of the line, under command of admiral Darby, lay at Torbay—That an embarkation of 4000 French troops was taking place at Rochfort, deſtined for the protection of the Dutch ſettlement at the cape of Good Hope—and that 40,000 Spaniards were vigorouſly beſieging Gibralter, and had deſtroyed almoſt every houſe in the garriſon.

On Sunday laſt a large ſum of money, which lately arrived at Boſton from France, arrived in town, in 9 waggons. It is deſtined for the uſe of the French army in Virginia.

Late letters from the lower part of Virginia, adviſe, that the ſiege of York and Glouceſter, now going on with the greateſt perſeverance and vigour, exhibits a ſcene of awful Grandeur, urpaſſing deſcription.

Philadelphia, Octo. 23.

Early yeſterday morning an Expreſs arrived in town, with the agreeable and very important Intelligence of Lord Cornwallis and his Army having ſurrendered on the 17th inſtant; and we impatiently wait the Arrival of his Excellency General Waſhington's Diſpatches, particulariſing this moſt intereſting Event.

Extract of a letter from Camp before York-Town, dated October 12.

"I have the pleaſure of informing you, that on the 9th, at three in the afternoon, both the French and our batteries, opened on the enemy from right to left, and continue to play on them, doing them much damage. Deſerters who come in, ſay that they have loſt a great number killed and wounded by our ſhells.

"On the 10th at night, we ſet fire to the Charon, of 44 guns, with another ſmaller veſſel, both of which were entirely conſumed; and on the 11th, in the morning, burnt two tranſports; the above was done by fireballs

"All the women and children are ſent on the Gloſter ſide, and thoſe of the troops remaining dare not ſhew their heads above their works, by the reaſon of the ſeverity of our fire. Our works are about 600 yards from the town, and expect to break ground this evening within 300. I am in hopes of informing you of the capture of his lordſhip in my next."

Extracts of letters from camp before York in Virginia, to the evening of the 10th inſtant.

"That the combined armies having compleated a perfect line of circumvallation within 400 yards of the Britiſh main works; a battery opened the evening of the 9th on the enemy's left, conſiſting of 24 and 18 pound cannon and 4 mortars. On the morning of the 10th a battery of 18 pounders in the centre and one of 12 heavy cannon, chiefly 24 pounders and 13 inch mortars, from the French camp on the enemy's right were opened, and the whole continued firing 'til the evening of that day, when two of the enemy's principal batteries wers ſilenced, and ſeveral others much damaged. A number of the houſes in York, near the water, appeared to have been ſet on fire. Another heavy battery was nearly compleated on the French wing, the approaches were carrying on with the greateſt rapidity and ſpirit, and works were commenced within 200 yards of the town. The greateſt harmony ſubſiſted in the combined camp. Our loſs from the cannonade had been very trifling.

"Colonel Scammel, of New-Hampſhire, who had been taken priſoner in reconnoitering the Engliſh lines, previous to our completely inveſting the place, was ſhot by one of their dragoons after he was made priſoner. That gallant officer has ſince died of his wounds much regretted."

Extract of a letter from Jerſey.

"The Britiſh, after the moſt vigorous exertions, have again fitted a reſpectable fleet for ſea, conſiſting of 24 ſhips of the line, two fifties and a number of 44s and frigates; they have likewiſe ſix fire-ſhips compleat, and more getting ready. Each ſhip is to take 200 infantry on board, and part of them fell down laſt Sunday. We had 11 deſerters from the ſhip Intrepid who brought off the ſhip's pinnace; they ſay the ſhip received 98 ſhot in her hull, in the action of the 6th."

James Ewing, eſq; is elected councillor for the county of York.

Robert M'Pherſon, Moſes M'Lean, Michael Schmyſer, Thomas Lilly, Michael Hahn, James Ramſey, John Agnew, Joſeph M'Guffin, eſquires, are elected members of aſſembly for ſaid county. And

Henry Miller, ſheriff; Jacob Rothrock, coroner; and Jacob Schmyſer, commiſſioner.

On Wedneſday laſt was married captain John Towne, of the fœderal army, to Miſs Ogle of Delaware ſtate.

The Purveyor of the Hoſpitals of the United States informs the public, that the armies under his excellency general Waſhington and general Greene are in great diſtreſs for want of OLD LINEN. He will be much obliged to all perſons that will furniſh him with ſome, which will be received at his Office, in Second-ſtreet, the corner of Norris's alley. He will ſend perſons through the town to collect them, and ſhall be made very happy if the Fair Sex will intereſt themſelves in the ſaid humane and benevolent Donation, by having ready what they can ſpare.

[The ſeveral Printers in this City are requeſted to publiſh this Advertiſement.]

Philadelphia, October 22, 1781.

*** The ſale of the ſhip Major Pierſon, &c. at Egg-Harbour, advertiſed in laſt Saturday's paper to be on the 29th inſt. will be held on Thurſday next at the ſame place, agreeable to the advertiſement in this day's paper.

† The ſubſcribers to the city aſſembly are requeſted to meet at Mr. Evans', in ſecond-ſtreet, at 11 o'clock on Wedneſday next, to chooſe managers for the enſuing ſeaſon and other buſineſs of importance to them.

James Robins,

Teacher of the French Language,

TAKES this method of informing the reſpectable public, that he has hired a houſe in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where he propoſes to open a SCHOOL, on Monday, the 22d of October, for the reception of ſuch young perſons as they will pleaſe to commit to his tuition.

He will give punctual attendance every day in the week, from two o'clock in the afternoon, till evening, except Saturdays.

Young perſons of both ſexes, from the age of eight to twelve, will be received, and great attention paid to their improvement. Separate apartments will be provided for them, and a careful perſon, of the ſame ſex, will be appointed to ſuperintend them, in conjunction with the ſubſcriber, to keep order.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention and care he will ſhew, to inſtruct young perſons in this uſeful and neceſſary language, will ſufficiently recommend him to the favour of the public.

If any perſon is deſirous of ſpeaking to him, they will pleaſe to leave a line for him at Mr. Robert Bell's bookſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, or at Peter Cooper's in Race-ſtreet, when they ſhall immediately be waited upon, By their very humble ſervant,

JAMES ROBINS,

A Silver plated Tea Urn,

ALSO,

Two large plated Salvers,

And a hollow-worked plated Bread-Baſket,

WITH

Two Caſes of Knives and Forks,

And ſeveral jappanned Waiters,

All the above of the neweſt Faſhions and moſt elegant Patterns,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Pole,

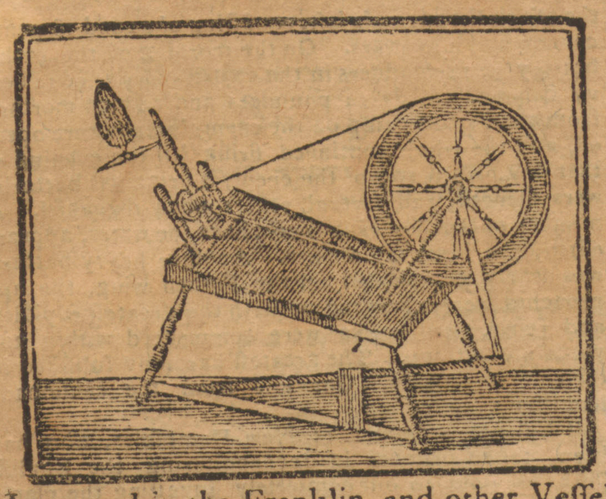
In Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe.

Was LOST on the Commons,

A Silver mounted Piſtol.

Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Sheriff's Office, ſhall receive One GUINEA Reward.

Best possible image.



Imported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels from Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at large and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third ſtreets, viz.

SCARLET ſuperfine Broad Cloths.
Blue, brown, green, purple, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knapped.
Brown, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured ſecond Cloths.
Grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtriped Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, purple, and a variety of Forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth coloured and white Pluſh.
Green, ſcarlet, blue and cloth coloured fine Pluſh faſhionably ribbed.
A variety of ſpotted, brown, claret coloured and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Embоſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed. ticks of the beſt quality,
Six-quarters, yard, 3 8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, coarſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catzut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſel and company, commonly known by the name of Nottingham company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt mills, all in good repair, that part of the premiſes, called the Long-Calm, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The Iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind, ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths: or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid, to be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit, if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds, with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate, to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at captain Phillips's, the noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which, being part of the premiſes, will alſo be ſold.

By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, Sept. 27.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Public Inn of one of the ſubſcribers was robbed by three armed villians, who called for ſome liquor, which when ſupplied with, they preſented a piſtol to his breaſt, and aſked if there were not travellers lodged there? he anſwered in the affirmative. They immediately ruſhed up ſtairs, where two others of the ſubcribers lay, whom, after abuſing, they robbed to a conſiderable amount. They alſo robbed the Nottingham Poſt of his watch, money and papers, at the ſame time and place. The prepetrators of this attrocious crime were perſons of the following deſcription, viz. One of them 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, young look; had on, a brown jean coat, French made, with a large cape, a ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls. One other, a well made fellow, with a pale green coat, French made, ſpotted jean waiſtcoat and overalls, a large brim'd hat, and light ſhort hair. The other one, a ſlim made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion; had on, a dark blue cloth coat, French made, jean waiſtcoat and overalls —The articles which were ſtolen, were four Silver Watches, four Silver Table Spoons, cypher'd S P, five Silver Tea ſpoons, marked S P, a Pin-cuſhion Hoop and Chain, and about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds in gold and ſilver money, and about Forty Pounds in Pennſylvania State money. Whoever apprehends ſaid fellows, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the above-mentioned articles recovered, ſhall have the above reward, and for the articles ſtolen, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in proportion for any part of them recovered.

SAMUEL PAINTER,
JOHN GARDNER,
JOSEPH WHEELER.

N. B. Two of the perſons ſuppoſed to have committed the above robbery are John Turner, and —— Howell, both expreſs riders when the army lay at the Valley Forge, and were ſeen in that neighbourhood on Tueſday the 25th of September, where they left Major Dick's horſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about nine acres and thirty eight perches, ſituate in Frankford, five miles from Philadelphia city, bounded by Taccony road, the meeting road and Taccony creek; being a fine ſituation for a country ſeat, in the neighbourhood of the manſion houſe of Edward Stiles, Eſq; Alſo, another LOT, of near five acres, adjoining the above.

For terms apply to Mr. SAMUEL HUDSON, living back of the city tavern in Philadelphia; or to Mr. JOSEPH PAUL, in Frankford; or RICHARD WHITEHEAD, ſcrivener, at his office, the north-weſt corner of Vine and Water ſtreets.

Wanted in the country an elderly WOMAN, who can teach children reading and moſt kind of needle work, knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
AND TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Aſſortment of the FOLLOWING ARTICLES, viz.

SCARLET, brown, purple, black, green, blue, light coloured, ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths,
Scarlet, brown, blue light and coloured ſuperfine Knaps & Coatings,
Blue, grey, light and ſcarlet Duffils & Frizes,
White, buff and ſcarlet Caſſimers and Wiltons,
Crimſon, brown, blue, ſtriped, black, ſpotted and corded Velvets and Velverets,
Olive & white Corduroys, Ticklets and Duroons,
Barragons,
Childrens worſted Hoſe,
Pink, blue, black and cloth coloured Duroys
Prunellas and Durants,
Tammies and Sattinets,
Crimſon, green, ſky-blue and pink Ruſſels, Moreens and Callimancoes,
Jeans, Fuſtians and Beavers,
Camblets and Hairbines of all colours and fineneſs,
Corded Worſteds and Everlaſtings,
Serges and Serge de Jeans,
Blue and white Plains and Halfthicks,
7-8, 3 4, and apron-wide cotton & linen Checks,
An aſſortment of Iriſh Linens,
Fine and coarſe Hollands,
Yard and half yard and 3 8 brown and white Sheetings,
Brittannias and Plattellaroyals,
Lavals, Penturies, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs,
Sail and Duck Cloth,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities and Diapers,
Wide and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings, Dowlaſs and Flanders Ticking,
Jaconet and book Muſlins,
Tapes, Bobbins & Laces,
Plain and figured Kentings, kenting Handkerchiefs and Catgut,
Plain & millionet Lawns,
Cambrick,
Millionet Handkerchiefs and figured Apron Patterns,
Plain and figured Gauzes and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Womens Gloves of all colours,
Ditto ſilk Mitts,
Mens ſilk Gloves,
A beautiful Aſſortment of dark and light Chintzes,
Elegant chintz Bed-patterns,
Fine and coarſe Calicoes and Cottons,
Ginghams and Bengalls,
Nankeens and Damaſcus,
Ducapes, Paduaſoys, Mantuas, Lutеſtrings, Brocades, Modes and Taffities,
Green, blue, claret, bloom, orange, and white 2-4 and 3-4 ell Perſians and Sarinets,
Pekings, Mexicans and Muſſlemans,
Ell wide Perſians, black and coloured,
Mens, women and childrens cotton and thread Hoſe,
Elegant Tambour Waiſtcoat Patterns,
Beſt Sewing-ſilk,
Black Thread,
Coloured ditto,
Silk and linen Handkerchiefs,
Black and coloured Barcelona ditto,
Beſt ſcarf Twiſt, Mohair and Buttons,
Black and white Blond Laces and Edgings,
Thread ditto,
Painted, figured and plain Ribbands,
Superfine, ſecond and coarſe Bolting-Cloths,
Plated Buttons,
Skelleton and hoop Wire,
Beſt Tully Gartering,
Cotton Cord and Taſſels,
Bandana, ſilk and cotton Romalls,
Quality and narrow Bindings and Ferrets,
Snuff Boxes,
With many other Articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Said NICHOLS returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have heretofore favoured him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, in future, from his Attention to Buſineſs, and Willingneſs to Pleaſe, that it will be the Intereſt of his Cuſtomers to continue their Favours.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank Meeting, Has by WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
Weſt India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Rooſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

The Juſtices of the Peace for county of Philadelphia, at a meeting on the 5th of October, agreed that the price of Sweeping each Chimney in the ſaid city and county, ſhould be ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1781.

THE Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 797.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TWELVE o'Clock, at Noon, at the Coffee House,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Sloop Polly,

With all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to Inventory, to be seen at the Place of Sale,

With her Cargo,

NOW ON BOARD,

Consisting of 351 barrels and 22 half barrels of superfine FLOUR, and 600 hogsheads of STAVES; being a Prize retaken by the Privateer Brigantine Fair American, and now lying at South street Wharf.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 20. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock, at the Marshal's Wharf, between Race and Arch streets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,
Of the Cargo of the Brigantine
YORK, a prize taken by the privateer Brigantine Fair American, Phineas Eldridge commander, Consisting of
Flour, Beef, Pork, Butter, &c.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 20. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marshal's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,
OF THE
CARGOES

Of the Brigantine ANNE, and Brigantine KING GEORGE:

And on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant,
At South street Wharf, Will begin the SALE of the
Cargo of the Brigantine Nancy,

Being Prizes to the privateer Brigantine Fair American. The said Prize VESSELS and the Brigantine YORK, with their Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, will be SOLD at the COFFEE HOUSE, of which NOTICE will be given, and the Inventories shewn at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 22. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On TUESDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marshal's Office,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The Sloop Amelia,

Seized and Condemn'd in the court of Admiralty for this state.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.
Philadelphia, October 23 1781.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour,
On THURSDAY,

The Twenty-fifth Instant, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning,

The Ship Major Pierson,

With her Tackle and Apparel; together with her
CARGO,
Consisting of
Flour, Malt, Hops, Cordage, Rum, Wine, Iron, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

To continue till all is Sold. For Cash only.
JOHN BURROWES, Marshal.
State of New-Jersey, Octo. 16.

From Rivington's ROYAL GAZETTE, Octo. 13.

LONDON, August 2.

Yesterday as soon as the secretaries of state retired from the closet, lord Loudon and Mr. Pitt had separate audiences of his majesty; the former upon the first regiment of guards being ordered to America, and Mr. Pitt upon some alterations to be made in the water works in the great park at Windsor.

We are informed that the parliament will meet early in November for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

August 9. The St. Margaretta frigate has taken and sent into Cork, Le Juning, from St. Domingo to Nantz, laden with sugar, &c.

The whole of the land forces now on the island of Minorca, are the 51st and 61st regiments of foot, four independent companies, a company of artillery, and two battalions of Hanoverians. The militia of the island are about 6000, well disciplined.

Yesterday admiral Arbuthnot, lately arrived from North-America, was at court, and had a conference with his majesty.

Lord North, who has been greatly indisposed, is so well recovered, that he was yesterday at court.

Yesterday an express arrived from Portsmouth with an account of the safe arrival there of his majesty's ship the Hector, from Jamaica.

By a letter yesterday received from Paris, dated the 1st inst. we learn, that the emperor of Germany had arrived at that city, and next day repaired to his sister's house at Trianon, in the park of Versailles.

It it said, that admiral Darby with the fleet under his command, are making the best of their way to Gibraltar. The whole of his force does not exceed 25 sail of the line, yet, as they are the flower of the navy, 12 of them three-deckers, and all of them most completly officered and manned, it is thought he will give the combined fleets battle if they dare to meet him, although they are so far superior to him in number.

The correspondent who favoured us with several exact lists of the fleets of France and Spain, &c. has very lately received the following authentic list of the grand fleet of Spain, in Cadiz Bay, July 2.

Ships.	Guns.	Ships.	Guns.
S. S. Trinidad,	120	El S. Raphael,	70
S. S. Pur Conceptione,	96	El Africa,	70
El S. Gabriel,	84	El Gallicia,	70
El S. Carlos,	84	El Septemtrione	70
El Rayo,	84	El Terrible,	70
El Diligente,	70	El Poder,	70
El Brilliante,	70	El Seriosi,	70
El S. Fernandez,	70	El S. Eugenio,	70
El Firmo,	70	El S. Leandre,	70
El Oriente,	70	El S. Juan Baptiste,	70
El S. Vanerte,	70	El S. Domingo,	70
El Magnific,	70	El S. Lorenzo,	70
El Ange de Guarda,	70	El Minho,	64
El S. Joaq'uim,	70	El Espano,	64
El Atlas,	70	El S. Isidern,	64
El Venador,	70	El S. Peruviana,	64
El Pasquilla,	70	El America.	64

Besides several frigates, tenders, bombs, fire-ships, &c. The letter advises, that the above mentioned fleet are but insufficiently manned, though they have great numbers of soldiers on board. It is reported that the French admiral is to command the whole, as Don Cordova will not submit to be commanded by by count de Guichen, because he is not superior or equal to him in naval rank. "Our minds run upon the conquest of Minorca and Gibraltar; they must fall to so powerful a force as we shall bring against it. If the governor surrenders upon summons, honourable terms will be allowed the garrisons, but if they should continue stubborn, and we carry the places by assault, it is imagined every soul therein will be put to the sword."

Opinion of the court-martial appointed to try the gallant captain Packenham at Portsmouth, for having struck the colours of his majesty's ship Crescent, in a late engagement with the Briele Dutch frigate.

The court were unanimously of opinion, that the hon. captain Packenham, throughout the action in a variety of instances, behaved with the coolest and ablest judgment, and with the firmest and most determined resolution, and that he did not strike the Crescent's colours until he was totally unable to make the smallest defence; the court therefore doth unanimously and honourably acquit the hon. captain Packenham.

The court cannot dismiss captain Packenham, without expressing their admiration of his conduct on this occasion, wherein he has manifested the skill of an able and judicious seaman, and the intrepidity of a gallant officer; and from the great number of killed and wounded on board the Crescent, as well as the state he was in at the time of her surrender, the court express their highest approbation of the support given by the officers and men of the Crescent to their captain, and of their courage and steadiness during the action; a circumstance that, at the time it reflects high honour on them, does no less credit and honour to the discipline kept up by captain Packenham.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, July 13, 1781.

"Our regency seems to be at length sensible of the active part Great-Britain took in the last war, on the continent, consequently orders are issued, for two regiments to be raised for the East-Indies, and his majesty's Hanoverian subjects are not averse to the climate. The number of each corps to consist of 500 natives of the electorate, which are raising very fast; and the regiments will be commanded by lieutenant colonel Reinhold and major Baron Wagenheim, (son to the late general, distinguished at the glorious battle of Minden, when great Ferdinand headed the army.)"

His most christian majesty announced the pregnancy of the queen of France, to the archbishop of Paris, on the 24th of last June.

On the 17th of last July, a match for 1000 guineas was played at cricket, by Kent (with two men given) against all England; it was decided at sir Horace Mann's seat on the 19th, by a majority of 150 notches in favour of Kent.

Deal, August 10. Yesterday an embargo was laid on all the private ships of war in the river, &c. on account of the number of sailors wanted to man his majesty's ships that are going out.

This morning some dispatches were received from admiral Darby in the grand fleet, which were dated off Brest harbour on Monday last, all well.

Admiral Parker's fleet is to be reinforced by four more sail of the line when they arrive, the ships being ordered, and are taking in their stores and provisions.

The Lively frigate is retaken by admiral Darby's cruizers, also two brigs bound from Cork to New-York with provisions.

DUBLIN, May 17.

IT is observable that all those corps, whose commanders are under ministerial influence, have not one piece of cannon. Of the few corps who have provided themselves with these essential implements of war, the lawyers' corps is the most complete, for we find, that their artillery company under the command of captain Caldbeck, have at present the following train of artillery in their park, and which they intend bringing into the field, at the ensuing provincial review.

2 brass, field, three pounders.
2 ditto, six pounders.
2 ditto, amusettes
2 ditto, mortars, of 5 1-2 inches.
2 ditto, howitzers, of ditto.

which is as full and perfect a train as any battalion in Europe is provided with.

Since the English parliament hath found it worthy attention to look with an eye of jealousy on our improvements in staining and printing cottons and linens, it should seem highly worthy the care of our own legislature, to take under its patronage the improvement of our own woolen manufacture and its dyes, that, by granting ingenuity a bounty, we may contrive to keep many thousands at home, which now enriche the English manufactures.

Wednesday morning, the remains of the late right honourable the earl of Glandore, were carried from his lordship's house in St. Stephen's Green, to be laid in the family vault in the cathedral church of Ardfert.

The free circulation given to rap half-pence for some months past, has encreased the quantity of them to such a degree, that it is become necessary for the shopkeepers in this city to refuse taking them, and it is hoped they will be universally discouraged.

Thursday, one Butly, remarkable for his voraciousness in eating, after having, for a trifling wager, devoured nine pounds of lambs' puddings and a six-penny loaf, and drank a gallon of porter, in Blak-horse lane, offered for doubling the wager, to eat five pounds of bacon and eggs, and drink another gallon of porter, which his antagonist declined, from a thorough conviction of his abilities at entombing all the provision he would engage for.

Several designs in fortification, taken from the works of the celebrated Piedmontese, count Pinto, whose designs and improvements for the fortresses of Demont, Coni and Exilles, have been so much admired, have been transmitted here from London, by order of his excellency, for the use of his majesty's engineers in this kingdom.

Four ships were taken last Friday, between the Seven Heads and Old Head of Kinsale, by a large privateer, which remained here until Tuesday.

May 24. The Lloyd's list of Sunday's packet mentions 5 ships taken from the enemy, two of which were retaken, and 5 ships taken from us, 3 of which were ransomed.

The merchant ships arrived here within these six days,

who have come round the land, report, that the wind the 10th, 11th, and 12th, was variable between the north west and south-west; by which we may naturally suppose that la mothe Pequet and his prize sailed into Brest, those winds being as favourable as they can blow for them, which puts an end to the flattering expectation that admiral Darby might on his return intercept them.

*** Public Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, will meet on Wednesday the 31st instant, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of nominating Gentlemen for the vacant Professorships in Medicine, to wit, Chemistry, the Theory and Practice of Physic and Botany.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL STERETT, Secretary.

University, Octo. 23.

ON WEDNESDAY

The 30th instant October, at TWELVE o'Clock at Noon, at the Coffee-House,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Schooner General Arnold,

With her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as she now lays at Mifflin's Wharff, between Race and Vine-streets, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the place of Sale, being a Prize taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Nonsuch, Captain Wells.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee house, on THURSDAY, the 25th of October instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

Stayed off the Commons of this

city, about ten days ago, a small dark Brown COW, with a white belly, she has also a white spot in her face and some white on her rump and tail, one of her horns grows downwards. Whoever takes up said Cow and will bring her to the subscriber in Third-street, 3 doors above Market-street, shall receive Three Dollars for their trouble. JANE CORREY.

Oct. 24.

Lost on Wednesday morning last,

in the market, a Piece of Fine Country made Blue Cloth, yard wide, about six and an half yards. Whoever will leave it with the Printer shall have Four Dollars Reward.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reason to believe, that there are divers persons, in the extreme parts of this state, who are still ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase and interest due on lands heretofore sold, and granting patents for the same, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the west wing of the State-house, and the Surveyor General's at his own house, on the north side of Market-street, near Seventh-street.

FOR SALE,

The old established Ferry, a

little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jersey side, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer disposing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleasantly situated, having a handsome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, opposite colonel Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect, and is of course capable of very great improvment.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may know the terms (which will not be unreasonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.

Trenton, September 16. tho6t.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Tract of near 820 A-

cres of Land, lying on Conedogwinet-Creek, Cumberland county, about six miles from Shippensburgh, in Letterkenny township: It is exceeding well timbered, and watered by several streams, and the creek runs above a mile through it; there is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a square log-house on it; about five or six acres of good meadow made, and a large quantity of rich bottom, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow; this bottom is rich strong land. This tract would divide well in three plantations, and each have a sufficiency of bottom and upland. Any person inclining to purchase the above premises may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to ROBERT JONES, in Union, between Second and Third streets; or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia, where a draught of the land may be seen.

October 5.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.

Have for Sale, at their store in Second-street, near Spruce-street, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are;

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worsted Hose,
Ditto Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Dark and light ground, Calicoes and Chintzes,
Nonbatu, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
3 4, and yard wide Brittanias, Checks,
Damask table cloths and Napkins
White Shreeing,
Plain and sprig'd Muslin,
Mantuas,
Ell wide Persian Taffaties
Rose, black, and blue 3-4 Persians,
Sewing Silk and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogsheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

Baltimore Stage-Waggon.

THE Subscribers inform the public, that they have a convenient Stage-waggon, with four horses suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage, Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at six o'clock breakfast at Chester at the house of Mr. Branton, dine at Wilmington at captain O'Flin's, from thence to the Head of Elk; the next morning breakfast at Susquehannah Tuesday and Friday, there to meet colonel Vanhorn's Baltimore Stage, shift passengers, and return from thence the same at two o'clock, and proceed to the Head of Elk every Wednesday and Saturday, from the Head of Elk to Philadelphia; so that any passenger setting out from Baltimore on Monday morning, may depend on compleating their journey to Elizabeth-Town by Friday at two o'clock.

The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Susquehannah four hard dollars, from Susquehannah to Baltimore two dollars and two-thirds, and the like sum for 150 pounds of baggage, and every letter one-eighth of a hard dollar, to be paid by the person sending the said letter.

NATHANIEL TWINING,
Sept. 25, 1781. GERSHOM JOHNSTON.

City Auction.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that, at the City-Vendue-Store in Front street, between Market and Arch-streets, Goods, Wares and Merchandize are received, to be disposed of, either at public or private sale—The public sale will be held weekly on Tuesday—The store well be open for the reception of goods, from 8 o'clock in the Morning to 7 o'clock in the Evening.—On Market days, attendance will be given at the Coffee-house, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the sale of whatever articles may be sent there; proper stores are provided for receiving rum, sugar, &c. every attention will be shewn to the disposal of goods and merchandize that may be sent for either public or private sale, and due dispatch and punctuality observed in settlement, Those who are pleased to favour him with dry goods for public sale, are requested to send them to the store in time for advertising, which will be on Saturday preceding the sale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, 29th August, 1781.

To be Disposed of by private

SALE,

At the CITY VENDUE-STORE, in Front street, between Market and Arch-streets,

PLAIN and striped Lutestrings,
Sattins and Peelongs,
Black Silk Laces,
Striped Muslins,
Furniture Chintzes,
Coarse and fine Laval Linens,
Womens linen Gloves and Mitts,
Silesia Sheetings,
Russia Duck,
Dutch and Scotch Oznabrigs,
German Serges,
Small Looking Glasses,
Writing Paper, &c. &c.

Dancing School.

MR. McDOUGALL begs leave to inform the Public, that he has opened his School in Carter's alley, for the Tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and necessary accomplishment of dancing. Those who may please to send their children, may depend on their being taught in the most genteel method, and proper attention paid to her manners. An Evening School will likewise be opened for grown gentlemen.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has removed into Front-street, near the Draw-bridge, and next door to the honourable Robert Morris's, where he continues to carry on the Gold and Silver Smith's business, in all its various branches; and has for sale the following articles, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms, viz.

COFFEE-POTS,
Waiters,
Tea Canisters,
Cream Urns,
Salts,
Soup Ladles,
Punch Ditto,
Ditto Strainers,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Tea Tongs,
Carved and plain Shoe Buckles,
Ditto, ditto, Stock Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Knee Ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Belt Ditto,
Coat and Waistcoat Buttons,
Spurs,
Small Swords,
Cutteau de Chasse,
Scissars chains,
Hoops and ditto,
Shoe-clasps.
Steel-top thimbles,
Silver top thimbles,
Gold stock buckles,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto ear bobs,
Ditto rings,
Ditto broaches,
Paste shoe-buckles,
Ditto Knee ditto,
Ditto stock ditto,
Ditto Ear-bobs,
Ditto broaches,
Ditto buttons,
Ditto rings,
Ditto seals,
Ditto hair-pins,
Morrocco pocket-books,
Elegant etwee cases,
Smelling bottles,
Hunting-knives and forks,
Ink-pots,
Snuff-boxes,
Spectacles,
Chapes & tongues, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful thanks to his former customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their Favours. All those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction.——His plate, from the largest to the smallest article, he will warrant good, both in quality and workmanship.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, October 20th, 1781.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1781

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of SAMUEL PURVIANCE, late of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, and State of New-Jersey, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, properly proved, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all those Indebted to the estate of the said deceased, by bond, book-account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment. ANDREW PURVIANCE, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS CUTHBERT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desir'd to bring in their accounts, properly attested, and they will be paid by the subscribers.

THOMAS CUTHBERT,
ANTHONY CUTHBERT, } Executors.

Philadelphia, September 8th 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely, Healthy, NEGRO GIRL, about seventeen years of age: she is sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to hire, a servant Man,

who can drive Postillion, take care of horses, and will attend on Table, and do other work in a family. To such a person good wages will be given. Enquire of the printer.

To be hired by the day or jobb,

A genteel light WAGGON and good HORSES, with a carefull driver. Enquire of William Sowersby, at the white horse and fountain, in Chesnut-street, where horses are taken to stand at livery. Those who please to employ them may depend on the greatest care and attention.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro Wench,

Who is an excellent Servant, as she understands washing and ironing, cooking, and other house work very well. Enquire of the Printer.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Captain Philip Lacy, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid; and those that are indebted to said estate, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to pay the same to the subscriber.

WILLIAM PRICHETT, Administrator.

A Silver plated Tea Urn,

ALSO,

Two large plated Salvers,
And a hollow-worked plated Bread-Basket,
WITH
Two Cases of Knives and Forks,
And several jappanned Waiters,

All the above of the newest Fashions and most elegant Patterns,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Pole,

In Market-street, near the Court-House.

Philadelphia, Octo. 25.

This Morning Colonel TILGHMAN, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency, Our illustrious Commander in Chief, arrived in town, with the following DISPATCHES to the President of Congress

Head quarters, near York, 19th October, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform Congress, that a reduction of the British army under the command of lord Cornwallis is most happily effected.—The unremitting ardour which actuated every officer and soldier in the combined army, on this occasion, has principally led to this important event at an earlier period than my most sanguine hopes had induced me to expect.

The singular spirit of emulation, which animated the whole army, from the first commencement of our operations, has filled my mind with the highest pleasure and satisfaction, and had given me the happiest presages of success.

On the 17th instant, a letter was received from lord Cornwallis, proposing a meeting of commissioners, to consult on terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester. This letter (the first which had passed between us) opened a correspondence: A copy of which I do myself the honour to enclose; that correspondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to, and signed on the 19th: Copy of which is also herewith transmitted, and which I hope will meet the approbation of Congress.

I should be wanting in the feelings of gratitude, did I not mention on this occasion, with the warmest sense acknowledgments, the very chearful and able assistance which I have received in the course of our operations, from his excellency count de Rochambeau, and all his officers of every rank, in their respective capacities. Nothing could equal this zeal of our allies, but the emulating spirit of the American officers, whose ardour would not suffer their exertions to be exceeded.

The very uncommon degree of duty and fatigue which the nature of the service required from the officers of engineers and artillery of both armies, obliges me particularly to mention the obligations I am under to the commanding and other officers of those corps.

I wish it was in my power to express to Congress, how much I feel myself indebted to the count de Grasse, and the officers of the fleet under his command, for the distinguished aid and support which has been afforded by them, between whom and the army the most happy concurrence of sentiments and views have subsisted, and from whom every possibe co operation has been experienced, which the most harmonious intercourse could afford.

Returns of the Prisoners, Military Stores, Ordinance, Shipping, and other matters, I shall do myself the honour to transmit to Congress as soon as they can be collected by the heads of departments to which they belong.

Colonel Laurens and the viscount de Noailles, on the part of the combined army, were the gentlemen who acted as commissioners for forming and settling the terms of capitulation and surrender herewith transmitted; to whom I am particularly obliged for their readiness and attention exhibited on the occasion.

Colonel Tilghman, one of my aids de camp, will have the honour to deliver these dispatches to your excellency; he will be able to inform you of every minute circumstance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter; his merits, which are too well known to need any observations at this time, have gained my particular attention, and I could wish that they may be honoured by the notice of your excellency and Congress.

Your excellency and Congress, will be pleased to accept my congratulations on this happy event, and believe me to be, with the highest respect and esteem

Sir, your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency the
president of Congress.

P. S. Tho' I am not possessed of the particular returns, yet I have reason to suppose that the number of prisoners will be between five and six thousand, exclusive of seamen and others.

(No. 1.)

SIR, York, Virginia, 17th October 1781.

I PROPOSE a cessation of hostilities for 24 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each side, to meet at Mr. Moore's house, to settle terms for the surrender of the posts of York and Gloucester.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

To his excellency general Washington,
commanding the combined forces of
France and America.

(No. 2.)

Camp before York, 17th October, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the honor of receiving your lordship's letter of this date.

An ardent desire to spare the farther effusion of blood, will readily incline me to listen to such terms for the surrender of your posts of York and Gloucester, as are admissible.

I wish, previous to the meeting of commissioners, that your lordship's proposals, in writing, may be sent to the American lines; for which purpose a suspension of hostilities, during two hours from the delivery of this letter, will be granted.

I have the honor to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency lieutenat general
earl Cornwallis, commaning his Britannic majesty's forces in York and
Gloucester.

(No. 3.)

York, Virginia, 17th October 1781.
Half past 4; P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been honoured with your excellency's letter dated this day.

The time limited for sending my answer, will not admit of entering into the detail of articles: but the basis of my proposals will be, that the garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be prisoners of war with the customary honours; and for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the Germain to Germany, under engagement not to serve against France, America, or their allies, until released or regularly exchanged. That all arms and public stores, shall be delivered up to you, but that the usual indulgence of side arms to officers, and of retaining private property, shall be granted to officers and soldiers; and that the interests of several individuals, in civil capacities, and connected with us, shall be attended to. If your excellency thinks that a continuance of the suspension of hostilities will be necessary, to transmit your answer, I shall have no objections to the hour that you propose.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

His excellency general
Washington, commander, &c.

(No. 4.)

Head quarters, before York, October 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

TO avoid unnecessary discussions and delays, I shall at once, in answer to your lordship's letter of yesterday declare the general basis, upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation must take place. The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the seamen, as you propose, will be received prisoners of war. The condition annexed, of sending the British and German troops to the parts of Europe, to which they respectively belong, is inadmissable; instead of this they will be marched to such parts of the country as can most conveniently provide for their subsistance; and the benevolent treatment of prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans will be extended to them. The same honours will be granted to the surrendering army, as were granted to the garrison of Charlestown.

The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, stores, tackling furniture and apparel, shall be delivered in their present state to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores of every denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the heads of departments, to which they respectively belong.

The officers will be indulged in retaining their side arms, and the officers and soldiers may preserve their baggage and effects; with this reserve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whose interests your lordship wishes may be attended to, until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled.

I have to add, that I expect the sick and wounded will be supplied with their own hospital stores, be and attended by British surgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your lordship will be pleased to signify your determination either to accept or reject the proposals now offered, in the course of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commissioners may be appointed to digest the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hostilitiea may take place.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

To leiutenant-general earl Cornwallis,
commanding, &c.

(No. 5.)

York, in Virginia, 18th October, 1781.

SIR,

I Agree to open a treaty of capitulation upon the basis of the garrisons at York and Gloucester, including seamen, being prisoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being sent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compensation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the surrender of Yorktown in its present state of defence. I shall in particular desire that the Bonetta sloop of war may be left entirely at my disposal from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid de camp to carry my dispaches to sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as I may think proper to send as passengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of her own crew; and to be permitted to sail without examination, when my dispatches are ready; engaging on my part that the ship shall be brought back and delivered to you, if she escapes the danger of the sea; that the crew and soldiers sent as passengers shall be accounted for in future exchanges as prisoners; that she shall carry off no officer without your consent, nor public property of any kind. And I shall likewise desire that the traders and inhabitants may preserve their property and that no person may be punished for having joined the British troops.

If you choose to proceed to negotiation on these grounds, I shall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you, at any time and place that you think proper, to digest the articles of capitulation. I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most obedient
and most humble servant,
CORNWALLIS.

His excellency general Washington,
commanding, &c

ARTICLES of capitulation settled between his Excellency General Washington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, lieutenant general of the armies of the king of France,—Great cross of the royal and military order St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his most christian majesty in America, and his Excellency the count de Grasse, lieutenant general of the naval armies of his most christian majesty, commander of the order of St Louis, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeak—on the one part—And the right honourable earl Cornwallis, lieutenant-general of his Britannic majesty's forces, commanding the garrisons of York and Gloucester, and Thomas Symonds, esqurie, commanding his Britannic majesty's naval forces in York river, in Virginia—on the other part.

Art. 1.

The garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and seamen of his Britannic majesty's ships, as well as other mariners, to surrender themselves prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France, the land troops to remain prisoners to the United States, the navy to the naval army of his most christian majesty. [Granted.]

Art. 2.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements military chest, and public stores of every denomination shall be delivered unimpaired to the heads of departments appointed to receive them. [Granted.]

Art. 3.

At twelve o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered, the one to a detachment of American infantry, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers. The garrison of York will march out to a place to be appointed, in front of the posts, at two o'clock precisely, with shouldered arms, colours cased and drums beating a British or German march. They are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment, where they will remain until they are dispatched to the place of their destination. Two works on the Gloucester side will be delivered at one o'clock to detachments of French and American troops appointed to possess them. The garrison will march out at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry with their swords drawn, trumpets sounding, and the infantry in the manner prescribed for the garrison of York: They are likewise to return to their encampment until they can be finally marched off. (Granted.)

Art. 4.

Officers are to retain their side arms: Both officers and soldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time subject to search or inspection The baggage and papers of officers and soldiers taken during the siege to be likewise preserved for them. It is understood that any property obviously belonging to the inhabitants of these states, in the possession of the garrison, shall be subject to be reclaimed. [Granted.]

Art. 5.

The soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania, and as much by regiments as possible, and supplied with the same rations of provisions as are allowed to soldiers in the service of America: A field officer from each nation, viz. British, Anspach and Hessian, and other officers on parole, in the proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reside near their respective regiments, visit them frequently, and be witnesses of their treatment; and that these officers may receive and deliver cloathing and other necessaries for them, for which passports are to be granted when applied for. (Granted.)

Art. 6.

The general-staff and other offices, not imployed as mentioned in the above article, and who chuse it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New York, or any other American maritime ports, at present in the possession of the British forces, at their own option, and proper vessels to be granted by the count de Grasse to carry them, under flags of truce, to New-York, within ten days from this date, if possible, and they to reside in a district to be agreed upon hereafter, untill they embark; the officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article: Passports to go by land to be granted to those, to whom vessels cannot be furnished. [Granted.]

Art. 7.

Officers to be allowed to keep soldiers as servants, according to the common practice of the army. Servants not soldiers are not to be considered as prisoners, and are to be allowed to attend their masters. [Granted.]

Art. 8.

The Bonetta sloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its present captain and crew, and left entirely at the disposal of lord Cornwallis, from the hour that the capitulation is signed, to receive an aid-de camp to carry the dispatches to sir Henry Clinton, and such soldiers as he may think proper to send to New-York, be to permitted to sail without examination when his dispatches are ready; his lordship engaging on his part, that the ship shall be delivered to the order of count de Grasse, if she escapes the dangers of the seas: That she shall not carry off any public stores. Any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return, and the soldiers passengers, to be accounted for on her delivery. [Granted.]

Art. 9.

The traders are to preserve their property, and to be allowed three months to dispose of or remove them; and those traders are not to be considered as prisoners of war. Answer.

The traders will be allowed to dispose of their effects, the allied army having the right of pre emption. The traders to be considered as prisoners of war on parole.

Art. 10

Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at present at York and Gloucester, are not to be punished on account of having joined the British army. Answer.

This article cannot be assented to, being altogether of civil resort.

Art 11.

Proper hospitals to be furnished for the sick and wounded They are to be attended by their surgeons on parole, and they are to be furnished with medicines and stores from the American hospitals.

Answer.

The hospital stores now in York and Gloucester, shall be delivered for the use of the British sick and wounded. Passports will be granted for procuring them further supplies from New-York, as occasion may require; and proper hospitals will be furnished for the reception of the sick and wounded of the two garrisons.

Art. 12.

Waggons to be furnished to carry the baggage of the officers attending the soldiers, and the surgeons when travelling on account of the sick, attending the hospitals, at the public expence.

Answer.

They will be furnished if possible.

Art. 13.

The shipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their stores, guns, tackling and apparel, shall be delivered up in their present state, to an officer of the navy appointed to take possession of them, previously unloading the private property previously unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for security during the siege. [Granted.]

Art. 14.

No article of the capitulation to be infringed on pretext of reprisal, and if there be any doubtful expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptation of the words. (Granted)

Done at York in Virginia, this 19th day of October, 1781. CORNWALLIS.
THOS. SYMONDS.

(Copy)

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Printed by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

GEORGE A. BAKER,

At the SLIP at Arch-ſtreet FERRY, Philadelphia,
Has to diſpoſe of by Wholeſale and Retail,
For Caſh, or in exchange for Country Produce,

A FEW Pipes Fyall Wine,
Liſbon Wine,
Fine old Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
Country ditto,
Taffia,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Molaſſes,
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugars,
White and brown Box Sugars,
Muſcovado ditto,
Souchong Tea,
Bohea ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Barley,
Rice,
Raiſons,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Ginger,
Nutmegs,
Indigo,
Allum,
Copperas,
Brimſtone,
Chalk,
Rozin,
Tar,
Wheſtones,
Powder and Shot,
Lead,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Mens Shoes,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Cotton,
An Aſſortment of neat Iron Caſtings,
Frying Pans,
Linſeed Oil,
Indian Corn,
A few Firkins excellent Iriſh Butter,
Window Glaſs of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14, by the Box, half Box, or leſs Quantity,
Long and ſhort Pipes by the Box and Groce, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE,
Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A NEW IMPRESSION of
William Scull's MAPS of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
On a Neat White Paper.

THE late erected county of Waſhington, weſtward of the Monangahela river is added to this edition, and the Weſtern Bounds delineated agreeable to a Settlement made with the Virginia Commiſſioners at Baltimore, in September 1779.

The above Maps may be had at Mr. William Poyntell's ſtore in Second-ſtreet near Market-ſtreet; and at Mr. John Linnington's, in Second-ſtreet above Race-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
A two ſtory brick Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, adjoining the City-tavern. Alſo, a good frame Building, two ſtories high, forty-four feet in length, by twenty feet in breadth. For terms apply to SAMUEL POWEL.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
In Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet,
Beſt double and ſingle Glouceſter CHEESE,
One hogſhead of GIN,
Madeira and Liſbon WINE, by the quarter caſk or gallon,
COFFEE by the bag,
Engliſh CLOATHS BRUSHES,
An aſſortment of TIN WARES, DRY GOODS, &c.
DAVIS BEVAN.

Reed and Forde,

Have now opened, at the STORE formerly occupied by Budden, Lawrence, and Company, in Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet,
A neat Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,
Which they will ſell low for Specie, Bills of Exchange, or the new Emiſſions of any of the ſtates.—
Among which are
BEST ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths, of white, blue, green, brown, orange, and Barree colours,
Caſſimers of different colours,
Iriſh and French Linens, Britannias and Dowlaſs,
Cotton and linen Checks,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Camblets, Cambletees and Mecklingbergs,
Crapes, Poplins, Meſſinets and Brilliants,
A neat variety of verry fine thread Hoſe,
Cambricks, Lawns and Kentings,
Catgut and Gauzes,
Beſt Luteſtrings, Sarſenets and Perſians,
Peelongs, Allamodes &c. ALSO,
Weſt-India Rum and Jamaica Spirits by the hogſhead,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee in barrels and bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes; with a variety of other neceſſary Articles.

TO BE SOLD,
A Likely, Healthy Negro Boy,
about 14 years old, is to ſerve till he is 28 years old.
Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subſcriber,

THAT beautiful ſituated Farm, called FAIR VIEW, containing two hundred and ſixty five acres of land; One hundred acres of which are extraordinary good meadow, and well bank'd, having lately been put into the beſt order; another hundred acres are fit for the plow; and the remaining ſixty-five are wood land about two miles from the houſe. A beautiful two ſtory frame houſe well finiſhed, forty-four feet front by thirty-eight feet deep, four rooms on a floor, with fire places in each, a good garret with four good rooms ſuitable for ſervants, in one of which is a fire place; a large entry, ten feet by thirty-eight, through the centre; four good airy cellars under the whole, paved with brick and ſeparated by lattice, one of them was deſigned for a kitchen, having a fire place and oven in it. A well of good water at the door: a fine ſpring-houſe on a never failing ſtream, a few yards from the houſe, capable of containing the milk of a large dairy; barn, ſtables, cow-houſe with ſtalls for twenty-ſix cattle, cyder-houſe, two large ſheds, barracks, coach-houſe, granary, corn cribs, &c. two fine orchards of between two and three hundred apple-trees; one of them containing about ninety trees is in its prime, and the other began to bear this ſeaſon: peach orchard, pears, plumbs and cherries of the beſt kind; a good garden near the houſe. The whole under good fence, with cedar and rails.

This plantation is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, on the river Delaware, and on the great road from Philadelphia to New-York; nineteen miles from Philadelphia, half a mile from the borough of Briſtol, and one mile from Burlington in New-Jerſey. For farther particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN CLARK.

New-Jerſey, Middleſex County.

BY virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias to me directed, iſſued out of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of Richard and Peter Footman, againſt William Calvert, adminiſtrator of all and ſingular the goods and chattles, lands & tenements of and belonging unto Elias Bland, deceaſed: I have ſeized and taken one houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of David Decamp; one other houſe and lot of land in poſſeſſion of Mathias Halton; one other lot of land lying in common; all ſituate in Perth-Amboy; alſo a houſe and lot of about 30 acres of land, where the ſaid Elias Bland uſe to dwell, together with 10 acres of ſalt meadow, in poſſeſſion of James Kinſey; alſo two ſmall houſes and about 19 acres of land in poſſeſſion of Stephen Flood; alſo one yellow-houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Spank-Town, the latter all within the townſhip of Woodbridge. All which I ſhall expoſe at publick ſale, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at the houſe of William Marriner, Innholder in New-Brunſwick, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon; all ſuch, that intend becoming purchaſers, may view the premiſſes before the day of ſale.

September 4th, 1781. JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

Two Half-Johanneſſes Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Wright's-Ferry, Suſquehana, A Negree MAN, named JACOB, about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high: Had on when he went away, a white cloth jacket, tow trowſers and linen ſhirt, a half-worn felt hat and old ſhoes; he is a ſtout made fellow, and very bow-legged, ſays he is a ropemaker by trade; he was taken in a veſſel belonging to the enemy off Egg-Harbour, laſt winter or ſpring, and was ſold out of Monmouth jail; it is likely he will try to get on board of ſome veſſel, as he has been ſome time at ſea; he was lately ſold by Yoſt Drieſbock to William Bryan. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward. WILLIAM BRYAN.

N B The Reward will be paid in Philadelphia, by RICHARD GLOSSOCK.

To be Let, A

LARGE convenient TAVERN, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the name of the Bunch of Grapes; with two parlours, ſeven chambers, a large dancing room, two garrets, two kitchens, with a houſe at the end of the lot, and ſtables for thirty horſes. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. BINGHAM, in Pine ſtreet, near St. Peter's Church.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or ſtrayed off the Commons, near the old Center-houſe, laſt Tueſday night, A Black MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a heart and a croſs in it, ſhe paces and trots, and lifts her feet remarkably high and is ſhod all round. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, at the Middle-ferry Bridge, ſhall receive the reward and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH OGDEN.

To be diſpoſed of,
A large quantity of Scaffold Poles,
One dozen of elegant Urns, proper for decorating any public Building, and a number of ſmaller ditto. Alſo 12 Pillaſters, with carved capitals, eight of which would form a beautiful ſummer-houſe, of an octagon figure, and the other 4 an equal right angled or oblong ſquare. There is likewiſe a quantity of rail and balluſters, plain and carved modelions, proportioned nearly to the height of 17 feet, ſome ſmall rope, and ſundry other articles.
Apply to THOMAS NEVELL.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,
At their STORE in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe, have for SALE,

BURLINGTON Pork,
Hogs Lard in kegs,
Spaniſh Brown and Yellow Oker in kegs,
Pepper,
Laval Linens,
Superfine Broad cloths of different colours,
Shalloons,
Black Serge Denim, Satinet, and Everlaſtings,
Black Callimanco,
Orange colour and white Chineſe Ribbons,
Black and white Modes,
Black half ell Paduaſoy,
Pink coloured ell wide Perſians,
Crimſon Cotton Velvets,
Womens lamb and kid Mitts,
Scarff Twiſt of different colours,
Fine white Threads,
Book Muſlin and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
White Barcelona ditto,
A few pieces of double purple Calicoes, and elegant Furniture Cottons,
Fine Linen Stripes,
Shirt Buttons,
A ſmall Anchor, with an iron Stock, ſuitable for a ſhallop,
Two elegant braſs hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins,
Sundry Sails ſuitable for a Brig,
A large Screw Jack for ſtowing ſhips holds,
Black Lead Pencils,
Small Pins,
Silk Knee Garters of various colours,
Striped Waiſtcoat Buttons,
Bees Wax,
Jeſuits Bark in bottles,
A Copper Still of about 50 gallons, with a Worm ſuitable,
Iron Pots, Kettles, and Cart Boxes,
Gun Flints,
Cinnamon,
Japanned Plate Warmers,
A large quantity of Logwood to be ſold by the ton.

ALSO to be SOLD,
A ſorrel Colt, three years old,
A natural pacer, ſuitable for a woman's hackney,
And a genteel Chariot, almoſt new.

TO BE SOLD, A
Healthy, likely, Negro Wench,
about 28 years of age, a very good cook, can waſh, iron, ſpin, and clean houſe, is fit for either town or country; ſhe is ſober and honeſt. The reaſon for her being ſold will be given candidly. Enquire of the Printer.

Twenty Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN away, laſt night, from Mount-Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, a MULATTO Servant named WILL, twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; he is a ſenſible well-made fellow, has been uſed to farming, but theſe twelve months paſt has work'd in a forge, at a finery; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, old greyiſh coloured coat, black cloth or flannel jacket, country-linen ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of pumps, with narrow rim'd ſilver buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county, Ten Dollars, and if out of the county, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Sept. 25. JAMES FRANKLIN.

N. B. He lately cut one of his ankles with an ax which is not quite healed up.

Six Silver Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 7th of September laſt, off the Commons of this city, from the Subſcriber living in Fifth ſtreet near Spruce-ſtreet; two MARES, the one a bay with a large blaze in her face, and never was docked, and was branded on her near ſhoulder but dull to be ſeen, ſhe is about ten or eleven years old, thirteen and half hands high and a natural trotter; the other a grey, quite blind, about thirteen and a half hands high, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares and brings them home or ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, viz. four for the bay Mare and two ſilver DOLLARS for the grey, and all reaſonable charges paid by SAMUEL DICKINSON.

October 18, 1781.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner Rambler,
As ſhe now lays at Morton's wharf; ſhe is Virginia built, ſails remarkably faſt, and carries about 260 barrels of flour. For terms apply to
Octo. 5. JOHN PURVIANCE.

Goods ſold on Commiſſion by
PETER LOHRA and Co.
At their STORE, the North-Weſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their commands, may depend on punctuality, care and diſpatch.

To be Let for a Term of Years,
The Merchant Mills in Briſtol,
on the Delaware, containing three pair of Stones, with a Dwelling Houſe and a Lot of five acres. The character of theſe Mills and advantageous ſituation, being only 20 miles from Philadelphia, are ſo well known as to render a particular deſcription unneceſſary. No agreements will be made for a month, that thoſe at a diſtance may have an opportunity of applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

September 1. JOHN MEASE.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE OCTOBER 27, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 799.

Head-quarters, Camp before York, October 1, 1781.

SIR,

LAST evening I was honoured with your excellency's favour of the 21st ult. with its inclosure. The intelligence it contains respecting the British fleet is very agreeable, and will be immediately transmitted to the count de Grasse.

In my last, which bore date the 23d ult. I informed that our preparations for a near investment of the enemy at York, were fast ripening to a point. I have now to acquaint your excellency that I marched from Williamsburgh, with the whole army, on the 28th, and approached within about two miles of the enemy at York. At which distance a shew was made of some opposition on our left; but upon the count Rochambeau, who commands that part of the army, his moving a few pieces of field artillery under the direction of the baron de Viominil, and giving a few shots, the enemy retired. On the 29th the American troops moved forward, and took their ground in front of the enemy's works on their left, no opposition except a few scattered shots from a small work, by Moor's-mill, on Warmley creek, and a battery on the left of Pigeon-quarter. A small fire all day from our rifle-men and the enemy's jagers. 30th, in the morning we discovered that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior line of works, and withdrawn to those near the body of the town. By this means we are in possession of very advantageous grounds, which command in a very near advance, almost the whole remaining line of their defence. All the expedition that our circumstances will admit is using to bring up our heavy artillery and stores, and to open our batteries. This work, I hope, will be executed in a few days, when our fire will begin with great vigor.

The investment of the enemy is now fully compleated, and drawn very near their lines, except on the river above the town, where their communication is still open. To prevent this, and to compleat the new blockade, a requeſt is gone to the count de Grasse, desiring him to push, if he thinks it practicable, one or more ships above the town. This, if effected, will answer many very valuable purposes.

The position of the count de Grasse is judiciously taken, the main fleet keeping their station in Lynn-Haven Bay, and detachments made to secure the rivers. The determination of the count is favourably disposed to comply with our wishes in every necessary co operation.

I shall continue to keep Congress advised of such occurrences as are worthy the communication.

With the highest regard and esteem,
I have the honour to be, your Excellency's
Most obedient and most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency
The President of Congress.

Head-quarters, before York, 12th October, 1781.

SIR,

MY last dispatch to your excellency was of the 6th. I then informed you that we should open trenches on that night; we did so, and established our first parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works, with the loss of only one officer of the French artillery wounded, and sixteen privates killed and wounded, the greatest part of which were of the French line.

The 7th and 8th we were employed in compleating the 1st parallel, and in erecting batteries somewhat advanced of it.

The 9th at three o'clock in the afternoon the French battery on the left, of four 12 pounders, six mortars and howitzers, opened, and at 5 o'clock the American battery on the right, of six 18 and 24 pounders, two mortars and two howitzers, opened also. We were informed that our shells did considerable execution in the town, and we could perceive that our shot, which were directed against the enemy's embrazures, injured them much.

The 10th two French batteries, one of ten 18 and 24 pounders, and six mortars and howitzers, the other of four 18 pounders, opened; as did two more American batteries, one of four 18 pounders, the other of two mortars. The fire now become so excessively heavy, that the enemy withdrew their cannon from their embrazures, placed them behind the merlins, and scarcely fired a shot during the whole day. In the evening the Charon frigate, of 44 guns, was set on fire by a hot ball from the French battery on the left, and entirely consumed. Her guns and stores had been taken out. By the report of a deserter, our shells, which were thrown with the utmost degree of precision, did much mischief in the course of the day.

Yesterday morning two of the enemy's transports were fired by hot shot and burnt. This has occasioned them to warp their shipping as far over to the Gloucester shore as possible.

We last night advanced our second parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works with little or no annoyance from them. Only one man was killed and three or four wounded. I shall think it strange indeed if lord Cornwallis makes no vigorous exertions in the course of this night or very soon after.

I cannot but acknowledge the infinite obligations I am under to his excellency the count de Rochambeau, the marquis St. Simon, commanding the troops from the West-Indies, the other general officers, and indeed the officers of every denomination in the French army, for the assistance which they afford me. The experience of many of those gentlemen in the business before us, is of the utmost advantage in the present operation. And I am sensible it must give your excellency and Congress the highest pleasure to know that the greatest harmony prevails between the two armies. They seem actuated by one spirit, that of supporting the honour of the allied arms, and pushing their approaches with the utmost vigour.

I have the honor to be, with
perfect respect and esteem,
Your excellency's most obedient
and very humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency the President
of Congress.

Head-Quarters before York, 16th October, 1781.

SIR,

I HAD the honor to inform your excellency in my last, of the 12th instant, that we had the evening before opened our second parallel; the 13th and 14th we were employed in compleating it. The engineers having deemed the two redoubts on the left of the enemy's line sufficiently injured by our shot and shells, to make them practicable, it was determined to carry them by assault, on the evening of the 14th; the following disposition was accordingly made. The work on the enemy's extreme left to be attacked by the American light infantry, under the command of the marquis de la Fayette; the other by a detachment of the French grenadiers and chasseurs, commanded by major-general the baron de Viominil. I have the pleasure to inform your excellency that we succeeded in both. Nothing could exceed the firmness and bravery of the troops. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a shot, and effected the business with the bayonet only. The reports of his excellency the count de Rochambeau, the marquis de la Fayette, and lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, copies of which I enclose, enter more particularly into a detail of the mode in which the attacks, on the part of the French and American columns, were conducted. We made prisoners, in both redoubts, one major, two captains, three subalterns and sixty seven privates.

The works which we have carried are of vast importance to us. From them we shall enfilade the enemy's whole line; and I am in hopes we shall be able to command the communication from York to Gloucester. I think the batteries of the second parallel will be in sufficient forwardness to begin to play in the course of this day.

The enemy, last night, made a sortie for the first time. They entered one of the French and one of the American batteries on the second parallel which were unfinished. They had only time to thrust the points of their bayonets into four pieces of the French and two of the American artillery, and break them off, but the spikes were easily extracted. They were repulsed the moment the supporting troops came up, leaving behind them seven or eight dead and six prisoners. The French had four officers and twelve privates killed and wounded, and we had one serjeant mortally wounded.

I enclose your excellency a return of the killed and wounded, of both armies, up to the present time. It is much smaller than might have been expected.

I have the honour to be,
with perfect respect,
Your excellency's
most obedient servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency
the President of Congress.

Copy of the Report of his excellency the Count de Rochambeau.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th instant, the French was mounted by the regiments of Gatinois and Royal Deux Ponts, commanded by the Baron de Viominil; to which were added four companies of French auxiliary grenadiers. We had resolved to attack, as as soon as dark, the two redoubts on the left of the enemy, that were detached from their other works. The marquis de la Fayette undertook that on our right with the American troops. The Baron de Viominil that on our left with the French. Four hundred grenadiers, commanded by the count William Deux Ponts and Monsr. de L'Estrade, lieutenant colonel of Gatinois, opened the attack; they were supported by the regiment of Gatinois. The marquis de la Fayette and the baron de Viominil made so vigorous and strong a disposition of their troops, that they carried the two redoubts sword in hand, and killed, wounded or took the greater part of those who defended them. The number of prisoners amounts to 73, one major and 5 other officers included.

The troops, both American and French, have shewn the most distinguished courage. The count William dux Ponts was slightly wounded by a cannon ball; he is not in the least danger. The chevalier de la Meth, adjutant quarter-master general, has been severely wounded in both knees by two different musket balls. Monsr. de Sireuit, captain of the chasseurs of the regiment of Agenois and two other officers of the same regiment have been wounded. 'Tis the third time that Monsr. de Sireuit, tho' very young, has been wounded, unluckily this time, the wound is very dangerous. We have had 100 men killed or wounded. The troops are full of the highest praises of the baron de Viominil, who likewise is exceedingly pleased with their courage and firmness.

I have ordered two days pay to be distributed to the four companies of grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux Ponts, besides a more considerable reward to the ax-bearers and carpenters, who opened the way for the troops through the abattis and pallisadoes.

Camp before York, 16th October, 1781.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

YOUR excellency having personally seen our dispositions, I shall only give an account of what passed in the execution.

Colonel Gimat's battalion led the van, and was followed by that of colonel Hamilton, who commanded the whole advanced corps: at the same time a party of eighty men, under colonel Laurens, turned the redoubt. I beg leave to refer your excellency to the report I have received from colonel Hamilton, whose well known talents and gallantry, were on this occasion, most conspicuous and serviceable; our obligations to him, to colonel Gimat, to colonel Laurens, and to each and all the officers and men, are above expression: Not one gun was fired, and the ardor of the troops did not give time to the sappers to derange the abattis; and owing to the conduct of the commanders and bravery of the men, the redoubt was stormed with uncommon rapidity.

Colonel Barber's battalion, which was the first in the supporting column, being detached to the aid of the advance, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmost alacrity. The colonel was slightly wounded. The remainder of the column, under generals Mulenberg and Hazen, advanced with admirable firmness and discipline. Colonel Vose's battalion displayed to the left, a part of the division successively dressing by him, whilst a kind of second line was forming columns in the rear. It adds greatly to the character of the troops, that under the fire of the enemy, they displayed with perfect silence and order.

Give me leave, particularly, to mention major Barber, division inspector, who distinguished himself and received a wound by a cannon ball.

In making the arrangements for the support of the works we had reduced, I was happy to find general Wayne and the Pennsylvanians so situated as to have given us, in case of need, the most effectual support.

I have the honour to be, with the
most perfect respect, your Excellency's
most humble servant,
LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency General Washington.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to render you an account of the corps under my command, in your attack of last night upon the redoubt on the left of the enemy's lines.

Agreeable to your orders we advanced in two columns with unloaded arms, the right composed of lieut. col. Gimat's battalion and my own, commanded by major Fish. The left of a detachment commanded by lieut. col. Laurens, destined to take the enemy in reverse, and intercept their retreat. The column on the right was preceded by a van guard of twenty men, led by lieut. Mansfield; and a detachment of sappers and miners, commanded by capt. Gilliland, for the purpose of removing obstructions.

The redoubt was commanded by major Campbell, with a detachment of British and German troops, and was compleatly in a state of defence.

The rapidity and immediate success of the assault, are the best comment on the behaviour of the troops.

Lieut. col. Laurens distinguished himself by an exact and vigorous execution of his part of the plan, by

entering the enemy's work, with his corps, among the foremoſt, and making priſoner the commanding officer of the redoubt. Lieut. col Gimat's battalion, which formed the van of the right attack, and which fell under my immediate obſervation, encouraged by the deciſive and animated example oftheir leader, advanced with an ardour and reſolution ſuperior to every obſtacle. They were ſeconded by major Fiſh with the battalion under his command, who, when the front of the column reached the abattis unlocking his corps to the left, as he had been directed, advanced with ſuch celerity, as to arrive in time to participate in the aſſault.

Lieut. Mansfield deſerves particular commendation, for the coolneſs, firmneſs and punctuality, with which he conducted the van-guard Capt. Olney, who commanded the firſt platoon of Gimat's battalion, is entitled to peculiar applauſe. He led his platoon into the work with exemplary intrepidity, and received two bayonet wounds. Capt. Gilliland with the detachment of ſappers and miners, acquitted themſelves in a manner that did them great honour.

I do but juſtice to the ſeveral corps, when I have the pleaſure to aſſure you, there was not an officer nor ſoldier whoſe behaviour, if it could be particulariſed, would not have a claim to the warmeſt approbation. As it would have been attended with delay and loſs to wait for the removal of the abbattis and palliſades, the ardor of the troops was indulged in paſſing over them.

There was a happy coincidence of movements. The dedoubt was in the ſame moment inveloped and carried on every part. The enemy are intitled to the acknowledgement of an honourable defence.

Permit me to have the ſatisfaction of expreſſing our obligations to colonel Armand captain Segonge, the chevalier de Fontivieux, and captain Bedkin, officers of his corps, who, acting upon this occaſion as volunteers, proceeded at the head of the right column, and entering the redoubt among the firſt, by their gallant example contributed to the ſucceſs of the enterprize.

Our killed and wounded you will perceive by the encloſed return. I ſenſibly felt, at a critical period, the loſs of the aſſiſtance of lieutenant colonel Gimat, who received a muſket-ball in his foot, which obliged him to retire from the field. Captain Bets of Laurens's corps, captain Hunt and lieutenant Mansfield, of Gimat's, were wounded with the bayonet, in gallantly entering the work. Captain lieutenant Kirkpatrick, of the corps of ſappers and miners, received a wound in the ditch. Incloſed is a return of the priſoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy did not exceed eight. Incapable of imitating examples of barbarity, and forgetting recent provocations, the ſoldiery ſpared every man who ceaſed to reſiſt.

I have the honour to be,
with the warmeſt eſteem and attachment,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
A. HAMILTON,
Lieutenant colonel commandant.

The marquis de la Fayette.

Camp before York-Town, October 15, 1781.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the French Troops ſince the beginning of the Siege of York.

	Kill.	Wound.
From the 6th to the 7th October.		
In making the firſt parallel.		
Main attack	0	1
Attack up the river at the left,	0	7
One officers of the artillery wounded.		
From the 7th to the 8th.		
In making the batteries upon the 1ſt parallel.		
Main attack	0	6
From the 8th to the 9th.		
Continuation of the batteries.		
Main attack	1	1
From the 9th to the 10th.		
Continuation of the batteries	0	
Attack up the river	0	2
From the 10th to the 11th.		
The batteries firing—main attack	1	1
From the 11th to the 12th.		
Opening the ſecond parallel.		
Main attack	0	4
Attack up the river	0	3
From the 12th to the 13th.		
Commencing of the batteries on the ſecond parallel	6	11
Two officers wounded.		
From the 13th to the 14th.		
Continuation of the batteries	1	28
Attack up the river	0	3
From the 14th to the 15th.		
Attack of the two redoubts of the enemy down the river	41	57
Six officers wounded		
Total.	50	127

Nine officers wounded, two of them ſince dead.

Return of the killed and wounded of the American army from the 28th September, 1781, the day of the inveſtiture of York, to the ſtorm of the enemy's redoubts on the night of the 14th October following, incluſive.

From the inveſtiture of York to the opening of the firſt parallel on the evening of the 6th Oct. excluſive.

Continentals, killed 1 ſergeant, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 1 colonel*, 2 rank and file.

Militia, killed 1 rank and file. Wounded 6 rank and file.

From the opening of the firſt parallel, to that of the ſecond on the evening of the 11th October, excluſive.

Continentals, killed 2 rank and file. Wounded 3 rank and file.

Militia, Wounded 3 rank and file.

From the opening of the ſecond parallel to the 14th October, incluſive.

Continentals, killed 1 captain, 3 rank and file, Wounded 1 captain, 7 rank and file.

Militia, killed 3 rank and file. Wounded 7 rank and file.

At the ſtorm on the evening of the 14th October.

Continentals, killed 8 rank and file. Wounded 2 lieut. colonels, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſergeant, 28 rank and file.

Total—Continentals, killed 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 16 rank and file. Wounded 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 3 captains, 1 captain lieutenant, 11 lieutenant, 1 ſergeant, 40 rank and file.

Total—Militia, killed 4 rank and file. Wounded 16 rank and file.

Officers killed at the opening of the ſecond parallel

Captain White, of colonel Voſe's battalion infantry.

Wounded at ditto

Captain Goſſelen, of general Hazen's regiment.

Officers wounded at the ſtorm.

Lieutenant-colonels Barber and Gimat.

Major Barber, inſpector to light infantry diviſion.

Captains Olney and Hunt of colonel Gimat's battalion infantry.

Captain lieutenant Kirkpatrick, corps of ſappers and miners.

Lieutenant Mansfield, of colonel Gimat's battalion infantry.

* Colonel Scammel, ſince dead.

EDWARD HAND, A. G.

Head-quarters, near York, 19th October, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform Congreſs, that a reduction of the Britiſh army under the command of lord Cornwallis is moſt happily effected.—The unremitting ardour which actuated every officer and ſoldier in the combined army, on this occaſion, has principally led to this important event, at an earlier period than my moſt ſanguine hopes had induced me to expect.

The ſingular ſpirit of emulation, which animated the whole army, from the firſt commencement of our operations, has filled my mind with the higheſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, and had given me the happieſt preſages of ſucceſs.

On the 17th inſtant, a letter was received from lord Cornwallis, propoſing a meeting of commiſſioners, to conſult on terms for the ſurrender of the poſts of York and Glouceſter. This letter (the firſt which had paſſed between us) opened a correſpondence: A copy of which I do myſelf the honour to encloſe; that correſpondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to, and ſigned on the 19th: Copy of which is alſo herewith tranſmitted, and which I hope will meet the approbation of Congreſs.

I ſhould be wanting in the feelings of gratitude, did I not mention on this occaſion, with the warmeſt ſenſe of acknowledgments, the very chearful and able aſſiſtance which I have received in the courſe of our operations, from his excellency count de Rochambeau, and all his officers of every rank, in their reſpective capacities. Nothing could equal this zeal of our allies, but the emulating ſpirit of the American officers, whoſe ardour would not ſuffer their exertions to be exceeded.

The very uncommon degree of duty and fatigue which the nature of the ſervice required from the officers of engineers and artillery of both armies, obliges me particularly to mention the obligations I am under to the commanding and other officers of thoſe corps.

I wiſh it was in my power to expreſs to Congreſs, how much I feel myſelf indebted to the count de Graſſe, and the officers of the fleet under his command, for the diſtinguiſhed aid and ſupport which has been afforded by them, between whom and the army the moſt happy concurrence of ſentiments and views have ſubſiſted, and from whom every poſſible co-operation has been experienced, which the moſt harmonious intercourſe could afford.

Returns of the Priſoners, Military Stores, Ordinance, Shipping, and other matters, I ſhall do myſelf the honour to tranſmit to Congreſs as ſoon as they can be collected by the heads of departments to which they belong.

Colonel Laurens and the viſcount de Noailles, on the part of the combined army, were the gentlemen who acted as commiſſioners for forming and ſettling the terms of capitulation and ſurrender herewith tranſmitted; to whom I am particularly obliged for their readineſs and attention exhibited on the occaſion.

Colonel Tilghman, one of my aids de camp, will have the honour to deliver theſe diſpatches to your excellency; he will be able to inform you of every minute circumſtance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter; his merits, which are too well known to need any obſervations at this time, have gained my particular attention, and I could wiſh that they may be honoured by the notice of your excellency and Congreſs.

Your Excellency and Congreſs will be pleaſed to accept my congratulations on this happy event, and believe me to be, with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem

Sir, your Excellency's
moſt obedient humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency the
Preſident of Congreſs.

P. S. Tho' I am not poſſeſſed of the particular returns, yet I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that the number of priſoners will be between five and ſix thouſand, excluſive of ſeamen and others.

(For the Remainder ſee the laſt page.)

On Wedneſday Next,

Aat TWELVE o'Clock at Noon, at the Coffee-Houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Schooner General Arnold,

With her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as ſhe now lays at Miſhin's Wharff, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the place of Sale, being a Prize taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Nonſuch, Captain Wells.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſaid State.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the forces of the United States having compelled the troops of his Britannic majeſty to ſurrender, or evacuate the ſeveral ſtrong poſts which they held in the upper and interior ſettlements, and retreat to the vicinity of Charleſtown, and the enemy being, therefore, unable to give that protection and ſupport, which they promiſed, to their adherents, left many inhabitants of this ſtate, who had taken up arms with them (induced ſo to do by their artful repreſentations) to become victims to their injured country. Whereupon, ſuch perſons, to eſcape or avoid the effects of its juſt reſentment, followed and remain with the Britiſh army, or lurk and conceal themſelves in ſecret places. And whereas, the commandant of Charleſtown having ſent beyond ſea, the wives and families (which were in the ſaid town) of all the avowed friends of America; the ſeveral brigadiers of militia were ordered, as a retaliation of ſuch treatment, to ſend the wives and families (within their reſpective diſtricts) of all perſons who had joined or adhered to, and remained with the enemy, into their lines. And whereas, it is repreſented to me, in behalf of the unhappy men who are with the Britiſh troops, or ſecreting themſelves as aforeſaid, that they are now convinced (being reduced, with their families, to great diſtreſs and poverty) that they relied on falſe and ſpecious engagements, and were flattered with vain expectations, and deluſive hopes, and that they are therefore anxious (if they may be admitted) to return to their allegiance, and uſe their utmoſt exertions to ſupport American independence. On duly weighing and conſidering the premiſes, I have thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of the privy council, to iſſue this Proclamation, offering, and I do hereby offer, to all perſons who have borne arms with the enemy, and who now adhere to or are with them in this ſtate, or are lurking or concealing themſelves in ſecret places in any part of the ſtate, a FULL and FREE PARDON and OBLIVION, for ſuch their offence, of having borne arms with or adhered to, the enemy, upon the conditions following; that is to ſay, that ſuch perſons do, and ſhall, within thirty days after the date hereof, ſurrender themſelves to a brigadier of the militia of this ſtate, and engage to perform conſtant duty as privates, in the militia, for ſix months next enſuing the time of ſuch ſurrender, and that they actually perform ſuch duty. And I do further offer to the wives and children of ſuch perſons, upon their huſbands or parents complying with the condition firſt abovementioned, licence and permiſſion, to return to their habitations, and to hold and enjoy their property in this ſtate without moleſtation or interruption. Provided always, that, if ſuch perſons ſhall deſert from the militia ſervice within the time above-limited, their families ſhall be immediately ſent into the enemy's lines, and neither they or their huſbands or parents, ſuffered to return to, or reſide in this ſtate. Nevertheleſs, I do except from the pardon hereby offered, and from every benefit of this proclamation, all ſuch perſons, as having gone over to, or joined the enemy, were called upon by me, in and by two ſeveral proclamations, to ſurrender themſelves to a magiſtrate within forty days after the reſpective dates of thoſe proclamations, in purſuance of an ordinance intitled, "An ordinance to prevent perſons withdrawing from the defence of this ſtate, to join the enemies thereof:" all ſuch as were ſent off or obliged to quit the ſtate for refuſing to retake the oath required of them by law, who have returned to this country, all thoſe who ſubſcribed a congratulatory addreſs, bearing date on or about the fifth day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, to general ſir Henry Clinton, and vice admiral Arbuthnot, or another addreſs, bearing date on or about the nineteenth day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, to lieutenant general Cornwallis; all ſuch as hold, or have held, any commiſſion, civil or military, under the Britiſh government, and are now with the enemy; and all thoſe whoſe conduct has been ſo infamous, as that they cannot, (conſiſtently with juſtice or policy) be admitted to partake of the privileges of Americans. Notwithſtanding which laſt mentioned exception, ſuch perſons, if they ſhould be deemed, by me, or the governor and commander in chief for the time being, inadmiſſable to the rights and privileges of ſubjects, will not be detained as priſoners, but ſhall have full and free liberty, and a paſs or permit to return. At a juncture when the force of the enemy in this ſtate, though lately conſiderable, is greatly reduced by the many defeats which they have ſuffered, and particularly in the late important action at Eutaw; when they are diſpoſſeſſed of every poſt and garriſon, except Charleſtown; when the formidable fleet of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, in Cheſeapeake-Bay, and the combined armies of the king of France and of the United States, under the command of his excellency general Waſhington, in Virginia, afford a well grounded hope, that, by the joint efforts of their armies, this campaign will be happily terminated, and the Britiſh power in every part of the Confederate States, ſoon totally annihilated; it is conceived, that the true and real motive of the offer hereby made, will be acknowledged. It muſt be allowed to proceed, not from timidity (to which the enemy affect to attribute every act of clemency and mercy, on our part) but from a wiſh to impreſs, with a ſenſe of their error, and to reclaim miſguided ſubjects, and give them, once more, an opportunity of becoming valuable members of the community, inſtead of baniſhing them, or forever cutting them off from it; for even the moſt diſaffected cannot ſuppoſe, that the brave and determined freemen of this ſtate have any dread of their arms.

With the perſons to whom pardon is thus offered, the choice ſtill remains, either to return to their allegiance, and, with their families, be reſtored to the favour of their country, and to their poſſeſſions, or, to abandon their properties, in this ſtate, for ever, and go, with their wives and children, whither, for what purpoſe, on whom to depend, or how to ſubſiſt, they know not—moſt probably to experience, in ſome ſtrange

and distant country, all the miseries and horrors of beggary, sickness and despair—This alternative is, now for the last time, submitted to their judgment—It will never be renewed.

Given under my hand and the great seal, at the high hills of Santee, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the independence of America.

(Copy) J. RUTLEDGE.

By his excellency's command,
JOHN SANDFORD DART,
Secretary.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, Octo. 17.

LONDON, August 1.

The fresh ships which have been sent out to the West-Indies during the last twelve months are, the Barfleur of 98, Gibraltar 80, Alfred 74, Invincible 74, Monarch 74, Resolution 74, Ramillies 74, Princessa 70, Belliqueux 64, Prince William 64, and Panther of 60 guns.

The royal children are now all at Windsor, except the bishop and the royal midshipman. Whatever fatigues of business (says a correspondent) his present majesty may have to go through in the way of his public affairs, it must afford him no small consolation to see himself the parent of the most numerous and amiable progeny that ever an European monarch was blessed with. Twelve children adorning his family, one improving himself in political knowledge on the continent, and another acquiring that knowledge at sea, which may one day enable him to command with honour and fortitude the British navy. The single consideration of our sovereign, as a father and a husband, setting such an illustrious example before his subjects, should operate in the most powerful manner on all ranks of persons, and at the same time endear to us a family, which, in all human probability, will transmit to posterity a race of the most illustrious heroes that ever adorned the annals of Europe. Who, then, would be factious! Who would attempt to distract his councils!

Yesterday count Romanzow was at the court at St. James's, and took leave of their majesties, on his return to Russia.

This is the first war we have been engaged in since the revolution. (says our historical correspondent,) in which we have not so much as had one ally; and what is remarkable, our losses have not been so great as when we had allies. We have often, in consequence of continental connections, supported foreign powers, and prevented their ruin; but now, to the astonishment of all Europe, we have been hitherto able to do without them. This, indeed, is a proof of our internal strength and riches, while it points out to all the world, the ingratitude of those princes who now enjoy their liberty, in consequence of our interference in their favour. Perhaps, when every thing is considered in an impartial manner, it will be found that we are much better in consequence of having no continental connections; for, as a maritime state, our safety depends on our navy, and if we were at present engaged in favour of any of the princes on the continent, the flower of our army would be drawn off to support, and our treasury drained to pay their men. As for the parade of the armed neutrality, it has vanished to nothing, and the British laugh at it in the same manner as the well mounted horsman does when he hears the little curs in a village, barking behind his spirited Rozinante.

August 4. The destruction of commodore Johnstone's fleet was the last grand design of la Motte, the late victim to the safety of this country; and it is remarkable, says a correspondent, that the destruction of commodore Johnstone's reputation should be the grand design of those publications which were publickly named, in the face of the court, by la Motte's council, as more criminal than the spy in giving intelligence to the enemy.

The plan for communicating signals in a more secure manner, invented by Mr. Robertson, and of which notice has been taken in most of the papers, is, says a correspondent, upon a most ingenious plan, containing upon a square of 20 inches, 400 different signals, which in a few minutes can be altered 36 different times; making in the whole, in that small compass, upwards of 14000 signals. This must appear the more valuable, when it is remarked, the enemy, tho' possessed of it, cannot derive the smallest advan age. Our correspondent promises to acquaint the public with farther particulars in a few days. The opinion of an officer very high in command, being daily expected, when the author is to lay it before the lords commissioners of the admiralty, application having been made to Mr. Stephens for that purpose.

A pretended letter from Lisbon says, there were 100 sail of French and Spanish ships in Cadiz bay, on the 21st of July, 63 of which were of the line.—Now the falshood of this intelligence appears from the very gazette of Madrid (which surely will not make their force less than it is) that the fleet in Cadiz bay on the first of July were only as follows:

120 La Santissime Trinidada,	70 El Septemtrioen,
*84 El San Gabriel,	70 El Terrible,
*86 El Rayo,	70 El Poder,
70 El San Fernandez,	70 El Seridoso
*70 El Magnificente,	*70 El San Eugenio,
*70 El Angel de la Guarda,	*70 El S Leandro,
70 El Atlante (not Atlas)	*70 El San Juan Baptista,
70 El San Pasquali,	70 El San Lorenzo,
*70 El San Rafael,	*64 La Espanya,
*70 El Africa,	64 La America,
74 L'Actif,	64 El San Peruviano,
74 Le Vein Amee,	*56 El Minho.
74 Le Dauphin Royal,	64 L'Alexandre,
74 Le Guerrier.	64 Le Hardi,
	64 Lion.

In all twenty-two sail of the line fit for sea.

On the 3d of July the Magisteux French ship, of 110 guns, came into the bay, and was followed on the 6th by the whole of M. de Guichen's squadron, consisting of the following ships:

116 Le Bretagne,	74 Le Magnifique,
100 L'Invincible,	74 Le Protecteur,
110 Le Terrible,	74 Le Robust,
84 Le Triomphant,	74 Le Zadiaque,

In all Sixteen sail of the line; which joined with the Spaniards, make Thirty eight ships of the line; a formidable fleet, indeed, but very short of Sixty-three sail.

It is true there are Twelve more Spanish ships of the line at Cadiz, now in commission; namely,

96 La Purissima Conceptione,	S. Ninerte)
84 El San Carlos,	70 El San Joaquim,
*70 El Diligente,	*70 El Vincedor, (not Venadore)
70 El Brilianie,	70 El Gallicia.
70 El Firmo,	70 El San Domingo,
70 Oriente,	64 El San Isidoro.
70 El San Vicente, (not	

But all these are unfit for sea, without repairs that will take too much time for them to be useful this season. Some of them want masts, others are very leaky; all want docking; and the San Domingo is only fit for a hulk; she came in almost a wreck after admiral Rodney's action with Don Langara, and has only been patched up since, so as just to make her swim above water.

N. B. The Spanish ships marked * were those which sailed with Don Miguel Gaston on the 22d of June, and were drove back again, a few days afterwards in a violent gale of wind.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Yesterday were sent into port by one of his majesty's frigates, the Royal Louis, a privateer from Philadelphia, which had greatly annoyed the British trade, she carries twenty-two guns on one deck, was commanded by Stephen Ducatur, bound on a cruize, and submitted after firing one gun, two frigates being in sight.

Also the following prizes——Brigantine Molly, from from Philadelphia to St. Thomas's, with tobacco and flour.

Shooner Raccoon, from Philadelphia to Havana, with flour.—Brigantine Lexington, from Salem to Baltimore, with wine and rum.—Schooner Lively Buckin, from Cape Francois to Virginia, with bale goods and salt.

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

Notice is hereby given, that propofals will Be received in this office, from the date hereof until the first day of December next inclusive, for supplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the post of West-Point, and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the first day of January to the last day of December 1782, both inclusive.

The ration to be as follows, each ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Also one quart of salt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of soap, and three pounds of candles, to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations. The payments to be made, in gold or silver, at the times stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices, and longest terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

Imported in the ship Nonsuch, captain Wells, from Nantz, and to be sold, on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail, by

Smith & Tilton,

At their store in Second street, next to the Friend's Meeting-house,

A NEAT assortment of superfine second and coarse broad cloths, of all colours, with silk serges, rattinets, shalloons, and other suitable trimings, coatings, frizes and swanskins, scarlet, yellow, and white flannels, sattinets, prunellas and princess stuff, a variety of velvets and velverets, durants, tamies and callimancoes, mens worsted and silk hose, a large assortment of linens, calicoes and chintzes, Flanders bed ticks, yard and five quarter muslins, cambricks and lawns, oznabrigs, black sattins and paelongs, ditto modes and mantuas, persians and sarsnets, variety of near silks for gentlemens wear, bandano and silk romall handkerchiefs, black and coloured Barcelona ditto, printed linen ditto, black lace, gold ditto, buckrams, black ribbons, pins and needles, loaf sugar, indigo, and an elegant eight day clock, &c. &c.

TO BE LET, A

Small plantation in the Northern

Liberties, three miles from town, with a fine young Orchard, a large Garden, and four acers of choice Land; all in the best order, and good fence; together with a very neat brick Tenement, with out-Houses, Well, Oven, &c. all compleat. Enquire of the Printer.

Scales and Weights, for weighing of gold; best plated SPURS; and a variety of Silver Work;

To be Sold by DANIEL DUPUY, in Second-street next door but one to the Meeting house.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale at his store in Water-street, the fourth door below Chesnut street,

BOHEA TEA, in chests and half chests,
White SUGARS in hogsheads, boxes and barrels,
China PLATES and DISHES,
Maryland TOBACCO,
White BISCUIT in kegs and barrels.

*** Public Notice is hereby given, that the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, will meet on Wednesday the 31st instant, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of nominating Gentlemen for the vacant Professorships in Medicine, to wit, Materia Medica, Chemistry, the Theory and Practice of Physic and Botany.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL STERETT, Secretary.
University, Octo. 23.

*** The Subscribers to the City Assembly are requested to meet this Day at Eleven o'clock, at the City Tavern, to choose Managers for the ensuing season and other business of consequence to them.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THURSDAY, the 1st of November next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

AUCTION OF BOOKS.

Jewels and Diamonds FOR SENTIMENTALISTS

Consisting of a large, valuable and very curious collection of scarce BOOKS, in arts, sciences, voyages, travels, biography, poetry, novels and entertainment: Being a superb library, lately arrived in this city,

An exhibition of which, by Auction, will begin on Saturday Evening, the 27th of October, 1781, and continue on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings following.

At the late City Vendue Store, in Chestnut-street, nearly opposite to the house of his Excellency the President of Congress.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

N. B. Catalogues of the books, to be had at the place of sale, and at the Book-store in Church-alley. Hours of sale from 6 to 9 o'clock. Attendance will be given at the place of sale this morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock, and every day for the future (Sundays excepted) to deliver the books, and receive payment.

Haym Salomon, Broker,

At his office in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

BUYS and sells Bills of Exchange on France, or any other part of Europe: Likewise all kinds of Merchandize.

He also, discounts inland Bills or Drafts, and has it often in his power to procure Money on Loan for a short time.

Any gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on his utmost exertions for their interest; part of the money advanced if required.

Six Pounds Specie Reward.

ON Wednesday night the 24th instant October, was taken out of the stable of John Irwin, at the White-Horse Inn, between Darby and Chester, a handsome blooded Bright Bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, a black switch tail and mane, carries himself well, and appears, from the form of his head and neck, to have run some time a stallion, has some scars on his near shoulder and breast, trots and gallops. At the same time and place, was taken a strong made Dark Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, black tail and legs, a star in his forehead, some white saddle marks, and a small white spot on his off hip bone, has the mark of a collar on his breast, trots and gallops; both horses about seven years old. Whoever will deliver the above mentioned horses to Mr. John Irwin, at the White-Horse Inn aforesaid, or to Mr. Redmond Byrne, in Water-street, Philadelphia, shall be paid the sum of Three Pounds Specie for each horse, besides all reasonable charges.

Just imported in the Nonsuch and other vessels from France, and other parts of Europe &c. And to be Sold by

Peter & William Wikoff,

At their house in Front-street, between Arch and Race street, for specie, bills of exchange, loan office certificates and paper money of the late emissions,

SUPERFINE broadcloths of various colours, calicoes, chintz, and baftas, cambricks, linens, serge de Rome, needles, wool cards stocked and in the leaf, coffee in casks and bags, wine, copperas, gin, bottled cyder of the best quality: a good neat sulky &c. &c.

October 25th, 1781.

Pippin Apples, by the barrel,

TO BE SOLD BY HENRY KEPPELE.

Wanted immediately, as a Wet Nurse, a Woman that can be well recommended, both for her honesty and sobriety, as none other need apply. Enquire of the Printer.

[Concluded from the second page.]

(No. 1.)

SIR, York, Virginia, 17th October, 1781.

I PROPOSE a ceſſation of hoſtilities for 24 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each ſide, to meet at Mr. Moore's houſe, to ſettle terms for the ſurrender of the poſts of York and Glouceſter.

I have the honor to be, ſir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.

To his excellency general Waſhington,
commanding the combined forces of
France and America.

(No. 2.)

Camp before York, 17th October, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the honor of receiving your lordſhip's letter of this date.

An ardent deſire to ſpare the farther effuſion of blood, will readily incline me to liſten to ſuch terms for the ſurrender of your poſts of York and Glouceſter, as are admiſſible.

I wiſh, previous to the meeting of commiſſioners, that your lordſhip's propoſals, in writing, may be ſent to the American lines; for which purpoſe a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, during two hours from the deli very of this letter, will be granted.

I have the honor to be, my lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency lieutenant-general
earl Cornwallis, commanding his Britannic majeſty's forces in York and
Glouceſter.

(No. 3.)

York, Virginia, 17th October, 1781.
Half paſt 4, P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been honoured with your excellency's letter. dated this day.

The time limited for ſending my anſwer, will not admit of entering into the detail of articles: but the baſis of my propoſals will be, that the garriſons of York and Glouceſter ſhall be priſoners of war with the cuſtomary honours; and for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the Britiſh ſhall be ſent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under engagement not to ſerve againſt France, America, or their allies, until releaſed or regularly exchanged. That all arms and public ſtores ſhall be delivered up to you, but that the uſual indulgence of ſide arms to officers, and of retaining private property, ſhall be granted to officers and ſoldiers; and that the intereſts of ſeveral individuals, in civil capacities, and connected with us, ſhall be attended to. If your excellency thinks that a continuance of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities will be neceſſary, to tranſmit your anſwer, I ſhall have no objections to the hour that you propoſe.

I have the honour to be, ſir,
Your moſt obedient and
moſt humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.

His excellency general
Waſhington, commander, &c.

(No. 4.)

Head-quarters, before York, October 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

TO avoid unneceſſary diſcuſſions and delays, I ſhall at once, in anſwer to your lordſhip's letter of yeſterday, declare the general baſis, upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation muſt take place. The garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including the ſeamen, as you propoſe, will be received priſoners of war. The condition annexed, of ſending the Britiſh and German troops to the parts of Europe, to which they reſpectively belong, is inadmiſſible; inſtead of this they will be marched to ſuch parts of the country as can moſt conveniently provide for their ſubſiſtance; and the benevolent treatment of priſoners, which is invariably obſerved by the Americans, will be extended to them. The ſame honours will be granted to the ſurrendering army, as were granted to the garriſon of Charleſtown.

The ſhipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, ſtores, tackling, furniture and apparel, ſhall be delivered in their preſent ſtate to an officer of the navy appointed to take poſſeſſion of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military cheſt, and public ſtores of every denomination, ſhall be delivered, unimpaired, to the heads of the departments, to which they reſpectively belong.

The officers will be indulged in retaining their ſide arms, and the officers and ſoldiers may preſerve their baggage and effects; with this reſerve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whoſe intereſts your lordſhip wiſhes may be attended to, until they are more particularly deſcribed, nothing definitive can be ſettled.

I have to add, that I expect the ſick and wounded will be ſupplied with their own hoſpital ſtores, and be attended by Britiſh ſurgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your lordſhip will be pleaſed to ſignify your determination either to accept or reject the propoſals now offered, in the courſe of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that commiſſioners may be appointed to digeſt the articles of capitulation, or a renewal of hoſtilities may take place.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

To lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis,
commanding, &c.

(No. 5.)

York, in Virginia, 18th October, 1781.

SIR,

I Agree to open a treaty of capitulation upon the baſis of the garriſons at York and Glouceſter, including ſea men, being priſoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being ſent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compenſation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the ſurrender of Yorktown in its preſent ſtate of defence. I ſhall in particular deſire that the Bonetta ſloop of war may be left entirely at my diſpoſal from the hour that the capitulation is ſigned, to receive an aid-de-camp to carry my diſpatches to ſir Henry Clinton, and ſuch ſoldiers as I may think proper to ſend as paſſengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of her own crew; and to be permitted to ſail without examination, when my diſpatches are ready; engaging on my part that the ſhip ſhall be brought back and delivered to you, if ſhe eſcapes the danger of the ſea: that the crew and ſoldiers ſent as paſſengers ſhall be accounted for in future exchanges as priſoners: that ſhe ſhall carry off no officer without your conſent, nor public property of any kind. And I ſhall likewiſe deſire that the traders and inhabitants may preſerve their property and that no perſon may be puniſhed for having joined the Britiſh troops.

If you chooſe to proceed to negotiation on theſe grounds, I ſhall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you at any time and place that you think proper, to digeſt the articles of capitulation. I have the honor to be,

Sir, your moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.

His excellency general Waſhington,
commanding, &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, ſettled between his Excellency General Waſhington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, lieu enant general of the armies of the king of France, great croſs of the royal and military order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary troops of his moſt chriſtian majeſty in America; and his Excellency the count de Graſſe, lieutenant general of the naval armies of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, commander of the order of St Louis, commanding in chief the naval army of France, in the Cheſapeak—on the one part—And the right honourable earl Cornwallis, lieutenant general of his Britannic majeſty's forces, commanding the garriſons of York and Glouceſter; and Thomas Symonds, eſquire, commanding his Britannic majeſty's naval forces in York-river, in Virginia—on the other part.

Art. 1.

The garriſons of York and Glouceſter, including the officers and ſeamen of his Britannic majeſty's ſhips, as well as other mariners, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war to the combined forces of America and France, the land troops to remain priſoners to the United States, the navy to the naval army of his moſt chriſtian majeſty. [Granted.]

Art. 2.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements military cheſt, and public ſtores of every denomination ſhall be delivered unimpared to the heads of departments appointed to receive them. [Granted.]

Art. 3.

At twelve o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered, the one to a detachment of American infantry, the other to a detachment of French grenadiers. The garriſon of York will march out to a place to be appointed, in front of the poſts, at two o'clock preciſely, with ſhouldered arms, colours caſed and drums beating a Britiſh or German march. They are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment, where they will remain until they are diſpatched to the place of their deſtination. Two works on the Glouceſter ſide will be delivered at one o'clock to detachments of French and American troops appointed to poſſeſs them. The garriſon will march out at three o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry with their ſwords drawn, trumpets ſounding, and the infantry in the manner preſcribed for the garriſon of York: They are likewiſe to return to their encampment until they can be finally marched off. (Granted.)

Art. 4.

Officers are to retain their ſide arms: Both officers and ſoldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time ſubject to ſearch or inſpection. The baggage and papers of officers and ſoldiers taken during the ſiege to be likewiſe preſerved for them. It is underſtood that any property obviouſly belonging to the inhabitants of theſe ſtates, in the poſſeſſion of the garriſon, ſhall be ſubject to be reclaimed. [Granted.]

Art. 5.

The ſoldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland or Pennſylvania, and as much by regiments as poſſible, and ſupplied with the ſame rations of proviſions as are allowed to ſoldiers in the ſervice of America: A field officer from each nation, viz. Britiſh, Anſpach and Heſſian, and other officers on parole, in the proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reſide near their reſpective regiments, viſit them frequently, and be witneſſes of their treatment; and that theſe officers may receive and deliver cloathing and other neceſſaries for them, for which paſſports are to be granted when applied for. (Granted.)

Art. 6.

The general-ſtaff and other officers, not imployed as mentioned in the above article, and who chuſe it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New York, or any other American maritime ports at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh forces, at their own option, and proper veſſels to be granted by the count de Graſſe to carry them, under flags of truce, to New-York, within ten days from this date, if poſſible, and they to reſide in a diſtrict to be agreed upon hereafter, until they embark; the officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article: Paſſports to go by land to be granted to thoſe, to whom veſſels cannot be furniſhed. [Granted.]

Art. 7.

Officers to be allowed to keep ſoldiers as ſervants, according to the common practice of the army. Servants not ſoldiers are not to be conſidered as priſoners, and are to be allowed to attend their maſters. [Granted.]

Art. 8.

The Bonetta ſloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its preſent captain and crew, and left entirely at the diſpoſal of lord Cornwallis, from the hour that the capitulation is ſigned, to receive an aid-de camp to carry the diſpatches to ſir Henry Clinton, and ſuch ſoldiers as he may think proper to ſend to New-York, to be permitted to ſail without examination when his diſpatches are ready; his lordſhip engaging on his part, that the ſhip ſhall be delivered to the order of count de Graſſe, if ſhe eſcapes the dangers of the ſeas: That ſhe ſhall not carry off any public ſtores. Any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return, and the ſoldiers paſſengers, to be accounted for on her delivery. [Granted.]

Art. 9.

The traders are to preſerve their property, and to be allowed three months to diſpoſe of or remove them, and thoſe traders are not to be conſidered as priſoners of war. Anſwer.

The traders will be allowed to diſpoſe of their effects, the allied army having the right of pre-emption. The traders to be conſidered as priſoners of war on parole.

Art. 10.

Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at preſent at York and Glouceſter, are not to be puniſhed on account of having joined the Britiſh army. Anſwer.

This article cannot be aſſented to, being altogether of civil reſort.

Art 11.

Proper hoſpitals to be furniſhed for the ſick and wounded They are to be attended by their ſurgeons on parole, and they are to be furniſhed with medicines and ſtores from the American hoſpitals. Anſwer.

The hoſpital ſtores now in York and Glouceſter, ſhall be delivered for the uſe of the Britiſh ſick and wounded. Paſſports will be granted for procuring them further ſupplies from New-York, as occaſion may require; and proper hoſpitals will be furniſhed for the reception of the ſick and wounded of the two garriſons.

Art. 12.

Waggons to be furniſhed to carry the baggage of the officers attending the ſoldiers, and the ſurgeons when travelling on account of the ſick, attending the hoſpitals, at the public expence. Anſwer.

They will be furniſhed if poſſible.

Art. 13.

The ſhipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their ſtores, guns, tackling and apparel, ſhall be delivered up in their preſent ſtate, to an officer of the navy appointed to take poſſeſſion of them, previouſly unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for ſecurity during the ſiege. [Granted.]

Art. 14.

No article of the capitulation to be infringed on pretext of repriſal, and if there be any doubtful expreſſions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptation of the words. (Granted.)

Done at York in Virginia, this 19th day of October, 1781. CORNWALLIS.
(Copy) THOS. SYMONDS.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On MONDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marſhal's Wharf, between Arch and Race ſtreets,
Will begin the Sale by Public Auction,
OF THE
CARGOES
Of the Brigantine ANNE, and Brigantine KING GEORGE:
And on TUESDAY, the 30th Inſtant,
At South ſtreet Wharf, Will begin the SALE of the
Cargo of the Brigantine Nancy,
Being Prizes to the privateer Brigantine Fair American.
The ſaid Prize VESSELS and the Brigantine YORK, with their Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, will be SOLD at the COFFEE HOUSE, of which NOTICE will be given, and the Inventories ſhewn at the Place of Sale.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
Octo. 22 CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

On TUESDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
At the Marſhal's Office,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The Sloop Amelia,
Seized and Condemn'd in the court of Admiralty for this ſtate.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.
Philadelphia, October 23, 1781.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE OCTOBER 30, 1781

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 800.

This *MORNING*,

At TEN o'clock,
At the Marshal's Office,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
The Sloop Amelia,
Prized and Condemn'd in the court of Admiralty for this state.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.
Philadelphia, October 30, 1781.

SAMUEL MACKEAN,
In Second street, the second door below Chesnut-street, has just opened an Assortment of
Superfine and second Cloths,
of the most fashionable Colours,
Cassimers, Mens Silk and Worsted Stockings, Corduroys, Lastings, &c. &c.

Mordecai Lewis, and Co.
Have for Sale, at their store in Second-street, near Sprucestreet, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, among which are,

BROAD CLOTHS,
Worsted Hose,
Demo Mitts,
Coloured and white kid Mitts.
Pink and light ground, Callicoes and Chintzes,
Nankeens, Pontivy, and Royalle linens,
7-8 and yard wide Britta-nias,
Checks,
Damask table cloths and Napkins
White Sheeting,
Plain and sprig'd Muslin,
Mantuas,
Ell wide Persian Taffaties
Rose, black, and blue 3-4 Persians,
Sewing Silks and Thread,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d, Nails,
Claret in hogsheads,
And a Quantity of Opium.

A Silver plated Tea Urn,
ALSO,
Two large plated Salvers,
And a hollow-worked plated Bread-Basket,
WITH
Two Cases of Knives and Forks,
And several jappanned Waiters.
All the above of the newest Fashions and most elegant Patterns,
TO BE SOLD, BY
Edward Pole,
In Market-street, near the Court-House.

A Town Lot,
IN a central Situation and genteel Neighbourhood, To be SOLD: Also, A large and convenient HOUSE, to be LET; together with Ten Acres of GROUND, within three miles of the city, on a healthy Situation, commanding an agreeable and extensive View. Likewise several LOTS of LAND, from 10 to 25 Acres, To be LET. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD,
A healthy, honest, sober Negro Wench, who is a very good house servant—as she can wash, iron, sew, cook, &c. &c. Enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE,
The old established Ferry, a little below the Falls of Trenton, on the Jersey side, with two good BOATS, and any quantity of Land, from 3 to 100 acres. The proprietor would prefer disposing of the Ferry with about 15 acres of Land, pleasantly situated, having a handsome front on the river Delaware, and extending up the Ferry lane, opposite colone' Cox's land; part of which 15 acres adjoining the river, commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect, and is of course capable of very great improvment.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may know the terms (which will not be unreasonable) by applying to HUGH RUNYAN, near Trenton.
Trenton, September 16. tbc6t.

An ORDINANCE for regulating the Treasury and adjusting Public Accounts.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the United States in Congress assembled, that from and after the 20th day of September, 1781, the functions and appointments of the commissioners of the treasury, chambers of accounts, auditor-general, auditors, and extra commissioners of accounts, their assistants, under officers and clerks, shall cease and determine: That for the more effectual execution of the business of the treasury, and the settlement of the public accounts, the following officers shall be appointed in aid of the superintendant of finance, his assistant, secretary and clerks, namely, a comptroller, a treasurer, a register, auditors and clerks. The comptroller shall be appointed by Congress, with general authority to inspect and superintend the settlement of public accounts, and all subordinate officers concerned therein: it shall be his immediate duty to see that the public accounts are expeditiously and properly adjusted, and accurately and safely kept. And, that it may be done with the greater facility, he shall direct a general form in which all the public accounts shall be stated and rendered. He shall take care that the balances of public monies are punctually deposited in the hands of the treasurer. The comptroller shall commit every account to such clerk, for examination, as he shall judge most proper for that purpose, naming also the auditor to whom the clerk shall transmit it. When an account is audited in the manner herein after described, it shall be reported to the comptroller, and any person who shall think himself aggrieved by the judgment of the auditor, shall have a privilege of appealing within fourteen days to the comptroller. In all such appeals the comptroller shall openly and publicly hear the parties, and his decision shall be conclusive. The account being finally adjusted, shall be transmitted by the comptroller to the register, to be entered of record; and a note of the balance shall be certified by the comptroller to the superintendant of finance, to make out the proper warrant for payment.

The treasurer shall be appointed by Congress. It shall be his duty to receive and keep all monies of the United States, and issue them on warrants drawn by the president of congress, or the superintendant of finance. On receiving money he shall give a receipt, and on every payment take one, to serve as his voucher. He shall render his accounts quarterly to the comptroller for examination and settlement, and transmit a copy when audited to the superintendant.

The register shall be appointed by Congress. He shall keep all the public accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, and every warrant on the treasury or others shall be entered and counterfigned by the register before it shall be paid. He shall have the appointment of the clerk or clerks necessary to assist him in his office.

The auditors, the number of whom shall be fixed by the superintendant of finance, shall be appointed by Congress. After an account shall be examined by the clerk, in the manner herein after directed, it shall be delivered to the auditor, who shall hear the party, and the clerk, and determine upon the objections, and being satisfied that the account is properly adjusted, shall pass it as audited, and transmit it to the comptroller.

The clerks, the number of whom shall also be regulated by the superintendant of finance, shall be appointed by the comptroller: It shall be their duty respectively to examine all accounts which shall be committed to them by the comptroller, to correct all errors, and to note in writing what may appear exceptionable, either as to the propriety of the charges, or the validity of the vouchers; and transmit the accounts with his remarks to the auditor; and the party, for himself, and the clerk, on behalf of the public, shall be heared before the auditor.

That the several officers before mentioned, shall respectively take an oath, to be administered by the president of Congress, or one of the judges of the supreme or superior court within any of the United States, for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in them respectively.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 11th day of September, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the fifth year of our independence.

THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

DUBLIN, May 24.

A Letter from the mayor of Newcastle to the lord provost of Edinburgh, dated May 12, gives advice, that a ship arrived there that morning, the master of which was at Amsterdam the 5th instant and learned from report, as well as from the public papers, that fourteen ships of war had, a day or two before that time, sailed out of the Texel, supposed to be destined for the Weser, to intercept an English convoy with a fleet of transports.

A sort of counterfeit shillings are in circulation, worse than any before seen. They are very broad, and very thin, mere brass, slightly covered with a light metal. They have not any impression on either side, and are not worth a farthing each, yet look like shillings much worn.

There hath not any circumstance for a century past occurred, which reflected equal honour on the inhabitants of Dublin, as that of providing all the country corps with quarters for the general review of the north east part of the province of Leinster, which is to be held on the 5th of June next. In the short space of two days, billets were provided for 5000 men, and were it necessary ten times as many might be had in the course of a week, so earnest are the inhabitants in their desire of obliging these guardians of their country: and to the honour of the fair sex be it said, that in the Rotunda, Stephen's green, and other fashionable wards, most of billets were signed by the ladies of the respective houses where any applications were made. These flattering circumstances, and the time of the review being on Whitsun holidays, when business cannot interfere it is thought will determine many corps in the province (who have not returned their names) to come to Dublin and join their virtuous brethren in the line, on the day of review.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, May 18.

"This afternoon, about half an hour past four o'clock, a courier passed through this city from Paris to the Hague, with the agreeable news, that the fleet of Dutch ships stolen by the English, and going from St. Eustatia to England, have been retaken by M. de la Motte Piquet, and carried into one of the ports of France."

The Dutch have a flying squadron of ships, which sail on a short cruize every morning, and return into the Texel in the evening, the sole object of their expedition is the distressing of our commerce and the security of their own, but we do not learn that our trade has yet suffered by the activity and spirit of this formidable equipment.

May 19. The circumstance mentioned in some of the papers, of a gunner being discharged from an office in the castle, is false, and seems to have been propagated only for the purpose of sowing dissention, and of creating prejudice against an administration, that wish to express a due sense of the utility and consequence of the volunteer corps of Ireland.

We hear that great preparations are making by the citizens of Dublin for the ensuing grand review. Voluntary offers are daily made to the committee appointed to procure billets, for the accommodation of the volunteers—from a conviction that too great compliments cannot be paid to the defenders and saviours of their country.

As the English prints have announced, that the king has presented a royal standard to the city volunteers of London, it may be a matter well worthy the reflection of his excellency the lord Lieutenant, whether a similar honour may not with much justice, propriety and policy be shewn to the Irish volunteer army.

It is remarked by many, that the beef-eaters of the castle never looked so fat as at present: a pretty convincing proof that the spits of his excellency's kitchen are not suffered to rust as reported to have been the case in the last administration—or in other words, that they splendeant usu.

We hear that the persons accused of poisoning some years ago, Mr. O'Flaherty of the county of Kilkenny, have applied to the court of king's bench to be tried in Dublin, whose petition, it is said, will be complied with.

A young man in Church street fell down stairs on Thursday morning last, between twelve and one o'clock, and was killed on the spot. It is very remarkable, that disobedience and disrespect to parents seldom escape punishment even in this life. The unhappy youth often abused and beat his aged mother; it is therefore greatly to be feared that he has met with the just reward due to such unnatural impiety. Let his fatal catastrophe be a warning to all children never to lift their hands to parents, lest the Almighty hand should be lifted up against them. Honour your parents, (says the God of Israel) that your days may be long upon the earth. If he is willing to shorten them, who can prolong them? If he is willing to destroy, who can preserve?

Best possible image.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Bombay, dated the 7th of April, (tranſmitted from Baſſora in a letter dated the 27th of June) that the French ſquadron had left the Coromandel coaſt the beginning of February and returned to the iſlands; and that Hyder Ally, diſtreſſed for proviſions, and harraſſed by general Coote, by whom he had been defeated in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, had been obliged precipitately to abandon the Carnatic. London gaz.

Toulon, July 28. The report ſpread about, that the Spaniards are going to take the iſland of Minorca, cauſes a general joy in all the ports of the Mediterranean; for from that iſland ſwarms of privateers come out that have annoyed us with impunity ſince the beginning of the war; and we ſhall ſee with ſatisfaction the period arrive that is to put an end to their depredations.

Cadiz, July 24. The winds having permitted the combined fleet to ſail, they prepared for going out on the 21ſt in the morning, to the number of 49 ſhips of the line, but were kept back by the calm, ſo that they remained in ſight the whole day. The wind freſhening towards evening, the fleet quitted the bay, and yeſterday were at a great diſtance. They ſeemed to ſteer the fleet towards the weſt, the armament ſo the Straits, ſo that we ſhall ſoon know, whether it be Gibraltar or Minorca that is menaced, but the latter is moſt probable. The fleet was divided into five diviſions, the three firſt of which were under Don Cordova, and two under the count de Guichen.

St. Roch, July 25. It was hitherto thought, that the fleet arming at Cadiz, was deſtined for the ſiege of Gibraltar; but now we are undeceived. It has been ſeen from hence paſſing the Straits, to the number of 60 ſail. A favourable wind from the weſt, which aroſe very ſeaſonably, carried them out of ſight, ſo that by noon we ſaw nothing of them, and there is no doubt but their deſtination is for Mahon. The wind continuing ſtill favourable, it is hoped the paſſage will be performed in three days, though it be more than 150 leagues.

Madrid, Auguſt 3. By a courier juſt arrived from the camp at St. Roch, we learn, that the armament under the command of the duke de Crillon, was in the middle of the ſtreight of Gibraltar the 25th of July at ſeven in the morning: it was compoſed of two ſhips of the line, two frigates, two bomb ketches, two xebeques, and thirty tranſport ſhips, having on board 9100 effective men. They had a favourable wind, which if it continued, would carry them to Minorca in three or four days. The object of that expedition is no longer a ſecret. We now think it certain that the fleet is going to Mahon, to reduce the iſland and deſtroy that ſwarm of Engliſh privateers which the port contains. The fort of St. Philip, the only one in condition to make a long reſiſtance, will be inveſted in ſuch a manner, that it muſt ſoon ſurrender, if France thinks proper to join ſome troops to ours; and tho' it ſhould be intended only to form the blockade, this expedition would ſtill be of great uſe, ſince it would prevent Minorca from ſupplying Gibraltar, as it has hitherto done, and which we have been obliged to ſuffer, for want of a certain number of cruizing ſhips in the Mediteraneaη.

Paris, Auguſt 9. It is the general opinion here, that the expedition from Cadiz is intended for a deſcent on Minorca, to take poſſeſſion of the iſland, and intercept all communication with the fort of St. Philip, in order to reduce it by famine.

Aug. 14. The duke de Crillon's two ſons ſet off this morning, with leave of his majeſty and the king of Spain, to ſerve in the army under their father. They are to embark at Toulon for the Mediterranean.

Amſterdam, Auguſt 15. The 13th of this month the following ſhips arrived (on their return from the North Sea) in the port of the Texel, viz. the admiral de Ruyter, rear admiral Zoutman, the admiral Piet Heyn, captain Van Braam; the admiral general, capt. Chevalier de Kinſbergen; the Batave, captain Baron de Bentink; the Hereditary Prince, captain Braak; and ſeveral frigates.

The following is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board our fleet:

The admiral de Ruyter had 43 killed and 90 wounded.
Admiral General, 7 killed and 41 wounded.
Batave, the Baron de Bentick mortally wounded,
18 killed 48 wounded.
Argo, 11 killed, 87 wounded.
Hollande, 70 killed and wounded.
Admiral Piet Heyn, 9 killed, 58 wounded.
Dauphin, 3 killed, 12 wounded.
Total, 116 killed—381 wounded.

There have been juſt ſent to the Texel 250 ſhip carpenters to repair our ſquadron.

The wounded will be received into our great hopital, where beds, &c. preparing for them.

Lieutenant Storm had an arm and both his legs ſhot off.

Young Maclain, ſon of Mr. Maclain, the Engliſh clergyman, at the Hague, had his head taken off by a cannon ſhot.

The baron de Bentink has loſt an arm and had all his ſhoulder ſhivered. His life is diſpaired of.

Briſtol, Auguſt 22. Laſt week a ſloop that had been diſcharging tea at Newton was taken off Hartland point by a French privateer; and within theſe few days 11 other veſſels have been taken off the ſame place; the captain of one of them, named Tudball, of Minehead, offered to ranſom his veſſel for 600l. but was refuſed.

LONDON, Auguſt 24.

A letter from Mahon brings advice that they having gained intelligence there that the Spaniards had ſome intention of attacking that fort, the governor has had all the fortifications examined to ſee if they are in a good condition, and has added ſome new works to it, and drawn in all the proviſions from the iſland he could get; and as the garriſon are healthy and in good ſpirits, he thinks he ſhall be able to hold out againſt any force the Spaniards can bring againſt it for five months.

It was a ſingular circumſtance, that during the late royal viſit at Sheerneſs, that as admiral Parker's fleet were ſaluting his majeſty, that an American privateer was brought in juſt time enough to join in the ſalute, and offered new pleaſure to the ſpectators. This privateer is one of the moſt beautiful and faſteſt ſailing veſſels that the Americans could boaſt of: ſhe was taken by the Queen Charlotte private ſhip of war, of London, mounting 30 guns, nines and ſixes, and having 162 men.

After all the noiſe that has been made about the late engagement with the Dutch in the North Sea, there appears no great room for exultation on our part. On the contrary, there ſeems rather to be a matter of concern; as on reading admiral Zoutman's account of that affair, it will be found, not only that we had an equal number of ſhips with the enemy, contrary to what had been repreſented, but likewiſe that we exceeded them in number of guns. For the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may not take the trouble of examining the matter for themſelves, a correſpondent has ſent us the following liſts of the number of ſhips, and reſpective forces of each ſquadron. The account of that part of admiral Parker's fleet, which only ſeems to have been engaged, is taken from the London Gazette extraordinary, of the 9th inſtant; and that of the Dutch ſquadron from admiral Zoutman's letter to the prince of Orange, as publiſhed in this paper.

Britiſh fleet.		Dutch fleet.	
Guns.	Ships.	Guns.	Ships.
74	Fortitude	54	Hereditary Prince
64	Bienfaiſant	74	Admiral General
74	Berwick	44	Argo
80	Princeſs Amelia	54	Batavia
50	Preſton	68	Admiral Ruyter
60	Buffalo	54	Adm. Piet Heyn
44	Dolphin	64	Holland
446		412	

From the above ſtatement, and it is taken from the very beſt authority on both ſides, it appears that the Britiſh fleet carried, upon the whole, 34 guns more than the Dutch; and if we take into the account, that our ſhips in general were of much higher rates, it will appear likewiſe, that the weight of metal was greatly in our favour. Inſtead, therefore, of boaſting of a victory, as we ſeem too precipitately to have done, there is reaſon to wonder that the enemy had ſuch an eſcape. This, however, is not meant to detract from the courage or conduct of our admiral or the officers ſerving under him. They certainly all fought well. But candour muſt acknowledge, that there is nothing to make a ſubject of ſo much eulogy; and that, if our people are allowed to have done their beſt, the Dutch, all circumſtances conſidered, muſt be allowed to have done better. When the matter is ſo very clear, it would be ridiculous, as well as ungenerous, to aſſume a praiſe that does not belong to us.

The town of Oſtend makes no very inconſpicuous figure in hiſtory; the Spaniards beſieged it for 3 years, ſucceſſively; they ſacrificed 80,000 men before it: the Dutch alſo ſacrificed 50,000.—Iſabella Eugenia, gouvernante of the Netherlands, made a vow, that ſhe would not change her ſmock till Oſtend ſurrendered. She kept her promiſe inviolate; and before the place ſurrendered her ſmock was as black as a chimney ſweeper's bag.

Auguſt 25. This morning an expreſs arrived from India, which brought the agreeable news, that ſir Eyre Coote had totally routed Hyder Ally.

From a number of concurring circumſtances, there is great reaſon to believe the Dutch intend making an effort to deſtroy the ſhips in the harbours of ſome of the towns on the eaſtern coaſt of this kingdom, and lay the inhabitants under contribution.

A letter from Paris, of a very late date, ſays, "We have now a certain account, that our ſquadron from Cadiz, under the command of count Guichen, is ſailed in company with the Spaniſh fleet under Don Louis de Cordova; the two fleets ſeparated at the mouth of the Straits; our's to ſcour the Mediterranean of the numerous privateers, and to blockade the iſland of Minorca, and if practicable, to reduce it; the Spaniards remain fixed in their reſolution at Gibraltar, on which ſervice their whole fleet is employed."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, July 13.

"A deſerter from the 56th regiment, at Gibraltar, is come over to our camp at St. Roche: his reaſon for deſerting was, that he had got drunk, and dreading the puniſhment that his offence would bring upon him, he concealed himſelf in the ruins of the town for ſeveral days; and one night he had the good luck to get down the wall without being diſcovered. He ſays they are entirely ignorant at Gibraltar of what is going forward at Cadiz, and, conſequently, they know nothing of the armament that is fitting out there; and as for us, tho' we ſee all the preparations that are making, we cannot ſay poſitive againſt which place this armament will be ſent—Gibraltar or Minorca.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Auguſt 23.

"This morning two gentlemen landed here from Oſtend, by whom we learn, that the Dutch are determined, for the preſent, to ſtop all communication with England, but that they had received duplicates of bills which were to have been ſent by the mails; they likewiſe ſay, that the Dutch have ſent agents all over Germany, to buy up corn and cattle for the uſe of the navy; that they were informed that upwards of 300 ſhipwrights are arrived at Amſterdam, who are to be employed in different provinces, in order to put their navy on a reſpectable footing."

The Tartar, one of the cutters now under ſailing orders for Gibraltar, was ſo ſucceſsful laſt March, as to get into that port through ten ſhips of the line, which endeavoured in vain, to oppoſe her paſſage. The governor was at that time in want of almoſt every thing, and was happy at the ſeaſonable ſupply brought to the garriſon by the Tartar; not did he ſuffer the loweſt man on board to go unrewarded. As ſoon as ſhe had landed her ſtores ſhe put to ſea again, ſailed a ſecond time through the enemy's fleet and reached Port Mahon.

Extract of a letter from Fowey, in Cornwall, Aug. 19.

"This morning a Dutch privateer was brought in here, taken by the Cornwall privateer, after an engagement of half an hour; the Dutchman had on board two ranſomers for colliers which he had taken, as he could not ſpare hands to put on board them. The Cornwall is gone in queſt of another privateer which was in company."

The very handſome manner in which admiral Parker did juſtice to the merits of the brave captain Macartney, who was killed ſoon after the action began, muſt give pleaſure to every good mind. While he lamented to his majeſty the loſs of ſo good an officer, he introduced the young Macartney (who is about fifteen) declaring, that while he had the honour to command one of his majeſty's ſhips, the youth ſhould never be from his ſide.

The gentlemen of Virginia that are to accompany lord Dunmore (the governor of the province) on his return, have orders to be ready to embark the firſt week of September.

An article from a rebel paper of the 20th of June mentions, that from the firſt of March to the firſt of June ſeven perſons had been executed in Maryland, convicted of being ſpies, from their ſecretly lurking about in that country.

Advice is received from Leo, in Cornwall, that a Dutch dogger privateer is taken and carried into Penryn by the Harper privateer, captain Doncaſter; ſhe had two ranſomers on board for 700l. each.

Admiral Hyde Parker has been in the navy 46 years. He was a midſhipman in 1735, and made a lieutenant in 1741, when ſir Charles Wager was at the head of the admiralty; in 1747 he was made a maſter and commander, and the ſucceeding year a poſt captain, in which ſtation he continued till after the commencement of the American war. In the year 1777 he was made a rear admiral of the blue. He is now about twenty one upon the liſt, and at the laſt promotion became vice admiral of the blue.

Admiral Parker's engagement with the Dutch, it is expected will furniſh matter the enſuing ſeſſion for ſome of our parliamentary orators.

Auguſt 23. On Tueſday evening, at eight o'clock, his majeſty and the prince of Wales arrived at Windſor in perfect health, from their naval review, where the queen and the young princes were waiting for their arrival.

The ſame day admiral Parker was at court to return thanks to his majeſty for the honour conferred on him by his late viſit.

It is reported, letters from Madrid mention, that the laſt hand is poſitively put to a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, between France, Spain, and the United States of North America; this buſineſs, which has been in hand near two Years, is at length accompliſhed.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 26.

"The free republics of Switzerland, Genoa, and Venice, have juſt renewed their former treaties of alliance, which were juſt expiring, for 10 years; by virtue of which neither of theſe three States are to let troops for hire, or to permit any foreign power whatever to recruit in their reſpect territories."

Advice is received from Guernſey, that a ſhing ſmack is put in there, the maſter of which reports, that he ſaw a fleet of Dutch men of war, conſiſting of eight ſail of the line and five frigates, with ſome tranſports, ſteering towards St. Maloe's laſt Thurſday in the afternoon with a fair wind.

The following intelligence was ſent from the cuſtom-houſe of Dublin to the cuſtom-houſe of port-Glaſgow, and from thence tranſmitted to the lord provoſt of Galſgow.

"SIR, Cuſtom-houſe, Dublin, Aug. 6.

"The commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue having this day received intelligence, from the collector of Sligo, in his letter of the 3d inſtant, that a veſſel, which arrived there that day, had been, on the 29th ult. captured by two American privateers, called the Cicero and Rambler; the one of 20 guns nine pounders, the other of 18 ſix pounders; that the commander ſaid, that he intended to cruize for ſome time to the northward of Sligo, to intercept the linen ſhips from Londonderry, or ſome of the outward-bound ſhips from Glaſgow to America. I have the board's commands to communicate this intelligence to you, that you may have an opportunity of acquainting your American traders thereof, or the commanders of any of his majeſty's ſhips cruizing on the coaſts of your diſtrict. I am, Sir, &c. &c. THOMAS WINDER."

"The Henrietta was chaced into Loch Swillie by two American privateers, who had taken and ranſomed ſeveral veſſels which had arrived there. One of them is called the Cicero, a ſhip mounting 20 guns; the other a brigantine, called the Rambler, of 18 guns, belonging to Boſton."

Yeſterday advice was received from Limerick, by the Iriſh mail, that a Dutch privateer of conſiderable force in chacing the Nancy, captain Hamilton, into the Shannon, run on ſhore by the unſkillfulneſs of the pilot, and was entirely loſt; the crew were taken on board another Dutch privateer which was in company.

A number of Daniſh officers, who about two years ago went out in an Engliſh fleet to America, in order to make a campaign or two in our ſervice, are lately returned home paſſengers, in conſequence of an edict publiſhed ſome months ſince at Copenhagen, to recal Daniſh officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, from foreign ſervice; they returned home without making any ſtay in this kingdom.

It is ſaid that ſir George Brydges Rodney, bart. has a grant of 2000l. per annum on the Iriſh penſion liſt, juſt given him.

Edinburgh, Aug. 17. Monday laſt was married, at Glaſgow, James M'Kenzie, a chelſea penſioner, aged 100, to Janet Ruſſel, aged 24.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, September 1.

Exchange { Dublin on London 8 3 8 1-4 / London on Dublin 9

On Thurſday night during the heavy ſhower of rain and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, a ſet of the moſt execrable villains that ever diſgraced the human form, broke into a gentleman's houſe in Mecklenburgh ſtreet, and after tying an old couple laſt

to watch it, robbed it of every article of value they could carry off with them. It is sincerely hoped the public may be gratified with seeing those abandoned wretches going to suffer for their untimely piece of villainy.

Extract of a letter from London, August 25.

"This morning an express arrived at the earl of Hillsborough's office, from the East-Indies, sent over land by sir Robert Ainslie, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, with the important intelligence, that sir Eyre Coote had obtained a complete victory over Hyder Ally's forces: that the remains of his flying army were in the greatest distress for want of provisions; and that sir Eyre Coote had nearly driven him out of the Carnatic.

"What is become of all our fine speculations about the emperor, his negociating a peace for us, or joining us to carry on war against his brother-in-law, and all his other relatives? All vanished, like idle dreams as they were! The emperor has come into the Low Countries, done his own business, which none of his ancestors durst do; visited the Dutch, who are now our enemies; is gone to the French court, our hereditary eternal enemy; and has never once looked at this island, altho' at the door, and a royal duke went over to invite and welcome him hither? Where then are his friendly intentions towards England? We shall now, it is to be hoped, have done with this nonsense—this parliamentary decoy, to amuse the house of commons, while they were voting away five and twenty millions of the people's money."

Lloyd's list mentions the capture of three vessels, and one recapture from the enemy; and six from us, five of which were ransomed. It also mentions the capture of ten vessels off Padstow, the 10th instant, by a dogger privateer, but does not give their names.

Thursday arrived here the Amsterdam Gazettes, from 3d to the 17th instant, inclusive. In the Paris article of the 3d of August, there is an account of 8000 land forces being on the point of embarkation at Brest, to reinforce M. de Rochambeau's army in North-America; also the sailing of a fleet for the East Indies, &c. from Bourdeaux, the 21st July, under the convoy of two ships of the line, four frigates and three cutters.

The gazette of the fourteenth of August, contains an advertisement giving notice, that his excellency John Adams will pay at the compting house of Messr. John Neuville and son, at Amsterdam, the first half year's interest due of the loan of one million of florins, on account of the united states of America. Attendance to be given on every Wednesday and Saturday during the course of the month of September next.

We are informed that lieutenant Vickers of the Stag frigate, who was wounded in the engagement with the Dreadnought privateer, commanded by the pirate Kelly, remains so dangerously ill at Dunleary, that there are little hopes of his recovery. It is rather extraordinary that this gentleman should have been dispatched in the Hope cutter, of 12 six-pounders, to take a vessel of 20 12-pounders, and the Stag frigate remain inactive in this harbour. This certainly is of a piece with the general blunders of the present public measures, but it cannot be reconciled to the interest or the duty of the service.

The only ill effects felt by the inhabitants of this kingdom, except in the high insurances on imported goods, which, when it is considered that they are mostly articles of luxury, are of little consequence, is the interruption the infant fisheries on our coasts meets with from a scarcity of mariners and fishermen, all the young, strong adventurous, having been either pressed or allured to serve on board the royal navy. A stronger instance cannot be given of this, than that the mackrel fishery on the south coast being entirely discontinued, though it is computed 100 vessels were employed upon it, and not less than 35,000l. gained annually thereby.

CORK, August 27.

ON Saturday the 4th instant, a most inhuman murder was committed on Margaret Collins at Gurrane, near Dunmanway, in this county, by John Collins her husband, without any cause of provocation except her neglecting to assist him in conveyance of some staves, which he had stolen from a gentleman in the neighbourhood. This barbarous villain, in a few days after her refusal, desired her to go with him to Gurrane, and passing through a mountain, the loansomness of which seemed fitting for his diabolical purpose, where he strangled her, broke her neck, nose, right arm, three of her fingers, and mangled her body in a shocking manner, and then buried it in a bog, where it was found the 8th instant, after he had fled from justice; and what adds to the attrociousness of this crime, the poor woman was six months pregnant. Major Blackeney, lieutenant Dunbar, and cornet King of the 14th light dragoons, in order to bring this villain to justice, have most humanly offered five guineas each, as a reward for apprehending him. It is hoped, from the unwearied attention of the Irish volunteers, that this attrocious murderer may be brought to condign punishment; and the better to effect it, we expect the printers of newspapers will copy this paragraph and describe said villain. He is by trade a flax hackler, about 26 years old, fair complexion, full faced, 5 feet 3 inches high, wore his hair, which is rather sandy, was a little pock-market, wore a blue coat, breeches, and brown waistcoat.

HALIFAX, September 10.

Yesterday arrived here his majesty's ship Chatham, captain Douglass, and la Magicienne, a French frigate. The Chatham fell in with her on Saturday the 1st of September, about three o'clock in the morning; they passed each other and exchanged broadsides, the Chatham on the larboard and the Magicienne upon the starboard tack. The Frenchman then endeavoured to make a running fight, firing his stern chaces; they continued this way for near two hours, when the Chatham got close along side, and a warm engagement ensued, which continued about three quarters of an hour, when the Frenchman struck, after having made a very gallant and spirited defence. The loss sustained by the enemy amounts to about 100 killed and wounded. The Chatham lost only 2 killed and 2 or 3 slightly wounded, as the Frenchman fired chiefly at the masts and rigging, in hopes of disabling the Chatham, and thereby effecting his escape: but in this he was prevented by the judicious conduct of captain Douglass, in bringing him to so close action as soon produced the carnage abovementioned, and obliged the Frenchman to discontinue so fruitless a contest.

CHATHAM, October 24.

The following was published a few days since in a hand bill at New-York.

To all honest hearts and sound bottoms.

Not to step forth when all's at stake, were a reflection too indignant and insupportable for the breast of an English seaman.

It is on such grand occasion that those useful men have always shone in their true light, and astonished the world by their intrepidity and feats of valour.

Perhaps there never was a period when an exertion of all their powers was more seriously called for.

Without their most strenuous assistance, not only the great exertions of the noble peer, and the gallant army he commands, who have already performed wonders, may be rendered of no effect, but also the endeavours of their brave sympathetic fellow soldiers, who would so eagerly fly to their assistance, be defeated.

All seamen, and able bodied landsmen are therefore called upon by the admiral, to offer their service, and fight under his banners. Nor will they be called upon in vain—Or, it would be the first invitation of the kind that honest British tars ever refused; or were backward in accepting.

Yard-arm and yard-arm never yet failed evincing their prowess over their old inveterate, implacable foe.

Greater encouragement was never held out in any country; not from the degrading supposition that their zeal and ardour require any other stimulation than what flows from a love of their country; but only by way of vieing with them, who, in their different stations, should be foremost on this truly grand and important occasion.

With this view the admiral and governor authorize the publication of what cannot but be called great allurements. And the chamber of commerce, and the other loyal inhabitants will add a bounty of Three Guineas to each volunteer who goes upon this important service, besides plenty of honest grog, to cheer their hearts and drink the king's health, and success to his arms.

"Hearts of Oak are our ships,
"Hearts of Oak are our men;
"We always are ready, steady boys, steady!
"We'll fight and we'll conquer
"Again and again."

This noble chorus again ecchoed with propriety, will make the heart of the young prince to leap for joy, and glory in the profession of a sailor.

By order of the chamber of commerce, and a number of respectable inhabitants there assembled.

ISAAC LOW, President.

TRENTON, October 24.

"On Monday the 15th instant, a party of refugees from Sandy-Hook, landed at Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, and under cover of the night, marched undiscovered to Colt's Neck, near 15 miles from the place of their landing, and took six of the inhabitants from their houses. The alarm reached the court-house between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when a small number of the inhabitants who were in the village of Freehold and its vicinity, (accompanied by Doctor NATHANIEL SCUDDER, accidentally in the place that night) went immediately in pursuit of them, hoping either to relieve their friends who had been stolen into captivity, or to chastise the enemy for their temerity. They rode to Black-Point, the place where the refugees had landed, with all possible speed, fell in with, attacked the rear of the refugee party, and drove them on board their boat; in which skirmishing, to the great grief of our party, Doctor NATHANIEL SCUDDER, whilst he was bravely advancing on the enemy, received a wound by a musket ball passing through his head, of which he instantly expired. His remains were removed from the place of action to his own house, with all the decency and solemnity suitable to so mournful and melancholy an occasion. On Wednesday the 17th, a most excellent and affecting sermon was preached on the occasion by the reverend Mr. Woodhull, from the following words,—"And all Juda and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah, and Jeremiah lamented for Josiah," ii. Chron. xxxv. chap. 24th and 25th verses. After which his remains, attended by the most numerous and respectable concourse of people ever known on a similar occasion in this country, were interred at the Presbyterian church in Freehold; with the honours of war. Few men have fell in this country that were so useful in life, or so generally mourned for in death. He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a sympathetic, generous, real friend, a disinterested determined patriot, and has since the commencement of the war devoted his time, his talents, and a large part of a comfortable estate to the service of his country, and what will add a lustre to the whole, we trust he is the finished christian.

"Thus has this great and good man fell in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, having left behind him an inconsolable widow, five amiable children, and a very numerous acquaintance to lament his fall."

TAKEN up this Morning, in the river Delaware, about half way between the island opposite the city and the Jersey shore, a round bottomed BOAT, about 15 feet long, not painted, and seems to be pretty much weather beaten. The owner is desired to apply to John Labateaux, near the Draw-bridge, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 30.

On Wednesday Next,

At TWELVE o'Clock at Noon, at the Coffee-House,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The Schooner General Arnold,

With her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as she now lays at Mifflin's Wharff, between Race and Vine-streets, are able to an Inventory to be seen at the place of Sale, being a Prize taken by the Letter of Marque Ship Nimbuch, Captain Wells.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

A Further SALE of the

Public Lots of this City,

For the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this state, dated April the 29th, 1780, will be held at the Coffee-house, on THUSDAY, the 1st of November next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, and at the Surveyor General's Office. The conditions the same as the last sales.

FOR SALE,

A Two story Brick House, having four Rooms on each floor, and good Cellars under the whole house. Also a wooden tenement on the same lot; which is 47 feet on Second-street, and 200 feet deep, situate between Queen and Christian-streets, Southwark; subject to a ground rent of 5l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

N B. Part payment will be taken in Merchandize.

For farther particulars, enquire of C. W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lumbart-streets.

Cordage, Lemon juice, Brandy,

and a variety of European GOODS, to be SOLD

By Lacaze & Mallet,

In Water-street, above Arch-street.

STOLEN,

From the subscriber, in Front-street, three doors above Walnut-street, on the 27th instant, the following articles, viz. 2 light Chintz gowns, 1 Pompadore camblet gown much worn, a black sattin cloak lined with black silk, trim'd with lace, 1 calico counterpain, 1 sheet, 1 marseilles petticoat, a yard and half of light chintz, about three quarters of a yard of light blue mantua, a lawn half handkerchief and several yards of ribband. Whoever discovers the above goods shall have Six Pounds reward, Nine Pounds for thief and goods, or in proportion for any part, by

Oct. 29. MARY RHOADS.

Two Half Johannesses Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in New-Castle county, St. Georges hundred and Delaware state, a NEGRO MAN named PETER, about 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is marked with the small pox, streight limbed, and well made; was raised in Kent county, Delaware state, by a certain Peter Cooper, and afterwards given to a certain Joseph Barry, and after said Barry's decease, sold by the sheriff of Kent county as the property of said Barry, to Nehemiah Tilton at Dover, of whom the subscriber purchased said negro, who ran away from me the 22d of February, in the year 1780: he has been formerly seen in Kent county, but since has been in Philadelphia, and was out the last cruize in the ship Congress, captain Geddes commander, and passed by the name of DICK BUTCHER. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in any goal on the continent, or brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

GEORGE CROW, near Port-Penn.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Bristol township, about four weeks ago, a middle sized Red and White COW, with a stick on her horns. Whoever owns said cow, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Oct. 27. JACOB DILWORTH.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bristol township, on the Frankfort road, near six miles from Philadelphia, about five months ago, a Black COW, quite dry, with a white belly, and a star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Oct. 27. GEORGE SNYDER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Tract of near 820 Acres of Land, lying on Conedogwinet-Creek, Cumberland county, about six miles from Shippensburgh, in Letterkenny township: It is exceeding well timbered, and watered by several streams, and the creek runs above a mile through it; there is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, with a square log house on it; about five or six acres of good meadow made, and a large quantity of rich bottom, which, when cleared, will make excellent meadow; this bottom is rich strong land. This tract would divide well in three plantations, and each have a sufficiency of bottom and upland. Any person inclining to purchase the above premises may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to ROBERT JONES, in Union, between Second and Third streets; or to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office, in Walnut-street, near Third-street, Philadelphia, where a draught of the land may be seen.

October 5.

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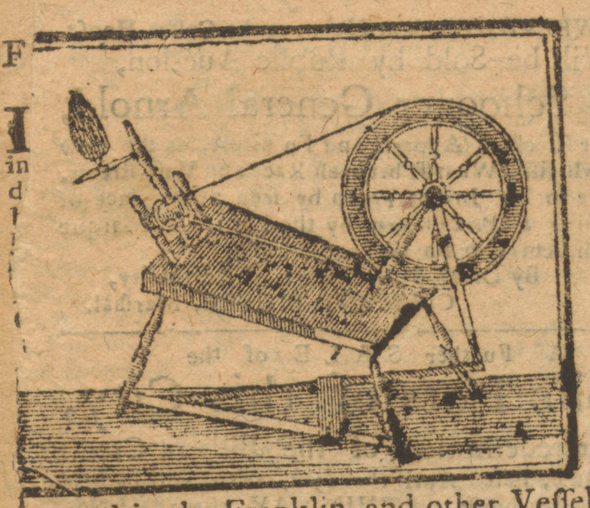

ported in the Franklin, and other Veſſels
orm Europe, and arrived by Land from Boſton, at
arge and elegant ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Now opening for SALE, by

JOHN KEAN,

t the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, viz.

CARLET ſuperfine
Broad-Cloths.
Blue, brown, green,
urple, ſuperfine Broad-
oths, twilled and knap-
d.
ſon, claret, cinnamon
ed cloth coloured ſe-
ond Cloths.
n and brown, ſtrong
nglish Knaps.
idon brown, buff, ſcar-
t, white and ſtriped
aſſimers.
ndon brown, ſtriped,
purple, and a variety of
Forreſt Cloths.
uff, blue, green, cloth
coloured and white
Pluſh.
reen, ſcarlet, blue and
cloth coloured fine Pluſh
ſhionably ribbed.
variety of ſpotted,
brown, claret coloured
and black Velvets, plain
and cut.
Buff, brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas,
Duroons.
A variety of corded and plain Worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemen's jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk Jacket and Breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and embоſſed Serges.
Emboſſed Flannels.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted, cotton & ſilk Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes.
Whitechapel and common Engliſh Needles.
Twelve and 14 oz. ſadlers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Plated and gilded Buttons.
Silver Locket Butons of various patterns.
Ink Pots.
Hanover Laces.
Marſeilles Quilting.
White, blue, black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black, white and blue Half Sattins.
Azure, blue, green, white, pink, and black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Green, brown, dove, cloth colour, blue, black, white, green, and crimſon ell-wide Perſians.
Pink, blue, black, green, white and crimſon Sarſnets.
Elegant ditto do. Apron.
Skilleting and Cap Wire.
Large fine Blankets.
Yard wide and 7-8 Bed-ticks of the beſt quality.
Six-quarters, yard, 3-8, yard wide and 7-8 cotton Checks.
Black and ſcarlet Princeſs Stuffs.
Olive, white, buff, blue, brown and ſpotted Jeans
Tablecloths and toweling Diaper.
Damaſcus.
Blue, white and green India Taffeties.
Seven-eight and yard wide Ticklenburg.
Sail Duck.
Mens, womens and childrens Engliſh Leather Shoes.
Ladies Stuff Ditto.
A large aſſortment of fine Thread Lace, Edgings and Trolly.
Silk Stockings, Gloves & Mits.
Purple Gloves and Mits.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of every pattern and colour.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White and brown Sheeting.
Flowered & milnet Lawns.
Milnet Lawn Handkerchiefs
Sewing Silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour & Fineneſs.
Long Lawn.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins, corſe and fine.
Twiſt of different colours.
Mens coarſe Hoſe & Mits.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Cinnamon, dove colour, black and cloth colour, ed, blue, brown, changeable & clouded Mantuas, of different patterns.
Muſlins tamboured.
Tapes.
Razors of the firſt quality, in caſes, with Straps, &c.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
engals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands
Pots.
Iron Skillets.
Copper Coffee-pots and Skillets.
Braſs Candleſticks.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake-ſtones, &c. Alſo,
Cinnamon, Raiſins in jars, Philberts, and Almonds by the Bag.
Some hogſheads of extra-ordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.

J. KEAN returns his moſt grateful Thanks to thoſe who have generouſly favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them it will be his conſtant Study to merit a Continuation of their Favours.

Office for Confiſcated Eſtates, Annapolis, Auguſt 27, 1781.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, will commence the ſale of all property, both real, perſonal, and mixed, late belonging to James Ruſſel and company, commonly known by the name of Nottingham company, conſiſting of about 12,000 acres of valuable land, ſituate in Baltimore county, and about 12 miles from Baltimore town; 160 ſlaves of different ages and ſexes, amongſt whom are ſeveral valuable tradeſmen, ſuch as forgemen, colliers, blackſmiths, carpenters, &c. ſtock of every kind, houſhold furniture, and farming utenſils. On the premiſes are two excellent forges, one furnace, and two griſt mills, all in good repair, that part of the premiſes, called the Long-Calm, where the forges ſtand, is in point of ſituation perhaps equal to any on the continent for water works, the Brandywine not excepted. Beſides two mills which are already built, eight or ten more may be erected, and from the ſame dam and ſame race be ſupplied with a great abundance of water in the drieſt ſeaſons. The Iron-works, together with a quantity of lands, negroes, and ſtock of every kind, ſufficient for carrying them on, will be ſold in undivided ſhares, not exceeding tenths: or the lands and property of every kind will be divided into ſmall and convenient parcels, and ſold ſeparately, as may appear at the time of ſale beſt to ſuit the wiſhes of the purchaſers, and the intention of the ſtate. The ſum bid, to be paid in ſpecie, or in bills of credit emitted in this ſtate, by the act to enable the treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore to draw and ſell bills of exchange, and for an emiſſion of bills of credit, if neceſſary. Credit will be given to the purchaſers to the firſt day of January 1786, upon their giving bonds, with two good ſecurities, each having real property in this ſtate, to the value of the purchaſe money. The ſale will begin on the 10th day of November next, at captain Phillips's, the noted tavern, about 12 miles from Baltimore town, which, being part of the premiſes, will alſo be ſold.

By order of the commiſſioners,
JOSEPH BAXTER, Clerk.

James Robins,

Teacher of the French Language,

TAKES this method of informing the reſpectable public, that he has hired a houſe in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, where he propoſes to open a SCHOOL, on Monday, the 22d of October, for the reception of ſuch young perſons as they will pleaſe to commit to his tuition.

He will give punctual attendance every day in the week, from two o'clock in the afternoon, till evening, except Saturdays.

Young perſons of both ſexes, from the age of eight to twelve, will be received, and great attention paid to their improvement. Separate apartments will be provided for them, and a careful perſon, of the ſame ſex, will be appointed to ſuperintend them, in conjunction with the ſubſcriber, to keep order.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention and care he will ſhew, to inſtruct young perſons in this uſeful and neceſſary language, will ſufficiently recommend him to the favour of the public.

If any perſon is deſirous of ſpeaking to him, they will pleaſe to leave a line for him at Mr. Robert Bell's book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, or at Peter Cooper's in Race-ſtreet, when they ſhall immediately be waited upon, By their very humble ſervant,

JAMES ROBINS,

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery-Store,

In Front-ſtreet, the ſecond Door above the Bank-Meeting, Has by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Of excellent Quality,

JAMAICA Spirits
West-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Plain Brandy,
Raſberry ditto,
Geneva,
Anniſeed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Cinnamon ditto,
All Fours,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine, proper for Medicinal Uſes, or for raiſing the Proof of Low Liquors.

N. B. He gives particular Encouragement to thoſe who Buy of him to Sell again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1781.

Came to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, A Bay HORSE and Bay MARE, the Horſe has a white ſtripe down his forehead, his hind feet white, the MARE has the ſame marks, but not ſo much white in her forehead. The owner may have them again, by proving their property and paying charges. WILLIAM ELKINS, in Walnut ſtreet, near the corner of Fifth-ſtreet. Sept. 24.

Taylor and Miller,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Crooked-billet Alley, Have for SALE,

Imported in the Ship Nonſuch from France,

A Variety of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE, blue, drab, green, ſcarlet and mixed Broadcloths, blue, brown and drab Coatings, Flannels and Swanſkins, Callimancoes of different colours, copper plate Furniture Patterns, black and white Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Ribbands, Taffaties, Sattins, Silks, Damaſcus, Sarſnets, Modes, Laces, a great variety of Linens, amongſt which are Lavals, Britannias and Plattillas, Oznabrigs and Sail Duck.

They have, alſo, for Sale,

Tanners Oil, in barrels, Spaniſh Sugars, Gun Flints, Sail Needles, Braſs Locks, Window Glaſs, Madeira and other Wines, &c. &c. &c.

George Meade & Co.

At their STORE on Walnut ſtreet Wharf, Have for SALE,

French Brandy,
Batavia Arrack,
Havannah and Port au Prince Sugars,
Coffee,
Salt, Raiſins in jars and caſks.

LAW-BOOKS.

At PRICHARD's Book-Store, oppoſite the Baptiſt-meeting Houſe, Second-ſtreet near Arch-ſtreet, may be had (if ſoon applied for) ſeveral valuable and ſcarce Setts of the moſt modern and beſt approved Authors, viz.

LORD Raymond's Reports, Domat's and Wood's Civil Law, Burrow's and Andrew's Reports, Burn's Juſtice, Ruffhead's Statutes, Gilbert's Law of Devices, Cunningham on Bills of Exchange, ditto, his Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Lilly's Entries, Peer Williams, Coke's and Kelyn's Reports, Talbot's Caſes in Equity, Comyn's Digeſt, Hale's Pleas of the Crown, Crown Circuits Companion, Johnſon's folio Dictionary, Merchant's Dictionary.

N. B. The above Works are in good order, and in general elegantly bound; they will be diſpoſed of on the eaſieſt Terms for Caſh only.

Alexanderia, October 17, 1781.

I HEREBY give public Notice, that the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at this place and Port-Tobacco, in Maryland, by the ſubſcriber, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISONS, and owned by R. T. Hooe, of the town aforeſaid, Richard Harriſon, of the city of Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain, and Joſeph W. Harriſon, of Alexandria; alſo, the Concern and Buſineſs carried on at the city of Cadiz, by the ſame Partners, under the management of Richard Harriſon, and by the name of HARRISON and COMPANY, is now diſſolved: And I hereby requeſt all perſons indebted to the Concern, at Alexandria or Port Tobacco, to make payment of their reſpective debts to me or my agents, at the aforeſaid places, and not to any other perſon or perſons; any fair and juſt claims againſt the Concern, I am ready and willing to pay at any moment.

BUSINESS, in future, will be carried on in Virginia and Maryland, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HOOE and HARRISON, and management of R. T. Hooe; and at Cadiz, by R. T. Hooe and Richard Harriſon, under the Firm of HARRISON and COMPANY, and management of Richard Harriſon.

Given under my hand, the day and year aforeſaid.

ROBERT T. HOOE.

TO BE LET, A

Graſs-Lot of about four acres,

ſituate near the Houſe of Employment.

A vacant LOT on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, 66 feet front on Market-ſtreet and 306 feet in depth, ſuitable for a Board Yard, &c.

A WHARF and LOT on the Jerſey ſhore, adjacent to Samuel Cooper's ferry, with the Stores thereon erected; this place might ſuit a Boat builder or Board and Stave-merchant.

TO BE SOLD, A

Ground Rent of 16 pounds 10 ſhillings per annum, well ſecured. Apply to WILLIAM ATTMORE, in Second-ſtreet, near the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe.

Philadelphia, October 8, 1781.

LAND-OFFICE,

THE Officers of the Land office, having reaſon to believe, that there are divers perſons, in the extreme parts of this ſtate, who are ſtill ignorant of the Office being opened, for the purpoſe of receiving the arrearages of purchaſe and intereſt due on lands heretofore ſold, and granting patents for the ſame, beg leave, therefore, to NOTIFY the PUBLIC, that the Secretary and Receiver General's Offices are kept in the weſt wing of the State-houſe, and the Surveyor General's at his own houſe, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, Seventh-ſtreet.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.